

repaired and gave no further trouble. Everything progressed well until the evening of the second day when she began to chill and complain of frontal headache, dull, became restless, pale, anxious, pulse 120, temp. 101. Sharp, shooting pains through abdomen. Pyrog.^{50m} was given in water, three doses one-half hour apart. The next morning she seemed well and continued so until the morning of the seventh day. Her husband on the third day after her confinement was taken sick with scarlet fever. The house was an apartment house and no room could be gotten for him. And no place in the city was willing to receive him so he occupied another bed in the same room. On the seventh morning after confinement the mother took two powders of Belladonna^{cm} that had been left in the room. One-half hour after the first dose, she began to chill. One hour from the first dose she took the second but chilled for two hours, very cold from head to foot, before hot applications had any effect. At the time of the chills her head began to ache, so that she clasped it with her hands as if it had been suddenly struck and cried "Oh my head, nurse my head." She became very restless, said she was going to die and did not want the baby, of whom she was very fond, near her. I was called at 4 P. M. Her countenance was pallid and she had a strong smelling perspiration, sticky, —abdomen was very tender to pressure, lochia ceased, scarcely any milk, thirsty for small drinks and often. Pulse 140, weak and small, temp. 103. I gave Pyrog.^{cm} six doses in water one-half hour apart. At 12 M. I called again and found her sleeping, apparently much improved. I did not disturb her. At my morning call the next day I found her in excellent spirits, weak but with no complaints to offer. She made a good recovery, although her strength returned very slowly. I believe the second condition was caused by disturbing the action of the remedy first administered by the Belladonna. Has any of our experienced and venerable members any experiences to offer in this line?

Is my conclusion right? I have many times seen the bad effect of a too hasty second prescription, but never to my mind so pronounced.

VOMITING OF PREGNANCY. CALC. C.

Mrs. S., age twenty-six—medium height and weight, milky complexion and very fair hair. Six weeks pregnant. Is "deathly sick" at stomach, has been so now for two weeks, but getting worse every day. Last two days has retched almost constantly. Has eaten nothing. Cannot bear the mention of food, the thought or sight of it. Cries and retches if food is mentioned to her. Wants to lie on her back perfectly still. Sacral region aches, ameliorated by hard pressure, burning in region of stomach and sour taste with the retching. Burning in palms of hands and soles of feet—dry. Has always suffered great pain, like labor pains during whole of menstrual period. Before menses appeared—felt very ambitious, wanted to do everything and be working all the time. Menses every twenty-five days—rather scanty. Digestion usually good except for fats, which she dislikes. Calc. c.^{15m} was given. A few minutes after the powder she said, "Could that medicine help me so soon? I believe I feel better." She made continuous improvement.

In my rather limited experience of ten years practice—my observation leads me to believe that the deeper the psora we find in individuals the more we may look for abnormalities in what should be normal conditions, and the constitutional remedy is the one that will eradicate the trouble because it reaches the cause. I would like to hear the question discussed.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE.

T. S. HOYNE, M. D., CHICAGO, ILL.

In a practice extending over many years one has many queer experiences, and recalls with pleasure the cases which

were successfully treated, or at least recovered under his guidance. Those which resulted disastrously, in spite of the utmost care on the part of the doctor, are also remembered with sorrow. A few examples will illustrate.

Mr. S., ex-mayor of Chicago, a fine gentleman of about sixty-six years of age, had been afflicted many years with valvular disease of the heart following an attack of acute rheumatism. Occasionally the heart symptoms were unusually troublesome, but yielded to the remedies given him by his former homœopathic physician (Dr. D. S. Smith).

At the time I was called to take charge of his case, the patient was unable to lie down, but sat in his chair day and night laboring for breath; his limbs were enormously swollen and were constantly oozing a sticky fluid which ran down to the feet in large quantities. Gangrene set in in both legs and feet. Several eminent physicians (both homœopathic and regular at the request of friends) were called in consultation and all agreed that death would result in a few hours.

I cut away the gangrenous tissue from the limbs and the feet, exposing the bones in several places, and had the parts thoroughly washed with carbolized water daily on account of the stench. Spongia was given internally for a time and later Carbo-veg. I had no expectation of accomplishing anything in this case, but a continuation of this treatment for a few weeks was followed by a great improvement.

One day the patient told me he was sure he would recover because his finger nails were again growing and they had not grown a particle for over three months. To make a long case short, after eight months of constant care, the patient was able to lie down and sleep, to walk out daily unattended and to pursue his usual avocations. Four months later, after unusual exercise in walking up a hill in St. Paul, his old heart symptoms returned and he died in two weeks, something over a year after his first serious illness.

