

DR JAMES TYLER KENT

BY :
Dr. Tapan Kanjilal, BMS



615

53

20

1

92

0

K

A

N

(Jam)

DIAN BOOKS & PERIODICALS PUBLISHERS

B-5/62, Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005

615.53201920

KAN
[JAM]

Dr. James Tyler Kent



By:

Dr. Tapan Kanjilal, BMS



*Indian Books & Periodicals Publishers
New Delhi-110 005 (India)*

Accession No. 7807

Date 04-09-2017

Reprint Edition: October 2005

K-2403

© Copyright- reserved with the Author.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the Publisher.

Price: **I.B.P.P.**
₹ 25

Published by:-

Mayur Jain

Indian Books & Periodicals Publishers

Block-5/62, Dev Nagar, Pyare Lal Road,

Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110 005 (India)

Phone no.: 011 25725444, Fax no.: 011 25766999

Overseas Distributor:-

Indian Books & Periodicals Syndicate

Block-5/62, Dev Nagar, Pyare Lal Road,

Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110 005

INDIA

Book Code No.: IB0502

DR JAMES TYLER KENT



DR TAPAN KANJILAL Bms



Dr JAMES TYLER KENT



Born : 31.3.1849

Died : 6.6.1916

Dedicated to :

DR CVS COREA (Ceylon)

&

DR J N KANJILAL (India)

Who have inspired and educated me
with paternal affection from my very
inception in Homoeopathy till date.



PREFACE

The first book on Homoeopathy which touched my hand, somehow, was Kent's *Lectures On Homoeopathic Materia Medica* in 1968. While going through it as well as implementing it side by side, I developed some inclination towards Homoeopathy. Later on, I joined my B M S course in Mohan Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Lucknow. I developed a soft corner towards Dr J T Kent. Since then I have been trying to learn more and more about him but my thirst for knowing him is not yet quenched. By collecting and consulting various Homoeopathic literatures I wrote an article titled as *Dr James Tyler Kent* in *Homoeo Samiksha* (a Bengali quarterly magazine, fifth year, third issue) in Bengali. This article was brought out in a booklet form, titled as *Dr James Tyler Kent in Bengali* by Dr Biva Kanjilal on 1.10.1984. In that booklet I appealed to the readers to help me to produce a more bountiful work. Approximately one hundred copies of it were distributed as complimentary copy and a few hundred copies were sold, but I am sorry to say, till date, I have not received any information on Dr J T Kent from any reader of it to enrich the original work of mine further. So I am forced to present this English version of that work to the profession with slight additions and amendations.

I know, the work is not complete. It needs further amendments. So I request everybody, especially the readers of this book, to help me with authentic documents, suggestions and

constructive criticisms to enrich this work, which in turn will help the profession at large.

Last but not the least, I am indebted to Mr Tapan Kar and Mr S K Das Gupta for correcting the literal aspect of this work and Shrimati Abha Bose who typed the manuscript so neatly for the press. I am also indebted to M/s Indian Books & Periodicals Syndicate to extend their cooperation in publishing this book and the workers of the press whose untiring efforts made its publication so quick for the readers.

It will be amply rewarded for my toil in presenting this work if by going through it anybody is inspired to hold his pen to bring out life-history of our stalwarts like Dr J H Allen and others in future.

1st October, 1986
E4, School Road
Sodpur 743178
West Bengal
India.

TAPAN KANJILAL

DR JAMES TYLER KENT

Just after the founder of Homoeopathy, Dr Christian Frederick Samuel Hahnemann (Born on 10.4.1755; Died on 2.7.1843), is the place of Dr James Tyler Kent in the Homoeopathic Society. Naturally after the Master, Dr Hahnemann; Dr Kent had to shoulder all the responsibilities for developing, implementing, preaching and propagating Homoeopathy and he did the yeoman service for Homoeopathic science facing all sorts of odds and combating all the Anti-Hahnemannian trends of his days which ultimately resulted into rapid development of Homoeopathy in all scores as well as establishment of Homoeopathy on a solid foundation, round the globe.

Dr Kent was born on 31.3.1849 in Woodhull, Steuben country, province of New York, America. Stephen Kent was the father and Caroline Nee Tyler was the mother of our Great Teacher Dr James Tyler Kent.

