

about the year 1790. The vessel, in which he was, being wrecked on the South shore of Long Island, near East Hampton, that place became the residence of the Sherrills.

Jeremiah Sherrill, the father of the doctor, married Ruth Hunting, a native of East Hampton. Shortly before the birth of their son, they removed to Stamford, Dutchess County, N. Y., where Hunting Sherrill was born, April 2, 1783.

At the age of five years, young Sherrill began his school life and, as customary among the farmers, did chores on the farm in summer, while the winter months were devoted to study.

He entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Gager, of Sharon, Conn. He attended medical lectures in this city, and during his pupilage was appointed physician to the almshouse, where his skill and ability were attested by a diploma signed by Drs. McNeven and Hosack, bearing date January 1st, 1809. The New York State Medical Society conferred on him the title of Doctor of Medicine, December 1st, 1809. In the same month, Dr. Sherrill removed to Hyde Park, in this State, succeeded Dr. Cook in his practice, and February, 1811, married Margaret Mulford. In April, 1825, he received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Geneva Medical College. In 1832, he removed to Poughkeepsie, and eight years after he settled in New York.

Dr. Sherrill was a man of extraordinary activity of mind and body. He was well versed in the medical dogmas prevailing sixty years ago, which were not forgotten up to the latest period of his life, notwithstanding, for the past twenty years, he had practised Homœopathy.

He was the author of several treatises, and among his works relating to medicine we may mention *A Treatise on Epidemics as they appeared in Dutchess County*, from 1809 to 1825. The first part of this work was read before the Dutchess County Medical Society in 1819, he being the President of the Society; a second part was written at a later period. It was published in 1826 and again in 1832. In 1808, while physician to the almshouse, he published a small work on *Caries of the Jaw in Children*. In 1826, he published a pamphlet on *Dysentery*, and in 1832, one on *Cholera*, as it appeared in Poughkeepsie. Three years later another pamphlet on the *Pathology of Cholera*, with a plan of treatment and means of prevention; *Uterine Diseases*; *The Temperance Treatment of Cholera*; a domestic work; and *Suggestions for the Prevention of Small Pox*. were subjects of other works.

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HOOPING COUGH.

BY DR. C. VON BENNINGHAUSEN, MUNSTER.

(Continued from page 334.)

Arnica montana.—Paroxysm of Hooping Cough excited by a creeping in the trachea, generally dry, often with expectoration, generally of frothy blood, mixed with coagula, more rarely, in the evening, of a badly tasting slime which it is impossible to expectorate but which one has to swallow.

Aggravation.—Evening till midnight. Every effort of mind or body. Weeping and crying of children. Touch. Motion. Noise. Talking. Blowing the nose. Stooping. Deep inspiration. Becoming cold. Abuse of spirituous liquors and of China. Coal smoke. Warm rooms. Drinking. Yawning.

Concomitants.—Great anxiety and restlessness. Refuses to reply to anything. Rage and quarrelsome disposition. Compressing headache. Stitches in the head. Bleeding from the nose and mouth. Violent thirst after drinking cold water. Vomiting of food and drink. Vomiting of blood. Pains in the stomach. Offensive breath. Oppression of the chest. Dyspnoea. Scraping in the larynx. Burning in the chest.

Rawness in the chest. Stitches in the chest (left side). Sensation in the ribs as if bruised. Stitches in the loins. Yawning. Constant restlessness of the body and tossing. Chilliness with burning redness of one or both cheeks. Internal heat with external coldness. Ebullition of the blood with warmth of the upper parts of the body and coldness of the lower parts. Alternate quick and slow action of the pulse and heart.

Wailing, crying and weeping also precede and follow the paroxysm.

A very important remedy in the most dangerous cases of Hooping Cough, in which the febrile phenomena and the bloody expectoration, even without the cough, would indicate it as the remedy to be selected.

Arsenicum album.—Clear-ringing, crowing, or whistling Hooping Cough, excited by a burning tickling in the trachea and in the throat-pit, as if from the vapor of Sulphur, at night without expectoration, in the day time with expectoration of mucus, scanty and generally frothy, or in lumps, of various taste and color (bitter, putrid, purulent, saltish, offensive, grey, yellow), sometimes mixed with florid blood, returning periodically with increasing violence.