The year was of benefit to him, inasmuch as he was enabled to make many arrangements for the future welfare of his family. This case teaches us that no matter how desperate the outlook the physician should not despair, but call into play all his faculties for the best interests of his patient.

A Miss R. annoyed me greatly, always complaining of little worms under the skin, which squirmed about and gave her no rest day or night. I asked her if they ever came through the skin, and she answered that they often did and that she had captured a great many of them. I greatly desired to see one and she promised over and over again to bring the next one she caught to my office. Remedies carefully selected did not seem to do her any good. One day she brought wrapped up in tissue paper what she claimed was one of the worms. Upon examination it proved to be a little sebaceous matter which she had squeezed out from her thigh. I appeared to be delighted with the worm, and said that I would now give her something to poison them. A few sac. lac. powders in pink papers had the desired effect.

One hot afternoon I was summoned to attend a stranger in my neighborhood, a married lady about twenty-five years of age. She kept crying all the time "I am dying! I am dying!" Could get nothing else out of her. An eminent physician of the regular school (Dr. Brock McVickar) who had also been summoned, entered the house soon after I did and we agreed in the diagnosis that the case was one of hysteria. There was no history of previous illness that could be learned and the patient would say nothing except "I am dying!" Ignatia was administered twice, about twenty minutes elapsing between the doses, and in one half hour the lady was dead. No post mortem was made.

At four o'clock one morning I was sent for to see a man in my neighborhood said to be having a hæmorrhage from

the lungs. I found the patient undressed in bed and unconscious, but nowhere could I see a spot of blood. The wife said she had changed his clothes when he came home. A regular physician in the neighborhood (Professor Roswell Park, now of Buffalo, N. Y.) was also called and arrived about the time I had decided to administer a dose of Belladonna for the, to me, apoplectic symptoms. His opinion was that the man was dying of shock, the result of an accident and insisted upon giving a hypodermic of brandy. The man died before or just as it was given. We agreed not to sign a death certificate without a post mortem examination, as foul play was suspected from what few facts we obtained. Neither of us did sign the certificate but the man was buried, the family having obtained the necessary papers from the regular family physician, who actually knew nothing about the case.

The facts gradually leaked out afterward that this gentleman had spent the evening gambling at cards and in the quarrel that naturally ensued, he was struck a violent blow which occasioned epistaxis and possibly hæmorrhage from the lungs and then unconsciousness. He was taken home in a cab, his wife informed that he had had a hæmorrhage from the lungs and then the parties disappeared, and thus no one suffered for his murder.

At the last meeting of this association I reported the case of a lady who predicted that she would die during confinement, of hæmorrhage, and fulfilled the prediction. This recalls another case where nothing serious seemed to be the matter aside from an ovarian pain. This patient, whenever she needed a physician, had employed the late Doctor Reeves Jackson, the accomplice of Mark Twain in his travels. One evening Dr. Jackson had been sent for on account of an intense pain in the left ovarian region, and not arriving soon enough, I had been called. All the patient complained of was this pain, but she kept saying

that she would die soon if not relieved soon. I had prepared but had not given Belladonna when Dr. Jackson entered the room. Being his case I resigned in his favor, but upon his invitation awaited the result of his examination. She died before a dose of medicine had been given, or in fact before anything had been done for her. The diagnosis was not made and no post mortem examination was allowed.

It was in 1872 or thereabouts that I was hastily summoned to a Mrs. H., a few doors away, said to be a woman sick at the stomach. I found her white as a sheet of paper, but while I sat looking at her I heard a dropping like water on the floor. I soon discovered that it was blood that was running through the sheet and mattress to the carpeted floor, where there was quite a puddle. Nausea was present, hence the husband had not lied. I asked who was the cause of all this and was informed that Dr. — had produced the abortion. I ordered him sent for at once and then went to work to keep the patient alive until he could get there. Ipecac. controlled the nausea and the flow, and when the doctor did arrive he was almost as white as the woman he had nearly butchered. With careful nursing and watchfulness the woman's life was saved. The doctor had a salutary lesson—which I believe he has not as yet forgotten.

CLINICAL REPORT.

T. M. DILLINGHAM, M. D., NEW YORK CITY.

Case I. April 11, 1894, Mr. A., presented himself to me for what he called "flatulent stomach" after eating. He had had this trouble for four or five years, accompanied once or twice a month with severe vomiting attacks, the matter ejected always containing more or less blood. His ailment has taken such hold upon him that he has given up all business and is devoting himself to getting well. In fact, he is

entirely unable to attend to business, or even walk the street without liability to a sudden attack of vomiting, which has led even his intimate friends to believe that he is a confirmed drunkard.

