

having occurred, finally stopping very suddenly for ten minutes. *Opium* was given. Only three light spasms followed. (O. P. Baer, Trans. A. I., 1872, p. 225.)

*Puerperal Convulsions.* A woman, æt. 32, during fourth labor, was harshly manipulated in attempts to dilate os, became excited, scolded, struck, spat about her, cried and laughed, face flushed, pupils dilated, in great terror; then spasms as follows: writhing and floundering in manifold gyrations; every muscle in play, especially flexors and extensors. Pudendum swollen, tender; os uteri tilted back, dilatable. Child was born during the spasm. *Stramon.*<sup>20</sup> was given; then three lighter spasms, and no more. (O. P. Baer, Trans. A. I., 1872, p. 226.)

**Phlegmasia Dolens.** Mrs. J., æt. 26. One week after confinement, pain and swelling in the left leg; limb pale white color, and considerably swollen below the knee; hard, knotty swelling, a little below the popliteal space, which was intensely painful when touched, or when the limb was moved. *Pulsat.*<sup>3</sup>, fomentations and rest. Cured. (A. E. Hawkes, H. W., v. 8, p. 260.)

**Non-ligation of the Funis.** Of one hundred consecutive cases, in which I practiced non-ligation, ninety-one cases did well; hemorrhage inconsiderable and soon ceasing. In three cases, hemorrhage so copious in spite of "stripping" process, the ligature was immediately used. In three cases, hemorrhage from thirty minutes to two hours after birth. In three cases, copious and persistent oozing. In the last cases the ligature was finally applied. I see no advantage in the disuse of the ligature. Colic was as frequent and severe in the case of non-ligation as is the average for those treated in the usual manner. (J. H. Woodbury, N. E. M. G., Jan., 1873, p. 20.)

**Asphyxia Neonatorum.** *Acon.*, if the child is hot, purple, pulseless, breathless, as if apoplectic. *Bellad.*, red face, with congestive eyeballs; *Arnic.*, if the child appears bruised, or the mother has had a long, painful labor. After *Acon.*, *Opium* if the pulse remains imperceptible, face purple; *Tart. em.*, if pale and the pulse returns, but breath does not; *Lauroc.*, face blue, with gasping. *Laches.* after useless *Tart. em.* (E. A. Farrington, N. E. M. G., March, 1873, p. 111.)

**Soap and Lard.** *Their relative value in the toilet of the neonatus.* Reflecting on the purposes of the unctuous coating, called the caseosa, found on the skin of the child at birth and on the many ills peculiar to early infantile life, the question has often been

asked me whether or not the ordinary mode of washing the newborn child could not in some way be improved. After much discussion with mothers and nurses on this subject, I have come to the following conclusion: for eight, and even nine months in the year, in this cold climate of corresponding average temperature, lard, fresh and free from salt, is far better than soap for the general toilet of the first month. The reasons are obvious on a moments reflection. Soap removes from the skin all its protecting, oily secretion, and renders it more delicate and more sensitive to irritation and cold. Lard, on the other hand, while it removes from the skin all its caseosa, and therefore thoroughly cleanses it, substitutes an unctuous protection and renders the skin soft, warm, and therefore better protected, both against irritation of friction and its own discharges, and variations of temperature. Children thus treated, suffer less in their toilet, rarely take cold, rarely snuffle with catarrh, and rarely suffer from colic or cramp. Of course, the little faces of these little ones may be washed with soap, fragrant or otherwise that they may be the more presentable at the mother's first greeting and caressments. (J. C. Sanders, Proc. H. M. S., O., 1873, p. 91.)

**On the Food of Infants.** Enjoin upon mothers to eat, sleep and be merry; avoid over-work, over-heating, anger, sudden outbursts of passion of any kind, and strive to be orderly in all things.

A mother over-heated or angered should always milk out the first milk after such conditions, and persistently avoid nursing her babe until she has cooled off.

The infant, physically speaking, is every *whit* of the mother, bone of her bone, and flesh of her flesh; hence whether attached to the placenta, and consequently in her body, or applied to the breasts outside, the source and character of the nourishment is the same.

The proper food for infants, mother's milk not being obtainable is *cream*. I use it as follows: take newly-drawn cow's milk, put it in a shallow pan, let it stand two hours and no longer, then skim and mix with boiling rain water, in quantities in accordance with the age, strength and character of the ailment of the babe, one-third cream, sometimes but one-fourth, and when the babe is vigorous and well, half cream will often be demanded. Enough loaf sugar may be added to just give the mixture a taste of it. The cow's milk should be taken in the morning, after the animal has been quietly reposing all night.