He graduated from Franklin College at Prattsburg. In 1868, at the age of nineteen he did his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph B) from the Madison (now Colgate) University at Hamilton. It was equivalent to highest education of French University i. e., Baccalaureat. In 1870 he obtained his M A degree from Bellevue Medical College. He did his medical education in Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati city of Ohio province. At the age of twenty-five he received his M D with credit.

According to the then prevailing medical syllabus, in those Eclectic Institutions there was provision for studying all systems of medicine i. e., Allopathy, Homoeopathy, Naturopathy and other systems then in vogue. It was superior to the then prevailing educational systems in Europe. After passing from these institutions every physician used to get the right to practise any system of therapy according to his sweet will.

From the very beginning Dr Kent was a talented student and whenever he used to concentrate in any subject, he earnestly tried to pierce his eyes through that subject. He started his medical practice as an Eclectic in Saint Louis at Missouri in the year 1874. In a very short time his devotion, self-dedication and equity helped him to develop himself as a distinguished physician. Very soon, after publication of his different articles in Eclectic Medical Journals, he was able to gain name and fame and secured a distinguished place for him in National Association Of Eclectic Medicine.

At the age of twenty-six Dr Kent married a Baptist Lady. This lady inspired Dr Kent to convert into a Homoeopath by deserting Allopathy through actual experience. So the entire Homoeopathic Society owes debt to this great lady and perhaps Dr Kent too was indebted to her for his conversion to Homoeopathy from Allopathy. The story of Dr Kent's conversion into Homoeopathy is—Once the first wife of Dr Kent fell seriously ill—Whole hearted efforts of Dr Kent along with his the then Allopathic as well as Eclectic friends not only failed utterly to restore her but also weakness, insomnia, anaemia and asthenia of the lady went on increasing and months after months she remained bed ridden. At last she

requested her husband, the then perilous opponent of Homoeopathy, Dr James Tyler Kent, to consult an old Homoeopath Dr Phelan for her treatment. Dr Kent due to his lack of knowledge in Homoeopathy, and especially for the effectiveness of ridiculous ? minute dose of Homoeopathy, thought in his mind, when even after the sincere efforts of so many prudent physicians his wife's condition instead of improving was continuously deteriorating, what more can be expected from Homoeopathy.? But he had to surrender to the persistent request of his wife. The road was paved for Dr Kent to get the opportunity of coming in contact with Homoeopathy.

Dr Phelan came in and inquired the patient about her mental conditions. He also made questions regarding fear, regarding food, her liking-disliking, aversion, craving; effect of cold and hot and seasonal variations etc. in every details of it for an unusually very long time. At last Dr Phelan dropped a few pellets from his medicinal chest in a glass of water and advised to administer it to the patient one spoonful, every two hourly, till she became asleep.

Dr Phelan's process of inspection of the patient as well as different questions were not only seemed to be illogical but also ridiculous too to Dr Kent, especially the questions regarding food when the patient did not have any digestive trouble at all. Dr Kent thought that Dr Phelan was a swindler or a stupid, so while bidding adieu to Dr Phelan he did not feel the necessity of minimum etiquette.

After the departure of Dr Phelan, Dr Kent with despise gave a spoonful of medicine to his first wife and went to his study room and was absorbed in studies. He forgot to give second dose after two hours. After four hours approximately

the necessity of administering the remedy struck the mind of Dr Kent and he went to the room of his wife and was astonished to witness that she was overwhelmed with quiet unctuous sleep though for few weeks prior to it she was suffering from insomnia.

Fall of apple to Newton, feeling of ague like symptoms to Hahnemann after taking Cinchona Bark, so was overwhelming sleep of first wife who was suffering from insomnia for months together to Dr Kent and it opened for him a new vista of horizon. This incidence created an unfathomable impression on Dr Kent's mind. On the other hand under Dr Phelan's Homoeopathic treatment Dr Kent's wife was cured by and by. Dr Kent perceived that the incidence was not a coincidental one so he went to Dr Phelan to beg his pardon for Dr Kent's past despise to Dr Phelan and started taking lessons from Dr Phelan on Homoeopathy days after days. To learn the subject thoroughly to develop his firm conviction on the subject he went on reading the *Organon Of Medicine* along with the then published literature on Homoeopathy, burning midnight oil days after days. Just after that he resigned from the professorship of Anatomy [at the age of twenty-eight he joined as the professor of Anatomy at American Medical College (Allopathy—T K) at Saint Louis] and National Society of Eclectic Medicine and devoted himself whole heartedly to the service of Homoeopathy. Dr Kent, perilous opponent and despiser of Homoeopathy, was converted into carrier and torchbearer of Homoeopathy. He perceived that Homoeopathy is the only system of medicine, based on nature's law of cure, so it is eternal; on the other hand other systems of medicine do not care a fig for any principle, what so ever, so it is kaleidos-

copically changing every now and then by condemning its predecessors and it is detrimental to the patient too.

