

continuously through about eighteen months of illness due to tuberculosis, had died but a few months previously. The following are the prominent symptoms presented by the case: Anorexia and very much impaired digestion, marked emaciation, with the chest conditions characteristic of the tuberculous state, frequent hacking cough day and night, which greatly interfered with sleeping; profuse "night sweats," and as far as was observed, a continuous fever, which at its maximum reached 102 or 103 degrees, and attaining its greatest height in the middle of the day; the pulse was correspondingly accelerated and easily excited. The patient's strength was considerably exhausted and she was compelled to lie down most of the time.

Physical examination revealed the chest to be greatly emaciated and sunken below the clavicles, the bruit over the subclavian artery recognized as characteristic of the early stages of tuberculosis was pronounced. There was marked dullness over the apex of the left lung, as well as in areas over the anterior surface of the upper lobe generally; posteriorly no lesions could be detected, nor were any discovered in the right lung. A diagnosis of tuberculosis was boldly rendered, and the family informed that an unfavorable termination might be expected. *Bacillinum* 30th was administered, a dose being given every seventh day, in conjunction with a *placebo* in the meantime to prevent the impression that nothing was being done for her relief; improvement commenced with the first dose, and, after six had been taken, progressed to a cure within from two to three months. A year and six months have now elapsed since commencing the treatment, and no evidences of the former trouble are discoverable, and excellent health has supervened upon the formerly broken down and exhausted condition.—*Dr. J. A. Freer, Washington, D. C., in N. Am. Jour. of Hom.*

DEFENCE OF THE ORGANON.

Three years ago Dr. Dudgeon enriched the literature of medicine by giving us a revised translation of Hahnemann's medical classic, *The Organon of Medicine*. It is therefore eminently fitting that he should have added to the many claims to our gratitude for the zeal and ability with which he has, during the last fifty years, placed within the reach of all English-speaking people the many medical works of Hahnemann, by giving a

translation of the only reply to the various attacks made upon the *Organon* which he deigned to notice. Even in this instance, his son's name appeared as the author; he, as Dr. Dudgeon suggests, feeling too much contempt for his assailants to enter the lists against them in person. Dr. Hecker, of Dresden, was a conspicuous personage in the medical world of the day, and, through his *Epidemics of the Middle Ages*, subsequently achieved a great reputation. Professor Hecker had made a series of attacks upon Hahnemann during fifteen years without receiving any notice from him, but when, in 1811, he made his virulent attack upon the *Organon*, Hahnemann became exasperated, and fearing that his great work ran a risk of being overwhelmed, determined on issuing, in his son's name, the *Defence* which Dr. Dudgeon has here translated for us.

The essay is more than a simple defence of the views expressed in the *Organon*, it is a commentary upon them and explanatory of them. It is interesting, moreover, as showing us Hahnemann's power as a controversialist. The analyses he makes of his critic's strictures are very clear and minute; the thoroughness with which he exposes his fallacies and shows up his ignorance of medical writers, with whom a man presumed to be so complete and accurate a scholar as Hecker was, ought to have been familiar, is very striking. Hahnemann's mill was rarely brought into action, but whenever it was so, it ground his opponent to powder.

Dr. Dudgeon's latest effort is one of deep interest to all who have made a study of Hahnemann, of the *Organon*, and of Homœopathy. It is almost essential to anyone reading the *Organon*, and being so, we trust that it will have a wide circulation.—*Monthly Homœopathic Review*.

A CASE FROM PRACTICE.

By Dr. Thom, of Flensburg.

A boy of 12 years, T. from B., had always been healthy, but he fell ill one day with symptoms of a light fever, lack of appetite and general exhaustion. But what most excited the attention of the parents, was that the boy for several days showed no desire to leave his bed, and always remained lying on the side, and when moving the right lower limb, complained of pain. An allopathic physician of great renown and very much occu-

pied was called, and he treated the boy for ten days without any success, when he declared the ailment to be incipient inflammation of the hip-joint, and recommended the parents to take the boy to the hospital. But as the parents, for several reasons, had no liking for hospital treatment, at the advice of the same physician they were going to apply a stretching ligature, in which the patient would for the first have to lie for "several months." But the parents eventually would not agree to this treatment, and though they were not favorable to Homœopathy, at the advice of some friends they decided to try it and entrusted the case to me.