During the year previous to his coming to me, he was hunting health in Europe, but did not find it. He was under the care of the most eminent allopathic physicians, who examined his blood every month, finding too little of this and too much of that, and who promised him after his return from Europe, he would be better from the treatment he received; an experience which he did not enjoy while in their society.

After five years of suffering, the last one in Europe under experienced physicians, he decided to try Homœopathy, and came to me. Several remedies were given him between the 11th of October, 1894, the date of his first coming to me, and January, 1895, when I discovered Bryonia to be his remedy. Now, whenever I find Bryonia strongly indicated, I suspect a suppression of some kind. I was unable to discover anything, however, in this patient until six months ago, when after general improvement, and almost total disappearance of his stomach trouble, gleet made its appearance. Then I learned that seventeen years ago, the real cause of his trouble occurred in Germany. While a student of law at Heidelberg, he was treated in the usual brutal manner, supposed to be cured; until the trouble appeared in his stomach, nearly costing him his life.

It is impossible to make the predominant school understand this sort of thing, but my patient understands it, and truly appreciates his deliverance.

Case 2. A gentleman of Southern birth, a resident of New York, came to me on March 1, 1892, in a most pitiable condition. He came to this city a perfectly well man five years before and became actively engaged in business, and is an exceedingly bright and interesting man (unmarried).

Three years ago, he acquired his first and only gonorrhœa. He immediately applied to his physician, a young allopath, also a Southerner, who gave him the usual treatment. Very severe strictures followed, and he was sent to a surgeon. Dilatation, after the most approved method, was now employed. After some months, very serious nervous disturbance began to manifest itself. After the use of the sound, spasms of vomiting occurred, which could only be controlled by heavy doses of morphine. A few months of this sort of thing reduced him from 140 to 120 pounds, and produced an irritability of the stomach, which was truly alarming.

When he came to me, the first attack, under my care, of intense retching lasted him more than a week, in spite of all that I could do, ice being the only thing the stomach could endure. Of course, I stopped the use of the sound, which was followed by a return of the stricture, and between the devil and the deep sea, I was in doubt about pulling him through. At least half of the time for two years, he was absent from his place of business. One year of that time under my own care. At the end of his first year with me, he was so discouraged that when he suggested returning to the use of the sound and his allopathic physician, I hadn't the heart to discourage him. After a month of it, however, he returned to me and is still my patient. During 1894 he gradually improved, the attacks of vomiting being rather less severe and of somewhat shorter duration. I prescribed as carefully as possible for apparently well indicated symptoms, but it seemed to be one of those cases, which are so complicated by a psoric diathesis, that to accomplish anything was really accomplishing a good deal.

Now, whether I failed to get the exact remedy in the beginning of this case, or whether it really required a series of remedies, which seems probable, it was not until I gave him Magnesia phos., that the cloud lifted and his vital force seemed to gain possession of him. The marked symptom

always was constant nausea, aggravated on the slightest motion; violent hiccoughs, most painful and lasting for hours; unable to take any nourishment without great aggravation; the stomach would tolerate only particles of ice, as dissolved in the mouth, and even this after a time was rejected. Much restlessness, with relief from heat, but no matter how restless, or to what part of the bed he went during the attacks of distress, he took the hot water bag with him. Since the first dose of magnesia phos., which speedily relieved him at the time, he has had no attacks of vomiting, has passed a very busy winter, is gaining in strength and flesh, and the strictures have so ceased to trouble him, that he does not mention them, except in reply to my inquiries.

Here is a suppressed disease, which requires magnesia phos., before I could cure it, just as the former one required bryonia. Of course, this man had bryonia, and for a time it was the only remedy which gave him any relief, and did much, I am sure, towards curing him.

Case III. On January 3, 1894, Miss V. A., a native of Ohio, at school in our city, came to me for treatment of the ears. Both drums were destroyed, and each ear held a ball of cotton to absorb the profuse discharges. These balls of cotton were supposed to slightly increase her hearing. The left ear contained a polypus, which was receiving local treatment twice a week, in the form of cauterization. The trouble originated eight or ten years before, after scarlet fever. She was very deaf, so that she could do no work in the classes with other scholars, practically requiring private tutelage. She had been constipated all her life, so far as she knew; had always taken physic; had headaches, a wretched complexion, and very offensive foot sweats; really a most unfortunate young woman. I gave her Nux vomica. Of course, it is not necessary to mention the potency. I think it is generally understood, or I might say fully understood that, unless otherwise mentioned, the