Aggravation.—Evening and night. Ill humor. Being spoken to by others. After eating. Drinking. Repose after motion. After lying down. Becoming cold. In the cold, open air. Turning over in bed.

Concomitants.—Before the paroxysm. Anxiety and restlessness, the face pale and cold. Vomiting of food and drink. Starting up in sleep, frightened, as by suffocation.

During the Paroxysm.—Crying and whining of children. Anxiety and despair. Cannot bear to be alone. Fear of death. Malice. Love of scandal. Burning and shocks in the head. Face puffed and blue. Stitches in the cheeks. Burning and roughness in fauces. Violent thirst, drinking but little each time. Nausea. Retching. Burning in the stomach with bitter eructations. Stitches in the hypochondria. Burning.

Sticking and pain as if bruised in the abdomen. Involuntary, burning, offensive diarrhœa. Involuntary burning micturition. Coryza of acrid, burning water. Paroxysms of suffocation. Want of breath. Dyspnœa. Oppression of the chest. Constriction of the larynx. Distention of the chest. Burning and itching in the chest. Palpitation of the heart. Twitching in the hips. Emaciation and great debility. Convulsions. Restlessness of the limbs. Trembling. Pulse frequent in the morning, slow at evening. External coldness, with cold, clammy sweat. Dry burning heat. The paroxysm ends with sweat. Internal heat, with burning in the veins.

This remedy, given in exact accordance with the above indications, sometimes rescues a patient at a time when all appeared lost—but *only* when given in the smallest doses and in a high potency.

Baryta carbonica.—Spasmodic cough, like Hooping Cough, excited by roughness and tickling in the throat and in the epigastrium; evening without expectoration, morning with difficult expectoration of a yellowish, tenacious, starch like, often saltish mucus (less frequently *vice versa*).

Aggravations.—Generally evening until midnight. The feet becoming cold. Eating, especially of warm food. Eructations. Lying upon the left side. Active motion and ascending. Stooping. In the cold, open air. Being in the company of (strange) persons. Thinking of one's illness.

Concomitants.—Aversion to playing. Dread of strangers. Disposition to weep. Indecision. Sudden ebullition of temper with cowardice. Dull redness of the face. Sore throat with swelling of the tonsils. Roughness in the throat. Much thirst. Pains in the abdomen, which is hard and swollen. Coryza, with thick mucus discharged from the nose. Dyspnœa. Sensation as if there were smoke in the larynx. Hoarseness. Loss of voice. Chest obstructed by mucus. Soreness in the chest. Sensation as if something hard fell down in the chest. Sensation of soreness at the heart with violent palpitation. Stiffness

of the nape of the neck. Drowsiness, day and night. Chilliness.

Is suitable not merely for old men but also for atrophic children, especially when, after the slightest cold, repeated inflammation of the throat occurs, with swelling and suppuration of the tonsils. This remedy certainly belongs among the polychrests, is as yet, however, too little used and hence is but little known.

Belladonna.—Spasmodic cough at night, occurring in paroxysms every quarter of an hour, each paroxysm consisting of but few coughs, with a rough, hollow, barking tone, excited by tickling in the throat, as if from down or, as it were, by constriction of the larynx; without expectoration, or only sometimes scanty expectoration of some florid coagulated blood.

Aggravation.—Evening and night; most violent just after midnight. Every movement or touch, especially at the larynx and throat. Talking. Crying of children. Deep inspiration. Awaking from sleep.