I found a pale boy of weakly constitution. There was still a light fever and lack of appetite. The boy also continued to lie on his back. The right lower limb, the movement of which caused pain, was slightly flexed in the hip-joint and the knee-joint. The inspection and palpation of the right hip-joint and of its integuments showed nothing abnormal. The movement in the right hip-joint was almost without pain. Only the stretching of the right limb seemed to cause a more lively pain. Based on these symptoms—though tuberculosis had been found in the family of the father—I could not make up my mind that I had to deal with an incipient coxitis, and I continued my investigations. I then found out that the patient a few days before his illness had had a fall, having fallen on his abdomen, a matter which had hitherto received but little attention.

An examination of the external integuments of the abdomen showed nothing abnormal, but the boy started up with pain when I exerted a strong pressure on the abdomen, about a hand-breadth below, in the direction of a line from the navel to the hip joint. I therefore diagnosed the case as a distension and consequent contusion of the deeper layers of the abdominal integuments, occasioned by the fall before mentioned, causing by reaction an inflammation. I prescribed externally compresses of diluted *Arnica* tincture, and gave internally *Arnica* 4th dilution, and *promised a speedy recovery*. After four days the fever had disappeared, the appetite had come back and the patient could walk about again.

An essential improvement visible to the patient, to myself and the parents had appeared even in the course of the first twenty-four hours after my prescription.

This case after having been properly diagnosed might have

been treated successfully even by a layman familiar with Homœopathy. Nevertheless it caused me at the time much pleasure. The parents of the boy became firm adherents to Homœopathy, and ever after warmly defended it. This case again proves the superiority of Homœopathy. Even supposing the case to have been properly diagnosed, no allopathic physician would have been able to have caused so speedy an improvement and cure. The whole allopathic materia medica has no remedy which in circumstances like those described could bring aid nearly as speedily and promptly as *Arnica* when prepared and used according to homœopathic principles.—*Leip. pop. Z. fuer Hom.*

THE BORNAIC HORSE DISEASE.

In the bailiwick of Borna, which is part of the district of Leipzig, a disease has broken out among the horses and has caused losses during the last four or five years; as this has not been noticed enzootically anywhere else it has received the above named title. Last year 122 horses succumbed to this disease; in the first two months of this year, already 57 have died from it. The horses, after having for several days shown an indisposition to eat, and weariness set in, they become continually leaner and more tired, they finally refuse all food and die in a thoroughly apathetic state, quite insensible to external impressions. The *veterinary surgeons* are totally *helpless* in this disease. At first they thought there was a chronic lung trouble. But this is not the case: it is a brain and spinal trouble, in which the masseter muscles are sympathetically affected with tonic spasms, which must be painful, so that the animals eventually are unable to eat.

According to the supposition of the professors of the Royal Veterinary School at Dresden, there is an inflammation of the membranes of the brain and of the spine (Meningitis cerebro-spinalis) resp. of the medulla oblongata, which from the latter is continued to certain spinal nerve-stems in an unequal manner. It may have an acute or a chronic course, and as it appears epizootically, it is to be referred to microbes, which have not, however, been as yet discovered. According to observation so far, it is not transferred immediately from one animal to the other. On the other hand, it may be communicated through infected water, *e. g.*, when the water of a drinking trough is corrupted with the infectious matter. Furthermore there was an official