He developed a flourishing practice in Homoeopathy but he was not contented with it. So to elevate the standard of Homoeopathy in general and Homoeopaths in particular he joined as a professor of Anatomy in Missouri Homoeopathic Medical College in 1881. In the year 1882 he joined as a professor of Surgery in that institution and served as a Surgeon too there. In 1883, when Dr Uhlmeier retired from the post of professorship of Materia Medica, he was appointed there and served the post well with credit to fulfill the expectations of everybody till 1888. In 1889 he was awarded the diploma in Homoeopathy from Homoeopathic Medical College of Missouri, Saint Louis. He embellished the post of Dean of professors in Philadelphia Post Graduate School Of Homoeopathics and professor of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Homoeopathic Philosophy and Repertory up to the year 1899. There the physicians used to get higher education.

At this phase his first wife breathed her last breath. Dr Kent was bitterly shocked by this incident. He was a man of exceptional calibre. So instead of losing heart, to pay the best tribute to the great lady, he devoted himself more vigorously to the service of Homoeopathy to establish him as the best Homoeopath of his era and side by side, along with his all out efforts, did the provings of various medicines amongst which fourteen medicines were altogether new, to enhance Homoeopathy further. These altogether new, medicines are : Alumina Phosphorica, Alumina Silicate, Aurum Arsenicum, Aurum Iodatum, Aurum Sulphuricum, Barium Iodatum, Barium

Sulphuricum, Calcarea Silicata, Cenchrus - Contortrix, Ferrum Arsenicum, Kali Silicatum, Natrum Silicatum, Vespa Vulgaris, Zincum Phosphoricum.

In 1896, his second nuptial ceremony took place with an Allopath lady Dr Clara Louise. This learned lady too was converted from Allopathy to Homoeopathy by Dr Kent and she helped Dr J T Kent enormously in writing his following monumental works—

- (A) Lectures On Homoeopathic Materia Medica,
- (B) Lectures On Homoeopathic Philosophy,
- (C) Repertory of The Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

Besides these works of Dr J T Kent there are other works :

- (D) What The Doctor Needs To Know in Order To Make A Successful Prescription,
- (E) New Remedies Clinical Cases Lesser Writings Aphorisms & Precepts.

In the year 1900 Dr Kent was appointed as Dean in Dunham Homoeopathic Medical College at Chicago and embellished the post of professorship of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Homoeopathic Philosophy and Repertory with credit. In the year 1903, Dunham Homoeopathic Medical College and Hering Homoeopathic Medical College were united and Dr Kent was appointed as President of this united organisation. The lectures delivered here, at the Post Graduate School of Homoeopathics, on Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Homoeopathic Philosophy, after extensive revision, were published in book forms, due to strong appeals of the students. Here he got the ample opportunity of coming in contact with

other stalwarts of Homoeopathy like Drs J H Allen, H C Allen etc.

(A) On Lectures On Homoeopathic Materia Medica—It was evolved by Dr Kent by digesting the *Materia Medica Pura* (in two volumes) of Dr C F S Hahnemann—*Guiding Symptoms of Our Materia Medica* (in ten volumes) of Dr Constantine Hering and *Encyclopaedia Of Pure Materia Medica* (in twelve volumes) of Dr T F Allen along with assimilation of his own experiences in actual practice which were reflected in his speeches as well as in his writings in *Journal of Homoeopathics*. Dr Kent knew that the above mentioned texts on Homoeopathic Materia Medica was beyond the comprehensible capability of general students. So he said—

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

The *Materia Medica* can be learned by careful study and by using it. It can be understood but not memo-

rized. All who would memorize the *Materia Medica* must ignominiously fail. To be constantly at hand, it must be constantly and correctly used. The continuous study of the *Materia Medica* by the aid of a full repertory for comparison is the only means of continuing in a good working knowledge. To learn the *Materia Medica*, one must master Hahnemann's *Organon*, after which the symptomatology and the *Organon* go 'hand in hand'. The *Organon*, the symptomatology, and a full repertory must be the constant reference books, if careful homoeopathic prescribing is to be attained and maintained".