In place of a nursing-bottle or spoon, I prefer a half pint mug with long lip. Rubber-nipples are to be rejected. If a spoon is used, use a silver one.

For wearing apparel take flannel next to the body from head to foot, with high neck and long sleeves, thick in winter and thin in summer.

A cool water bath may be given when needed, but in all infant bathing *never use soap*, egg water as simple pure water is all that is needed. (O. P. Baer, M. I., v. 5, p. 25.)

**Profuse Secretion of Watery Milk** which the child refuses to take. *Calc. carb.*<sup>30</sup>, every four hours, corrected flow and nature of the milk in a short time. (Gounard, Bulletin de la Soc. M. H., 1872; J. Pr., 1873, p. 138.)

### Spine.

**Spinal Irritation.** Excessive hyperæsthesia; a slight touch along the spine provokes spasmodic pains in the chest, and indescribable distress in the cardiac region; at times the heart feels as if twisted over; an intense pricking headache, as from thousands of needles, the body burned all over, headache better by *rubbing it against the pillow*; she trembled so she could hardly talk. Cured by *Tarant.*<sup>20</sup>. (E. A. Farrington.)

**Spinal Affection.** Mr. M., æt. 32, married, has hard, hoarse cough, with but little expectoration; pains nearly all over the front part of chest, worse from coughing and motion. For several years tenderness of lower cervical and upper dorsal spinous processes, with stiffness of neck; aggravation from every exertion or strain upon the spine; pressure upon the diseased portion of the spine produces pain there, as well as all through the chest, with irritation to cough. *Secal.* was given and removed all the chest symptoms in a few days. (M. I., v. 10, p. 633.)

**Spinal Curvature.** The spine from fifth to twelfth vertebra bent backwards, the lung dorsal muscles in this region atrophied. The patient, a boy, æt. 11, cannot stand erect, is bent forward, and supports his body by putting his hands upon his knees. On sitting upon a chair he supports himself by holding fast to the back of the chair, on sitting upon the floor his head sinks down upon his knees. His hair is thin, of slow growth; urethra reddened; belly enlarged (pot bellied); nose always stopped up. *Thuja*<sup>30</sup>, one

dose. A month after this much better; moves about more handily, and can sit erect in a chair for a short time, and then the improvement continued, but the restoration of the back to a normal state took about two years. (C. Kunkel, J. Pr., 1873, p. 169.)

*Calc. phosph.* Rhachitis and difficult dentition. (Schüssler, A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 82.)

**Coccydynia.** Burning, smarting, leucorrhœa, and painful uneasiness in the coccyx, relieved by standing, getting a great deal worse by the slightest movement, sitting or lying on the bed, or by the least pressure. Three doses of *Tarant.*<sup>20</sup>, every other day cured in three days. (A. A. Gonzales, Madrid.)

### Motory Apparatus.

**Rheumatic Fevers.** In the last months of 1872, rheumatic fevers were prevalent, and were characterized by the following symptoms: drawing, tearing pains in the limbs; worse at night, with constant change of position, worse in lying on the back; lame feeling in lower extremities; frequent desire to urinate; fever worse at night; vertigo, occipital pain; tension in nape of neck and between the shoulders; diarrhœa; erysipelas bulbosum, etc. *Rhus tox.* In those cases in which the 30th potency cured, it resulted as quickly as the 3d potency. In some cases, however, only the 3d gave relief. (C. Kunkel, J. Pr., 1873, p. 237.)

*Rheumatic Fever.* Mr. —, æt. 30. Two hundred and forty pounds; had quinsy first "from left to right tonsil." Cured with *Apis*. Within seven days has taken *Bryon.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sulphur* and *Nitr. ac.*, each one dose. The profuse sweat of hippuric odor, which suggested *Nitr. ac.*, is now less, stiffness of limbs less, pulse soft, 120; much flatus, hard to expel; anus feels as if constricted; incarcerated flatulency below right side of diaphragm; respiration short and quick, worse from deep inspiration and talking, relieved by lying on affected spot, but pains compel him to lie on back; urine dark, cloudy sediment; from *cold water* stitching pains are worse in chest, even amounting to a kind of spasm; less when water is taken. (This symptom is an important indication to be found in Bönninghausen's small Repertory left out by Hempel.) Dr. Lippe prescribed *Thuja*<sup>20</sup>. (Reported by J. Heber Smith, N. E. M. G., Oct., 1873, p. 448.)

**Rheumatic Fever complicated with Epilepsy.** May 15th.