notice to the effect that "As soon as the least symptoms of the disease are observed an approved veterinary surgeon should be at once consulted, for the greatest prospect of any success lies in the immediate and speedy assistance of an approved veterinary surgeon. Do not depend on curing the disease yourself through domestic remedies or patent medicines. Beware of consulting men who are quacks and do not understand these ailments and who have really no legal right at all to undertake such treatment." Despite of this well-intentioned warning we nevertheless think it our duty to the owners of horses to mention *Zincum cyanatum* 3, and to request them to also call the attention of the veterinary surgeon whom they consult, to the use of this remedy in the chronic form of cerebro-spinal meningitis; for this horse disease keeps spreading and is now making its appearance also in the southwestern districts of Leipzig even up to Prussia. Preparations of *Zincum* are the only remedies which have so far proved effective in the similar disease with men. We give of *Zincum cyanatum* 3 d. daily 4 doses, but we must not be surprised if the remedy does not help in a few days. We have known cases with men where recovery was only secured after using the remedy for 5 to 6 weeks, and where only the consistent use of this remedy, notwithstanding all the fluctuations appearing during its use, finally secured a full cure.—*Leip. Pap. Z. fuer. Hom.*

DEATH RESULTING FROM BEHRING'S CURATIVE SERUM OR BY POISONING WITH CARBOLIC ACID.

Like as by a lightning from the clear heavens, the medical circles in Berlin that are enthused by Behring's Curative Serum were struck by an advertisement of Prof. Langerhaus, Doctor of Medicine and Prosecutor in the City Hospital. This advertisement appeared in the *Vossische Zeitung* of April 8th, to the effect: "Yesterday, at 6 P. M., died suddenly in a state of blooming health in consequence of an injection of Behring's Curative Serum for immunization, our darling little Ernest, aged 1¾ years."

The father had himself conducted the injection and some thought that the first excitement and grief over the death of his son had made him over-hasty. But a few days later he announced: "The burial of our dearly beloved son, who was poisoned by Behring's Curative Serum, will take place on Saturday, April 11th, at 11½ A. M., in the Dorothea City Cemetery, on Luisa street."

He, therefore, clung to his conviction, that the death was caused only by the Curative Serum. The State Attorney attached the corpse of the child and the remainder of the serum used for injection. Nothing was found out from the examination of the corpse. The injection also had been made *secundum artem*. The serum, also, was found to be unvitiated; it was tested on animals, and especially on rabbits, that received exactly the quantity injected in the child, without dying or even falling sick. The case would continue to be a riddle if again the circumstance had not been purposely ignored, that Behring's Serum, in order to make it keep, receives an addition of a certain quantity of *Carbolic acid*. It may be that Behring's Serum, when fresh and before it has received an addition of *Carbolic acid*, is harmless; and men may not be right in ascribing certain morbid symptoms that follow the injections to this remedy. For quite the same symptoms have been found after poisoning with *Carbolic acid*. *Carbolic acid* is a poison; the Curative Serum in the concentrated form in which it is injected is not a poison; it only becomes poisonous by the addition of one-half per cent. of *Carbolic acid*. It will no doubt be objected; *Carbolic acid* cannot do harm when thus diluted, for it has been injected in this Carbolic Curative Serum many thousand times into children and animals without any harmless results. But what does this prove in the above case? Even ignoring the fact that poisons injected directly into the subcutaneous cellular tissue act *at once* and at least eight times as strongly, and, besides that, much more permanently, than when taken through the mouth into the stomach, we must observe, that we cannot foresee in any case treated, how the person will react on the remedy injected, because there may be in his case an idiosyncrasy with respect to this poison, which may cause serious symptoms of poisonings even after small doses; the numerous cases of poisoning through *Carbolic acid* should make every physician careful in its use. It is well known that in the case of men who were poisoned by *Carbolic acid* there are not, as in animals, first convulsions, but that frequently there ensues *at once a central paralysis*, which may cause death in a few minutes with symptoms of a collapse, without any preceding nausea or vomiting. If these symptoms of a collapse again disappear (*i. e.*, the paleness, the swoon, the cessation of respiration and of the pulse), then there follow symptoms of excitation: delirium, buzzing of the ears, contraction of the pupils and profuse sweats,