Owing to the strong appeals of the students, though against his inclination, the colloquial style has been permitted to stand, in simple form to explain his plan of studying each remedy. He knew that the "speech of laymen presents all sickness to the physician's mind, hence the *Materia Medica* must be reduced from technicalities to simple speech. No two remedies are studied exactly alike. Each has its own requirement in order to bring before the mind what is characteristic. Not all of the *Materia Medica* has been brought out, but the leading and fully proved remedies such as have strong characteristics have been presented for the purpose of showing how the *Materia Medica* must be evolved and used". It seemed to him the most natural way of giving to the student a lasting idea of the nature of each remedy. He repeatedly repeated the characteristic symptoms only for giving the beginner a long lasting grasp of the remedy. This book was first published in the year 1904. He was able to make a second edition of it in the year 1911.

(B) On Lectures On Homoeopathic Philosophy—It was published on 1.7.1900 by Dr Kent and are basically exposition of a few important aphorisms of the Organon and its further development in a very lucid language. On the other hand in the process of exposing the Organon in a lucid language, he has further confused the confusive portions at some places and was exposed to the criticism of those who have materialistic mental bent. As he was a man of idealistic mental bent, so naturally in his writings, knowingly or unknowingly, the idealistic thoughts depicted very off and on. Still then, for his contributions in Homoeopathy, it is neither possible for anybody to negate him, nor he is surpassed by anybody till now. After Hahnemann, in past it was Dr J T Kent and at present era it was Dr J N Kanjilal who have left no stone unturned in the annals of Homoeopathic History and nobody even dared to come upto them in their respective era.

On Dr Kent, an exceptional calibrous personality of present era, Dr J N Kanjilal used to say very off and on and used to write :

- (i) "...Please remember that Dr J T Kent, was the most top ranking effective teachers of Hahnemannian Medicine. Without his teachings mediocres like us could have never clearly apprehended the teachings of our Great Master Hahnemann, what to speak of assimilating them." (Dr J N Kanjilal by Drs Biva Kanjilal & Tapan Kanjilal, Page 75).
- (ii) "...Of all these books on the other extreme was the Organon which brought very little meaning to me in

the first one or two readings. Subsequently the key to the intricacies of the Organon appeared to me in the form of Kent's Philosophy, which opened to me the rich contents of Homoeopathy in its full essence and spirit. Before this my study and application of the science of Homoeopathy was formal and mechanical, committing many serious blunders, the gravity of which was realised only in later life". (*Writings On Homoeopathy* by Dr J N Kanjilal, Vol II, Page 327).

(C) **On Repertory Of The Homoeopathic Materia Medica**—Dr Kent would have been immortalised and placed amongst its topmost stalwarts for his **Repertory of The Homoeopathic Materia Medica** only if he had not contributed anything else than it in Homoeopathic literature due to—

- (i) *His great sacrifice in bringing out the Repertory*—When this Repertory was in press then cost of each copy was finalised as thirty dollars. Two hundred Homoeopaths gave their consent, in advance, to have a copy each; but due to cause unknown, one hundred persons declined to have it. As a result he was financially in a humiliating condition, but out of boundless affection to Homoeopathy as well as he thought that the work will be a must for Homoeopathic treatment, somehow he managed to avert the crisis. Today we are able to perceive that if on that day Dr Kent did not have come forward by ignoring that financial stringency then Homoeopathy in general and Homoeopaths in particular were unable to reach the zenith of success, which they have achieved now.

21 Date 04-09-2017

(ii) *The beauty of this Repertory*—In this work a fine assemblage of all the aspects of Homoeopathy is done i. e., from general to particular, starting from mental symptoms and ending in skin symptoms, of course the last chapter (after skin) is generalities, as because there is no other space where generalities can be inserted. According to *Hering's laws of cure* from more important organ to less important organ, from above downward is maintained every where. Each chapter is arranged alphabetically, in English.