higher potencies, the single dose, or one or two repetitions are understood. There was no especial effect from this remedy, and I only gave it because she had been so dreadfully dosed. She got nothing more until March 20, when I gave her Silicea. Some improvement, probably having taken place under the last remedy, in a general way. No special result was observed from silicea. The polypus was growing quite alarmingly, and because she had been cauterized so much, I gave her Causticum. During all this time I had kept the ears perfectly clean by the use of absorbent cotton, which I applied myself three or four times a week, the patient using it night and morning in addition. Occasionally I used also very hot water. All this, however, had no apparent effect on her hearing, or on the polypus. After giving her causticum in December, 1894, a most remarkable result took place. The polypus entirely disappeared, and her hearing returned to such a degree, that she really hears to-day ordinary conversation without any difficulty, and her general health has improved quite as much as her hearing.

Case IV. Mrs. W., aged thirty-eight, broke down ten years ago from overwork of a mental character. Five years ago she commenced flooding. This was soon after the death of her husband. She had all sorts of treatment of a local character, and finally came to New York and had been under the care of one of our celebrated specialists for three years. Curretted five times during this period. At first with great relief, lasting for months. The second curretting was followed by less improvement and so on down to the fifth, after which she was really much worse, and the extirpation of her insides advised. Being rather timid, this alarmed her and she decided to try the treatment of her childhood, homœopathy.

She had flowed sixteen days, when I first saw her, profusely; was suffering from intense headache over the left eye. Never has any thirst; goes weeks at a time without

a drink of water. For some reason which I have not recorded, I gave her China, and in four days the flow had ceased. Careful examination showed nothing abnormal about the uterus or ovaries. This was in March, 1894. She got no more medicine until December, when she had another flooding, lasting twelve days, the first since the one previously described. At this time I gave her Nux vomica "Fincke." She was so excessively nervous, and had such volumes of symptoms and conditions, that it was very difficult to find a remedy satisfactory to myself. She spends many hours a day writing, and has for years. Is very active mentally, desires, and is relieved by warmth and quiet. February 18, she reported that the last menstruation was entirely normal, consequently she got no more medicine until December, 1895, when I gave her Sulphur "Fincke," as the frightful headaches occasionally return. This cured the headache, but gave her sore eyes, which she is still carrying about with her. Otherwise, well. Of course, she is not cured, but so wonderfully improved under the few remedies given, that she will get no more medicine for some months to come.

Case V. Mrs. W. C., came to me in 1893, age thirty-seven. Three living children. Has always menstruated entirely through her pregnancy, losing very large quantities of blood. Kept in bed entirely through these pregnancies. Curretted many times, but with no longer anything but aggravation after them. A weak, miserable, pale looking little woman; nervous, cross, cries constantly, and living in continual fear of another pregnancy. I made no examination in this case, because as her husband was much prejudiced against homœopathy and considered himself a most important member of society, I took all possible advantage of him by avoiding in every possible way anything that an allopathic physician would do. He had made up his mind that she would die under allopathy, and his friends forced him to come to me. In addition to the monthly hæmor-

rhage, she had a white, thick, excorating leucorrhœa. She first got Nux vom., and her husband a wholesome lecture, with direct orders of what to do and what not to do, which would probably have driven him away, except for her immediate improvement. Sepia seemed to be her remedy, and I gave her Swan's preparation. I do not recollect all of the symptoms for which I gave sepia, probably because there were so many. This was given her three months after she had the Nux vomica. Before the end of the year, less than twelve months treatment, her menstruations became perfectly normal. The leucorrhœa and headache also disappeared; her vital force gained control of her mind and body, and I never in my experience had a more satisfactory case.

Case VI. The Danger of Diagnosis. On the 4th of March, 1895, an apparently healthy young woman, for many years a book-keeper in a large establishment in this city came to me with a constant cough, caused by irritation in the larynx, and accompanied by profuse frothy expectoration. She seemed to cough all the time, night and day. She had always had homœopathic treatment, and why she deserted her old physician I do not know, but she had not seen him for several years. Several times during her life she had had some slight trouble with her throat, but nothing to mention. She improved somewhat during the first two weeks and then relapsed. Instead of sticking to my homœopathy, I was fool enough to have a microscopical examination of the sputum made. Tubercles were reported in small numbers. I told her she must give up her work entirely and go to a milder climate for the winter. This she said she could not do under any circumstances, so I went on treating her for two weeks more, when I had a second examination made, when no signs of tubercles could be discovered. I gave her tuberculinum. Whether this remedy had any effect or not, I do not know, for in the meantime I had lost my patient.