

CORRESPONDENCE.

Messrs. Editors:—For a long time as Hahnemannian homeopaths we have been looking for the day to arrive when we should have a genuine homeopathic hospital. At last it is here, and I desire to call the attention of your readers to the Women's Homeopathic Hospital of this city. By the generosity of a friend of the cause—Mr. Charles B. Reed—the women (God bless 'em!) have been enabled to construct a hospital which is a fitting monument to their labors, and it now behooves us to put our shoulder to the wheel and do what we can to assist them.

The following from the rules of the Hospital will show that they mean to have a *homeopathic* institution:
 "No medicines, except strictly homeopathic remedies, shall be allowed for use in the dispensaries or in any department of the Hospital.

"The use of tobacco, wine, or intoxicating liquor of any kind is prohibited within the Hospital."
 All Hahnemannians who contribute to this work may feel assured that they are promoting the cause, and if you will appoint yourself to receive contributions, I am sure you will receive the thanks of the ladies in charge.

Yours for the cause,
 GEORGE H. CLARK.
 GERMANTOWN, PHILA., April 12th, 1886.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES:—In THE HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, April, 1886, page 133, there are ten symptoms given for which the remedies are asked. In answer, I send the following remedies:

- No. 1.—Digitalis.
- " 2.—Plumbum.
- " 3.—Tellurium.
- " 4.—Verat. vir.
- " 5.—Rheum.
- " 6.—Silicea.
- " 7.—Zincum.
- " 8.—Platina.
- " 9.—Lobelia.
- " 10.—Lobelia.

I have recently seen a singular symptom occur, for which I wish some one would suggest a remedy. The patient was 190

constantly under the impression that whatever symptoms she had were experienced by the nurse or some one near her. For instance, she would describe the pains which her nurse had had an hour ago, or how delirious her friend had been all night, or how prostrated I was at present, etc. This symptom was persistent throughout the case, and seemed to characterize as thoroughly as I have seen any symptom characterize any case.

PHILADELPHIA.
 THEO. J. GRAMM.

CLINICAL REFLECTIONS.

AD. LIPPE, M. D.

The coachman of an old friend who had detected that the healing art, as promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann, was "reliable"—detected it by the "clinical experiment"—reported that one of a pair of valuable coach horses was sick. No. 1 had been cured of incipient rheumatism by a single dose of Rhus tox. a month ago. The coachman says:

"I drove yesterday afternoon to the Park. After driving about an hour the horse began to have diarrhoea, which grew worse till we came home. He not only soiled the dasher of the carriage, but also my livery. After coming home and putting him into the stable the diarrhoea ceased, but the horse did not lie down in the night. This morning he stands quiet in his stall, his eyelids drooping, as if asleep, refuses all food, drinks, but is disinclined to move." Prescribed one dose of Bryonia (Finke) to be given to the horse. He lay down that night and ate his food the next morning. On the third day after taking the Bryonia he is driven as usual—is well.

Comments: The choice of the remedy was very easy. The day was the first hot day of April; the diarrhoea was worse from motion, and ceased when at rest; the discharges were watery and offensive; the disinclination to move and the utter aversion to food left no choice but Bryonia. The cure was perfect and complete; it was a homeopathic cure, and no mistake about it. The President of the American Institute of Homeopathy is now engaged in proving high potencies on the healthy, and he has a packed jury of "experts" to do it. Would these young aspirants of distinction be averse to proving Bryonia 100m (F.) on a pair of full-blooded horses driven into a park on a hot April day? And if their scientific superintendent does not find that one or two horses so used are attacked by violent diarrhoea will he, said

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scion of science, not be ready to doubt only, but strike out the evidence here substantiated that even so large a creature as a horse can be and has been cured by a "high potency," on the ground that said potency has not produced similar symptoms on the healthy horse? The secret of success is not to be attributed to the dose alone. The first, most difficult, task is to obtain a true characteristic picture of the case to be treated. In this case this picture was interpreted from the coachman's report.

First, diarrhoea worse in hot weather, and, second, worse from motion; thirdly, disinclination to move, and apparent amelioration from absolute rest. Get the truly characteristic symptoms of a case first, and then find the similar remedy in a reliable *Materia Medica*, such as that of *Hahnemann*.

A NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACOPŒIA.

Our attention has been called to the fact that there are now before the homeopathic profession of America two pharmacopœias, differing in their manner of arranging remedies and other preparations. This should not be; either one or the other should be the recognized authority. If neither be the best pharmacopœia be prepared and duly recognized as the authority. This matter, it seems to us, comes especially under the care of the Bureau of Pharmacy, etc., of the American Institute. We hope it may receive its prompt attention, for how-ever much we all may differ in our views of potency, etc., we must all agree upon the necessity of proper and careful preparation of our drugs.

CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE CURED.

THOMAS SKINNER, M. D., LONDON.

CONVULSIVE FITS IN A CHILD OF TWO AND A HALF YEARS.

A boy of two and a half years was brought to me by his mother (a lady), who informed me that her son had been afflicted with infantile convulsions since he was three months old. At first he used to be hours in them, now they lasted but many minutes, but they were much more frequent and they occurred at any hour, day or night.

His teeth are mostly all of them carious; used to perspire freely about the head; his head is large, fair hair, and brilliant com-

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CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE CURED.

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plexion; used to be pale and puffy, hot head; the fontanelles were long in closing, and he is pot-bellied. Lastly, he has an ever-lasting aversion appetite, and extremely irritable and self-willed; he is liable to take cold easily, and to spasmodic croup, and his breath has always a sour smell before a fit.

If any one had sat down to write a true photo. of Calcareo, I should say here it is.

April 8th, 1878.—I placed upon the child's tongue *Calcareo* (F. C.), a single dose, and I requested the mother to bring him to me in a week.

April 17th.—The child with its mother, accompanied by a lady friend, entered my consulting-room. The mother informed me that the child's temper had markedly improved since a week, but that the convulsions were much the same. The child, who was a bonnie boy and elegantly dressed, was at my request permitted to run about the room, which he did, and when the mother and I were trying between us to clear up the case for the better diagnosing of the remedy, the little fellow saved us further trouble by revealing it in a most peculiarly uninteresting way, and to the great distress and shame of the mother and her lady friend. *The boy when standing on his feet laid hold of a chair and deliberately emptied the contents of his rectum on the linoleum floor.*

The state of the mother's feelings may be imagined. She started to her feet, rebuked the child like any injured parent, and apologized to me, explaining at the same time that this was always the way in which the boy relieved himself. "He must be standing in order to get his bowels relaxed."

The bell being rung, my maid soon put all to right. Then and there I placed *Causticum* on the child's tongue, and he has never had another fit, and, what is more, his bowels are moved in the natural way—sitting on the chamber utensil.

BAD EFFECTS OF VACCINATION.

February 7th, 1878.—A child was brought to me suffering from a festering eruption on her left knee, followed by violent ophthalmia of right eye and an eruption, similar to that on the left knee, on cheek. This state of matters had been going on more or less or on and off for at least fifteen months, and as it followed close on the maturing of the vaccine vesicle, there was good reason to suspect, if not to believe, that vaccination was the morbid agent, directly or indirectly. *The child always asked for "a piece"*