

KALI PHOSPHORICUM, A MAGNIFICENT REMEDY.

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THE CRITIQUE.

If asked the question, "What remedy do you consider the most important in our *Materia Medica*?" I would unhesitatingly answer, Kali phosphoricum. It is the most important because it is indicated in a greater number of conditions than any other, and when the action of this wonderful curative agent becomes known, and we are certain of its physiological effects in detail, and are enabled to know just to what extent it can safely be administered, then will the world hear of the most brilliant cures which have been made in the history of medical science.

When Kali phosphoricum is taken regularly every fifteen minutes for several hours a delightfully pleasant sensation is experienced, one of supreme content, with a disposition to dream on and on indefinitely. It reminds one of the description of the Turk, who, with the companionship of his pipe, will peacefully gaze into space for hours, with the exception that all the pleasure derived from his tobacco he pays for dearly in the resultant state of despondent depression. Through the administration of Kali phos. there is manifested an exhilaration not unlike the effects of the first glass of champagne, but without its after disagreeable results. Unlike the stimulus of alcoholic mixtures, such as tonics, wine, beer, whiskey or brandy, there is no clouded mental condition or thickened speech. The stimulating action of tea is one which increases the heart's action, but the consequent resulting effects upon the system are depressive. Not so with Kali phos. It does not in the least depress the heart or other organs, does not perceptibly increase or decrease the beating of the pulse, but seems to confine its sphere of operation upon the brain or spinal cord, and when the drug is taken frequently there is experienced an increasing exhilaration, beginning at the base of the brain, and spreading gradually through to the frontal lobes. This condition after a while becomes one best described as a peculiar lightness of the brain. If the remedy is taken faithfully for a

few hours, a characteristic nervous condition will arise, seemingly beginning in the spinal cord and extending to the arms, thence down the spine to the lower extremities. There will be a desire for greater activity, but strange as it may seem, the heart's action is unimpaired. The brain is clear and the desire for thought and study is greatly pronounced, and it is surprising the amount of mental labor that can be accomplished through the use of this drug. There is a complete loss of weariness.

A few doses will ward off "that tired feeling" and greatly aid the waning powers to recuperate, so one can complete the task laid out before one, and also have the assurance that a good night's rest is a certainty, something that cannot be said of tea, coffee, tobacco, alcohol, tonics, etc.

It is a fact that Kali phos. has its specific action upon the gray matter of the brain, entering into its composition and repairing the waste consequent upon the expenditure of vital force through any mental exertion. We know that the gray matter contains Kali phos., and those who are subject to mental exhaustion, or are unable to perform their work after a certain time, are mentally reinforced by the use of a few doses of this remedy. Search medical lore through and through, you will find not one remedial agent to take its place, nor is there one which can near approach it in usefulness; and what is a singular fact, but very little is written about it.

Its homœopathicity is plain, and it will be found indicated in all cases of debility, especially where there are evidences of a loss of vital fluids, excessive mental exertion, brain fag and a lowered vitality, consequent upon running the human machine at too high rate of speed, causing a breaking down of the various tissues and organs of the body. It is essentially a homœopathic remedy, recommended by Homœopaths and discovered by them, and, like many of our remedies which have been brought to the front by our Allopathic brethren will not long remain in obscurity, and as the discovery of ether as an anæsthetic is pronounced the greatest medical triumph of the nineteenth century, and to commemorate its birth has been erected in Boston one of the most magnificent