Concomitants.—*Before the paroxysm.* Weeping. Pains in the stomach. *During the paroxysm.* Great willfulness. Peevishness. Weeping and crying. Congestion to the head. Headache as if it would burst. Inflammation of the eyes. Sparks before the eyes. Photophobia. Face livid and puffed. Epistaxis. Much sneezing. Hæmorrhage from the mouth. Salivation. Inflammation of the throat. Spasms of the gullet. Scratching in the throat. Taste of blood in the mouth. Retching. Vomiting, first of food, then of bile. Pains in the stomach. Stitches in the spleen. Stitches and soreness in the abdomen. Sensation of tearing away in the abdomen. Stitches in the loins. Involuntary passage of fæces and urine. Fluent coryza. Dyspnoea. Oppression of the chest. Pain and stiffness of the nape of the neck. Congestion of the chest. Rattling in the chest. Violent pains of the whole thorax. Pains in the hips. Concussion of the whole body. Spasms

with rigidity of the limbs. Trembling. Starting in sleep. General dry heat, with restlessness. Violent palpitation of the blood-vessels.

This very useful remedy is suitable only at the beginning, or, in later stages, only when cerebral inflammation has supervened.

Bromium.—Croupy, rough, barking or whistling cough excited by tickling in the throat and, as if, by vapor of Sulphur, without expectoration.

Aggravation.—Day time (?). Deep respiration. Violent motion. Great heat in the bed. Use of sour food and of milk. Tobacco smoke.

Concomitants.—Depression and melancholy. Wailing and crying with a hoarse tone. Lacrymation. Paleness of the face. Salivation. Inflammation of the fauces with reticulated redness and denuded patches. Much frothy mucus in the mouth. Water tastes salt. Nausea and retching. Yellow, green or blackish diarrhoea. Fluent coryza, with scabby nostrils. Attacks of suffocation as if from vapor of Sulphur. Great dyspnoea. Gasping for air. Soreness in the larynx. Sensation of coldness in the larynx. The air inhaled is very cold. Oppression of the chest with palpitation. Convulsions. Great weakness. Yawning and sleepiness. Accelerated pulse. Chilliness, with shuddering. Sweat after the paroxysm.

This remedy also, which well deserves a more extended proving, has seldom been used. A leading indication would seem to be the sensation of coldness in the larynx, although Sulphur has the same symptom. In croup, also, Bromine has not fulfilled the expectations that were entertained of it.

Bryonia alb.—Spasmodic Hooping Cough, as if from vapor of Sulphur, or excited by tickling in the throat and in epigastrium; *evening and night without expectoration, morning and day time with expectoration of mucus which is yellow, or mixed with coagulated, brownish blood, often cold, has*

generally an unpleasant flat taste and is at first difficult to dislodge.

Aggravation.—Evening and night. Exertion. Motion. Talking. Laughing. After every act of eating or drinking. Cold air. Becoming cold after being heated. In a damp room. By deep inspiration. After lying down. After measles.

Concomitants.—Peevishness, irritability and violence. Fear of death. Despair of recovery. Stitches in the head. Pressure and bursting pain. Swelling of the upper eyelids. Epistaxis. Puffy redness and heat of the face. Lips cracked and bleeding. Stitches and scratching in the throat. Violent thirst; he drinks a great deal at a time. Thirst for cold water. Bitter eructations. Flow of water into the mouth. Nausea. Vomiting of solid, not of liquid food. Vomiting, first of bile, then of food. Pains in the stomach. Stitches and soreness in the epigastrium and in the hypochondria. Sticking pain in the liver. Distension of the abdomen. Stitches in the abdomen. Pressure to urinate and involuntary discharge of urine. Dry nasal catarrh. Shortness of breath. Dyspnoea. Panting for breath. Disposition to deep inspiration. Attacks of dyspnoea and suffocation. Soreness in the trachea. Hoarseness. Inflammation of the lungs. Stitches, soreness and bursting pain in the chest. Soreness of the ribs, as if beaten. Palpitation of the heart. Stitches in the sacral region and the back. Sleeplessness until midnight. Chilliness, with heat of the head, red cheeks and thirst. Unctuous, oily sweat.

Indicated only in the first stage, or, later, in the case of an inflammatory affection of the chest supervening in the course of the cough.

Calcarea carbonica.—Short, spasmodic cough, in brief, but frequently repeated paroxysms, excited by a tickling as if from feathers or down in the throat and trachea; in the evening and at night without expectoration, but in the morning and during the day attended by copious mucous or purulent, yellow or greyish, sometimes bloody expectoration, having generally a sour taste and an offensive odor.