On his own Repertory Dr Kent says—

“The *plan* of the Repertory is uniform throughout, and it is one which admits of the indefinite expansion of each division, so that remedies can be added from time to time as they come into use or have been confirmed and verified. It has been attempted to proceed in every case from *generals* to *particulars*, and in carrying this out the aim has been to give first of all a *general rubric* containing all the remedies which have produced the symptom, followed by the particulars, viz., the *time* of occurrence, the *circumstances*, and lastly the *extensions*. Here it may be remarked, in regard to extensions, that the point *from* which a certain symptom extends is the one under which that symptom will be found, never under the point *to* which it extends.

As is well known to older practitioners, the method of working out a case from generals to particulars is the most satisfactory. If a case is worked out merely from

particulars it is more than probable that the remedy will not be seen, and frequent failure will be the result. This is due to the fact that the *particular* directions in which the remedies in the general rubric tend have not yet been observed, and thus to depend upon a small group of remedies relating to some particular symptom is to shut out other remedies which may have that symptom, although not yet observed. By working in the other direction, however, i. e., from general to particular, the *general* rubric will include all remedies that are related to the symptom, and if, after having done this the particulars are then gone into and the remedy which runs through the *general rubrics* is found to have the particular symptoms, this will aid in its choice as the one to be prescribed. One object, then, of this Repertory has been to assist in obtaining good general groups of remedies, and by general groups and rubrics it is not to be understood as the general of the remedies. When pathological names are used, only the leading remedies in the condition referred to will be found in the rubric.

To those who have used Boenninghausen's 'Therapeutic Pocket Book' the working out of cases from generals is a familiar method. But for the benefit of the younger men the following suggestions are offered which may prove helpful : After taking the case according to the lines laid down in the 'Organon' (Aphorisms 83-140), *write out all the mental symptoms and all symptoms and conditions predicated of the patient himself and search the Repertory for symptoms that correspond to these.* Then

search for such physical symptoms as are predicated of the blood, colour of discharge, and bodily aggravation and amelioration that include the whole being, as well as desire for open air, desire for heat, cold air, for rest, for motion which may be only a desire or may bring a general feeling of amelioration. It should be understood that a circumstance that makes the whole being feel better or worse is of much greater importance than when the same circumstance only affects the painful part and these are often quite opposite. Then individualize still further, using the symptoms predicated of the organs, functions and sensations, always giving an important place to the time of occurrence of every symptom until every detail has been examined. Then examine the symptom picture collectively, comparatively and individually, and lastly study the *Materia Medica* of such remedy or remedies as run through the symptoms of the case until there is no doubt about which is the most similar of all remedies.

...It is suggested that those who use this Repertory should first of all read the headings of the general rubrics from the beginning to the end and thus become acquainted with the plan upon which it is formed. Only by constant use can any repertory become a companion and a helper”.

Dr Kent edited his Repertory for second time i. e., upto third edition. It is he who dares to say, “This third edition completes my life work. I have brought it up to date. I have re-arranged and made numerous corrections in addition to

adding many new remedies. I have verified every symptom in the book. You will find all remedies of any value contained herein. The book is complete”.

Dr Clara Louise Kent (Born on 12.10.1856; Died on 23.12.1943) edited the Repertory upto fifth edition.

I (TK) have witnessed Dr J N Kanjilal to handle mostly Dr Kent's Repertory while seeing patients though he had in his office as well as in his library almost all the Repertories. Just to emphasise the distinction of Dr Kent's Repertory on the other Repertories this incidence is narrated from the practice life of Dr J N Kanjilal.

(D) **On What The Doctor Needs To Know In Order to Make A Successful Prescription**—Perhaps due to cause unknown, it is not at all well known to the students, teachers as well as physicians circle, though it is a must to prepare the Case Record by properly interrogating the patient and so no Homoeopath can afford to do away with it.

This booklet of Dr J T Kent as well as the Case Record form of Dr J N Kanjilal (see Dr J N Kanjilal by Drs Biva Kanjilal & Tapan Kanjilal) is complementary to each other. Any neophyte in his early private practice to perceive and practise Homoeopathy, as it should be, must go through these two works regularly as well as must implement it unconditionally and through this process according to their aptitude and capability they will be able to evolve out a new method of case taking which suits them the most.