and then the poisoned person usually remains alive. These facts ought to be known to every physician, as well as from the later toxicological works, as from *Schmidt's Jahrbücher*, since 1876, in none of which cases of poisoning by *Carbolic acid* fail to appear. It is, therefore, quite peculiar, that those who attempt to justify the serum-therapy in the public press, which therapy is impossible without the addition of *Carbolic acid*, do not mention this acid at all, but drag in all manner of explanations for the death of the child of Dr. Langerhaus; yea, speak of a mere accident, and profess to know of no other chemical combination than *Prussic acid* which would cause so sudden and so speedy a death. Our readers will be able to draw a correct conclusion from this case, the more as two additional fatal cases are reported from Striegan in Silesia.

PHLIN.

Leip. Pop. Z. für Hom.

AN OLD HOMŒOPATHIC SKETCH.

By Privy Counselor Dr. Aegidi, of Freienwalde.

Another case, showing the efficacy of old medicated pellets, may not prove uninteresting from some of its circumstances.

My highly esteemed old friend, *C. von Bänninghausen* will, perhaps, remember the merry hours we spent together nearly thirty years ago at Duesseldorf, and how one day while sitting at the table d'hôte, of what was then called the *Breitenbacher Hof*, we occupied ourselves with surveying the physiognomies, gestures and actions of our table companions, most of whom were unknown to us, and we endeavored to deduce from these observations the indication for a homœopathic remedy and a conclusion as to their probable ailments. Among others, a Dutch family which had just arrived by steamboat, was a subject of our attention. The old, corpulent gentleman, quite at his ease, drank one pint of wine after the other, while no variation in his external deportment showed any effect from this copious libation. His lean looking spouse partook very moderately of her wine mixed with water. "Just look at the very pale face of that lady," said my friend, "after emptying scarcely one-half of her glass, it is occupied up to the forehead with a deep flush continually increasing; this symptom indicates *Carbo vegetabilis*, which is also the specific remedy for the asthmatic ailments, of which she seems to be suffering, judging from her short breath-

ing. And then, observe how the boy, sitting by them shudders together and shakes at every mouthful of the mild Moselle wine, as if he was taking bitters. That sign indicates *Cina*—he probably needs it."

I have given this sprightly episode not unintentionally, for the last remark of this acute observer gave me the opportunity, many years afterwards, of making a remarkable cure, which I will here communicate as it was also effected by old pellets.

Miss A. von M. had for six years been suffering from a very intense chlorosis, and though she was 21 years of age, her catamenia had not yet appeared. Her appearance showed deep suffering, but I shall not here portray it. She had been treated allopathically for four years; she had been sent twice to Pyrmont, once to Kreuznach and once to take sea baths, and lastly, on account of serious bronchial affection, she had been sent to Reinerz without producing any recovery. Besides this, many medical mixtures had been given her. Also, the homœopathic treatment to which she had been subjected for several months, had not made much impression. After using *Pulsatilla* and *Kali carb.* the menses had made their appearance once, but had then ceased again. As the patient was at a distance, I had to treat her by letter and send her the remedies prepared by myself. In traveling, I came through the place where she resided, and remained several hours in her parents' house, to make another exact examination. At the dinner I was involuntarily reminded of the long-forgotten conversation about the Dutch boy, as my patient, since it was the birthday of a member of the family, was obliged to honor the toast by sipping from her glass. She shuddered at this occasion as if she had swallowed brandy, and this reminded me of *Cina*, and when carefully revising the whole image of the symptoms, it was found that even outside of this particular symptom, *Cina* recommended itself, since the pains were aggravated by external pressure and recurred at once, also on yawning (which could hardly be suppressed), and when fixedly gazing at anything, *e. g.*, at fine sewing. There also appeared from time to time an intermittent fever, which came on several days in succession, exactly at 4 P. M., with thirst, and cold hands and feet, abdominal pains with vomiting of the ingesta, then heat and perspiration, followed by deep sleep. Accordingly, I determined to give her *Cina*, which she had not received before, the necessary intervening medical pause, since