Aggravations.—Evening and night. In the open air, especially if it is damp and cold. From getting wet. From washing. From bathing. From eating. From drinking water. From talking. After lying down. During sleep.

Concomitants.—Susceptibility to fright. Disposition to weep. Obstinacy in the case of children. Vertigo. Rush of blood to the head. Feeling of coldness in the head. Sticking, tearing and bursting pain in the head. Sweat of the head. The eyes are suffused with tears in the morning, but dry at evening. Everything becomes black before the eyes. Dilated pupils. Spasms of the œsophagus. Stitching pains in the hard palate. Roughness in the throat. Thirst at night. Thirst for cold drinks. Nausea after drinking milk. Sour vomiting. Vomiting of food and of sweetish mucus. Oppression of the stomach. Distension of the epigastrium. Inability to endure clothing tight about the stomach. Blows in the abdomen. Protrusion of the inguinal hernia. Dry nasal catarrh, with annoying dryness of the nose. Dyspnoea. Hoarseness. Feeling as if something tore itself loose in the larynx. Roughness, sticking and soreness in the thorax. Palpitation of the heart. Hands covered with sweat. The fingers and toes become as if dead. Epileptiform attacks. Severe orgasms of blood. Palpitation of the arteries. Chilliness. Flashes of heat, with palpitation.

This remedy is seldom indicated during true Hooping Cough; but so much the more frequently for the sequelæ often met with; and especially in cases in which Ipecacuanha, Belladonna, or Sulphur were previously indicated.

Carbo animalis.—Suffocating, hoarse cough, excited by rawness and dryness in the larynx and in the trachea, unattended by expectoration at night, but in the day time accompanied by a grey, greenish, sometimes purulent, expectoration of an offensive, somewhat sour, taste.

Aggravations.—Evening and night. During sleep. By lying upon the right side. By cold air. By damp cold weather. By deep inspiration. By tobacco smoke.

Concomitants.—Alternations of disposition, passing from excessive gaiety to an inclination to weep. Occipital headache. Sensation as if the brain were loose. Epistaxis. Offensive odor from the mouth. Roughness in the throat. Soreness and rawness in the throat. Concussion of the abdomen. Soreness in the abdomen. Outward pressure in the abdomen. Involuntary discharge of urine. Dry nasal catarrh. Sneezing. Dyspnoea. Asthmatic respiration. Attacks of suffocation. In the morning, hoarseness; at night, aphonia. Constriction of the larynx. Sticking and constriction in the thorax. Feeling of coldness in the chest. Rattling in the chest. Palpitation of the heart. Sticking pains in the sacral region. Sweat which leaves a yellow stain.

Closely related to the following remedy (*Carbo vegetabilis*) possessing powers similar, yet appreciably different, as the symptoms prove, and much less frequently indicated.

Carbo vegetabilis.—Spasmodic, hollow Hooping Cough, in short hard coughs and infrequent paroxysms (4-5), excited by a feeling as if Sulphur vapor were inhaled, or by a creeping irritation in the larynx and throat; in the *evening*, without expectoration, in the *morning*, with a yellow, greenish or purulent, sometimes brownish bloody expectoration, or, less frequently, a tenacious, whitish mucous or watery expectoration. The sputa have an offensive sour or saltish taste and an unpleasant odor.

Aggravations.—Evening till midnight. By motion. By walking in the open air. In damp cold air. By passing from a warm into a cold atmosphere. By becoming cold. After lying down. By expiration. By eating or drinking, especially of cold food or drink. By talking.

Concomitants.—Attacks of anxious despondency at evening, amounting to despair. Violent irritability. Rush of blood to the head. Drawing from the nape of the neck upwards and forwards. Blows and stitches in the head. Bleeding from the eyes. Lachrymation. Epistaxis. Paleness of the face.