(E) **On New Remedies Clinical Cases Lesser Writings Aphorisms And Precepts**—It is another asset to the Homoeo-

pathic literature. This book is complementary to his all works and was published in the year 1926 i. e., ten years after his death. Through this book, personally I (T K) myself do often get inspiration in my struggle in between two lines i. e., correct and incorrect. In my various articles I have quoted from this work. Even today I also realise that I have not perceived this work properly, as a result there is limitation of mine in using new remedies in actual practice.

Dr Kent verified all the truths in Homoeopathy in his actual practice and when found it acceptable then stucked to it fast and left no stone unturned in developing it. An incidence of Dr Kent's life in his own language is sufficient to explain it—

“I look back upon the time when my own mind was in a cloud as to this subject (effect of different potencies on the sick—T K), and if I refer to it here it may be of use to you. I remember when I first read from Hahnemann that potentized medicines would cure the sick that it seemed to me a mystery. I had no knowledge upon which to found belief in such things. I began to practice with the lower potencies and with crude drugs in attempting to carry out the law, but with these means I was able to cure only superficial complaints. My work was far from satisfactory, yet it was somewhat better than the old things, it was milder than physicking and purging and emesis. Of course I rested upon my opinions and belief for my knowledge; everyone does that.

Later I resolved to test the 30th potency to see if there was not yet medicine in it, and I prepared with my own hands the 30th potency of Podophyllum with water on

the centesimal scale, after the fashion of Hahnemann, having been told that water was as good as alcohol and it was only the attenuation that was required. This was during an epidemic of diarrhoea that looked like Podophyllum, but I had not the courage to give the 30th and still continued to use my stronger medicines. One day a child was brought into my office in the mother's arms. She brought it in hastily, and it did not seem as if it could live long. It was an infant, and while it lay in her arms a thin yellowish faecal stool ran over my carpet. The odour struck me as like that I had been reading about as the odour of the Podophyllum stool; it was horribly offensive, stinking, and the stool was so copious that the mother made the remark that she did not know where it all came from. I said to myself, this is a case upon which to test Hahnemann's 30th potency. So I fixed up some of the Podophyllum 30 and put it on the child's tongue, and sent the mother home, fearing that the child would soon die, as it was very ill, face pinched and drawn, cadaveric, and had a dreadful odour about it. Next morning when making my rounds I had to pass the house. I expected to see crepe on the door. I did not dare to call, though I was very much worried about it, so I drove past, but there was no crepe on the door. I drove home again that way, although it was quite a distance out of the way, and still there was no crepe on the door; but standing in the doorway was the grandmother, who said; 'Doctor, the baby is all right this morning'. Then I began to feel better, thinking I had not killed it. Perhaps some of you have been in the same state of mind.

That little child did not need any more medicine. After that I had quite a number of Podophyllum cases, and the 30th did the work to my astonishment. It was different from anything I had ever seen; the cures were almost instantaneous, it seemed as if there would be no more stool after the first dose of medicine. I did not always give the single dose. I used the 30th all the season, and then made up my mind that if the 30th of Podophyllum was good other 30ths would also be, and I ought to have as many of them as possible. I made a good many 30ths by hand, and finally succeeded in making up one hundred and twenty-six remedies, some of them in the 200th potency, and these I used. Then I procured a set of 200ths and higher and practiced with them. I followed on in this way and in a few years I discovered that by giving higher and higher potencies the remedies seemed to operate more and more interiorly”.

Besides these Dr Kent's advice to Drs Austin and Gladwin are very much remarkable and it is—

(i) “...whenever you examine a case with a view to determining the constitutional remedy, do not confine yourself to the Similimum alone, i. e., the remedy which bears especially the maximum qualitative similarity to the symptoms.

In other words you should always have in reserve at least one alternative remedy—a simile, or what we today would call a *Satellite*—as like as possible to the

first, so that you will never be defenceless or at a loss for your second prescription”.