Cold sweat of the face. Drawing in the cheeks. Cracked lips. Sore throat on swallowing. Redness and burning in the throat and fauces. Scorbutic condition of the gums. Longing for coffee. Food has a saltish taste. Retching. Evening, vomiting of food. Vomiting of blood and bile. Vomiting of mucus. Bruised feeling in the hypochondria. Sticking in the liver and spleen. Distension of the abdomen. Stitches in the abdomen. Many offensive discharges of flatus. Burning hæmorrhoids. Dry nasal catarrh. Evening, fluent coryza. Sneezing. Dyspnoea. Constriction of the chest. Soreness and ulcerative pain in the larynx and trachea. Hoarseness. When talking, the voice fails. At night, aphonia. Ulcerative pain in the thyroid gland. Soreness and rawness in the chest. Burning, pressure and sticking in the chest. Whistling and rattling of mucus in the chest. Palpitation of the heart. Stitches in the back. Burning pains in the limbs. Sleepiness in the day and late going to sleep. Feeble pulse. Chill and coldness, with thirst. Flashes of heat. Cold, offensive sweat.

This is one of our best Hooping Cough remedies, especially in the beginning of the disease, and is applicable in many epidemics especially when they occur in damp and cold, or in cold and frosty weather.

It is often suitable after *Veratrum*. After it, *China* or *Drosera* are often indicated.

Causticum.—Unceasing, short hollow cough, excited by a creeping, tickling and by much mucus in the throat, for the most part in the *daytime* without expectoration, at *night* with detaching (though this is sometimes reversed) of an acrid, fatty-tasting mucus, which however cannot be *discharged* but must be *swallowed*.

Aggravations.—Evening till midnight. More rarely early in the morning (alternate action). Expiration. Stooping. Talking. Eating. Drinking coffee. Getting warm after taking cold. Becoming cold. Cold air and being in a current of air. Waking out of sleep. (A swallow of cold water allays the cough.)

Concomitants.—Melancholy disposition to weep. Timorous anxiety and depression. Paroxysms of quarrelsome anger. Stitches in the temple. Rush of blood to the head with roaring in the head and ears. Much mucus in the mouth and fauces. Roughness of the throat. Soreness and burning in the fauces. Speech is difficult. Aversion to any thing sweet. Vomiting of sour water. Distended hard abdomen in children. Disposition to constipation. Involuntary discharge of urine. Nasal catarrh, at *night dry*, in the *day time fluent*. Dyspnoea. Spasmodic constriction of the chest. Soreness in the trachea. Hoarseness. Rattling in the chest. Burning, sticking and soreness in the chest. Palpitation of the heart. Sticking in the region of the heart. Stiffness and tension in the nape of the neck, down the back. Pain in the hips as if luxated. Children fall easily. Restlessness in the whole body. Sleepiness in the day time and sleeplessness at night. Frequent waking on account of the cough. Starting up from sleep in a fright. Constant chilliness. Copious sweat on motion, especially in the open air.

Applicable only in the first, catarrhal stage. But in this stage, when the symptoms, in other respects correspond exactly, it cuts the disease short and prevents the outbreak of fully developed Hooping Cough.

(To be continued.)

HOMŒOPATHIC TOCOLOGY.

BY B. FINCKE, M. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(Continued from page 304.)

18. The established fact of normal expulsion of the child with the amnion entire, invites farther investigation in several departments of Embryology and Tocology, bearing upon the subject.

Among such is the operation of *Version*, by which we do

not mean turning by external manipulation or by position of the mother, that being a kind of nursing rather than surgical interference.

19. Turning is generally recommended as a safe means of delivery in malpresentations either as long as the membranes are entire, or soon after the escape of the waters; and it is warned against, decidedly, and by the best authorities, when the walls of the uterus have already firmly contracted upon the foetus. "It is indispensable," says Scanzoni, "that the foetus have such a mobility in the uterine cavity, that its position can be changed without much exertion of power and without danger of injuring the maternal organs. This mobility, however, may be safely assumed to exist then, when either the water is not broken at all yet or, at least, is not evacuated completely, and a long time ago; when the palpation of the abdomen does not show any firm general or partial contraction of the uterus; and when the presenting part of the foetus has not yet entered the superior strait."

As a general rule, then, turning is recommended at a time when either the membranes are entire, or the water is on the point of escaping or has just escaped. The success of the operation is lessened in the ratio as the time from the escape of the water increases.

20. Now, from what has been already said about the entirety of the amnion, facilitating and securing the proper movements of the foetus, it follows, that turning would be preposterous at a time when the ovum is unbroken and the uterus in good working order. For no ability on the part of the accoucheur is equal to the subtle force—*douce violence*—by which nature accomplishes the end in such case.

21. The supposition of the turners is, that even during the time when the ovum is yet entire, it might be necessary, to correct the malpresentation of the foetus. But this supposition is untenable, because at that time the final presentation has not yet taken place. And hasty effort to prevent a supposed possible malpresentation may just as well prevent the normal presentation. It, on the contrary, tends to disturb

and confound the work and effort of nature, and is likely to superinduce the very condition it is intended to avoid.

22. The subject of spontaneous version and evolution was brought before the profession by Denman, who tried to explain its mechanism.

Antony Everard described a case of spontaneous version in the person of his own wife.

Riecke observed spontaneous evolution ten times in 220,000 labors, and Johnson and Sinclair twice in 13,748 cases.

Velpeau describes one case of spontaneous cephalic version in his own practice.

Scanzoni confessed his surprise, when he saw, that the fœtus which in the eighth or ninth month, nay a few days prior to its expulsion, had been found in distinct trunk presentations, had assumed the one or the other head presentation.

Esterle observed in twenty-two cases of trunk presentation, nine cases of spontaneous version in the seventh and eighth months.

Doig saw one case of changing the shoulder presentation into a footling case.

Wist noted frequent changes of position during labor, among others of a shoulder presentation into a cephalic presentation.

Spaeth marked one case of spontaneous turning in trunk presentation in 12,523 cases.

To these allopathic authorities must be added the famous case of Bethmann, cited by Croserio in his celebrated treatise on "Obstetrics" (1852), and which is reported (translation by Cote, p. 51,) as follows: "The membranes were not yet ruptured, and the orifice but slightly opened, notwithstanding the pressure of severe and frequent pains. On examination he recognized a shoulder presentation. Not wishing to precipitate the labor, he gave a dose of Pulsatilla; some minutes after the woman experienced a violent pain with such a sensation of overturning in the abdomen, that she was frightened at it; then, after some time of quiet, the pains recommenced regularly, and on a second examination, Bethmann was very

agreeably surprised to find the head presenting; the delivery terminated naturally."

Croserio also relates having gained a similar result by the use of the same homœopathic means, and under the same circumstances.

Dr. Jackson, of Boston, furnished lately some other beautiful cases of version by the use of Pulsatilla⁹⁰ in watery solution (*AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW*, Vol. IV, p. 505).

Professor Walker, of the Medical College of Missouri gives a case of spontaneous cephalic version under aggravated circumstances, in the *Western Homœopathic Observer*, Vol. II, p. 2.

Dr. Baruch, in a case of trunk presentation, found the head in the right side, no progress made in five hours. The pains ceased, the woman was in despair. Guided by the symptoms of a chronic inflammation of the eyes with which the patient was afflicted, Hepar sulph. calc.¹⁰⁰⁰ was administered, and in fifteen minutes a healthy child was born.

Another case of the kind occurred (1861) in our own practice. It was that of a woman whose early pregnancy was marked with such difficulties as eventually lead to a trunk presentation. Under homœopathic treatment with high potencies, the malpresentation (trunk) was deranged into a head presentation during a labor protracted for three days, which terminated favorably for mother and child, a result which, under the circumstances of the case, growing out of a bad constitution and former allopathic maltreatment, almost surpassed fair expectation.

These facts and observations would, no doubt, be multiplied, if the experience of homœopathic accoucheurs were more generally known, and they all verify beyond controversy, that correction of malpresentation, consisting in spontaneous version and evolution, is accomplished by nature alone, and by proper medication respectively.

23. The therapeutical treatment in the allopathic school is mostly limited to some heroic remedies, such as Opium, Ergot, Tartar emetic, etc., all of which are used in doses so large as