(ii) “If you have prescribed a first remedy conscientiously and according to the homoeopathic doctrine especially in an acute condition but also in chronic cases, and you get no results or unsatisfactory results and if you go on to give a second and then a third, still with no effect, then I beg you, stop, go no further. It is time to give place to, which you might as well have done in the first place and probably you would have gained considerable advantage by so doing. But it would certainly have been harder to apply this rule than, without sufficient accuracy but just in order to do something to give one or two remedies of which you were uncertain or which did not correspond to the essential symptoms of the case, either because you mistook the remedy or because you had not detected the symptoms of highest value. Never therefore, prescribe anything without having reconsidered the case. Like the Stalker, waiting until the game is in his sights, wait patiently for the symptoms to develop before firing the bullet, that will bring it down. Learn to *watch and wait*, and never lose your head”.

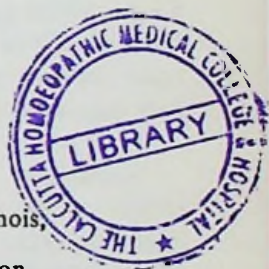
Dr Kent's contribution to Homoeopathy—

- (i) Prognosis after observing the action of the remedy,
- (ii) Second prescription,
- (iii) Detailed explanation of and illustrations on Psora, Syphilis & Sycosis (of course on Sycosis, so far the best work is *Chronic Miasms* by Dr J H Allen),

- (iv) Role of mental symptoms in the study of Materia Medica for selection of the remedy to cure and assessing the condition of the patient after administration of the remedy,
- (v) Evaluation and gradation of symptoms,
- (vi) Series and degrees of potencies in treatment of the patient.

In organisational sphere he was member of—

- (i) American Institute Of Homoeopathy,
- (ii) British Homoeopathic Society,
- (iii) Homoeopathic Medical Society Of Illinois,
- (iv) International Hahnemannian Association,
- (v) Society of Homoeopaths.



Undoubtedly Dr Kent was one of the ablest Homoeopaths of his time so whenever he used to attend any Homoeopathic meetings/conferences/congresses he was requested to hold the topmost chair amongst the dignitaries, but he always refused it with entreaty.

From the year 1897 to 1903 Dr Kent edited the **Journal Of Homoeopathics** and from the year 1912 to 1916 he published **The Homoeopathian** along with his close associates.

Due to excessive pressure of work (teaching, seeing patients, holding his pen to enrich and enhance Homoeopathy) and Catarrhal Bronchitis his health started deteriorating. He had

to surrender to the strong appeals of his students to take rest and to enrich Homoeopathic literature by assimilating his life long experiences. He went to Sunnyside Orchard of his village Montana near Stevensville. But alas ! There his condition of health deteriorated further. At last on 6.6.1916 he breathed his last breath due to Bright's Disease, causing a severe blow to Homoeopathy. The vacuum thus created is to be filled in by his followers. So it is our duty to become his able followers and to fulfill his unfinished works we will have to come forward more valiently and more truly. Then and only then we will be able to pay our due tribute to him.

Incidentally after five years of Dr Kent's death, sixth edition of the **Organon Of Medicine** came in lime light in English in 1921. So we failed to get the experiences, on fifty millesimal scale of potencies advocated in sixth edition of the **Organon**, from a man of his calibre. Even after sixty-five years of its publication, fifty millesimal scale of potencies is still in its primitive phase. Today there is no scope of useless vaunting. For developing this process we will have to remain very much vigilant and unbiased minded, to exchange the extract of our experiences to develop it through repeated experiments, observations and inferences to draw final conclusion to have further edition or development of the **Organon**. So everybody must come forward to hold on their pen by forgetting all sorts of sloths and vanity to march ahead for greater victory of Homoeopathy as well as to pay greatest tribute to Dr J T Kent, especially in an era of great chaos prevailing in every sphere of life in general and Homoeopathy in particular, more so after the departure of the greatest follower of Dr Kent, in present era, Dr J N Kanjilal.



OTHER WORKS OF THE AUTHOR

1. Dr James Tyler Kent (*Bengali & Hindi*)
2. Dr J N Kanjilal (*Bengali, English & Hindi*)
3. On Fifty Millesimal Scale (*Bengali, English & Hindi*)
4. On Homoeopathy (*Bengali, English & Hindi*)
5. On Carcinosis (*Bengali, English & Hindi*)
6. My Writings On Homoeopathy (*Bengali, English & Hindi*)
7. Translator of : *Kent's What The Doctor Needs To Know
In Order To Make A Successful Prescription*
(*Bengali & Hindi*)

Accession No. 7887

Date. 04-09-2017

