

Henry Newell Guernsey



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"The principles of Homoeopathy embrace the whole truth of the medical world, and their investigation and practice afford the greatest scope for the development and application of the mental and moral powers. Vast as is the domain of learning, and extraordinary as is the progress which has been made in all branches of science, we can safely say of Homoeopathy, as of all the rest, that the wonderful discoveries already made, bear but a small proportion to those which will hereafter be brought to light. And, as in all other things belonging to human improvement, so in Homoeopathy, there is ample room and scope of investigation to satisfy the most eager thirst for knowledge, and diversity enough to suit every variety of taste, order of intellect and degree of qualification. For the peaceful conquests of the mind, there is an unknown world, other than that for which Alexander wept, hidden as yet behind the veil with which nature covers her secret mysteries, but stretching all along the confines and into the very heart of the kingdom of knowledge, and sometimes nearest to the earnest seeker, when least suspected.

The science of Homoeopathy offers yet many a field which the foot has not pressed nor the eyes beheld, but of which the mind in its deeper and more excursive musings will sometimes catch a glimpse, which will bring to it a gleam of light from Hesperian Islands, a fresh and fragrant breeze from an unseen land, Sabeian odors from a spicy shore, in after times and by happier voyages to be approached, explored and inhabited.

How many have felt, at times, when the world around them was wrapped in slumber and when with all their soul in their eyes they gazed into the star-lit depths of the midnight heavens, and lost themselves in contemplation of the worlds and systems of worlds that sweep through the immensity of space, - how many have felt that even all that veiled mystery must one day yield and open itself to the ardent, unwearied, imploring research of patient science.

How many have felt, in those choice and blessed moments, in which the world and its interests are forgotten, and the spirit retires into the inner sanctuary of meditation; when losing consciousness of self, and dwelling only on the infinite perfection of which human life is to be the earthly image, and kindling the flame of thought on the altar of the prayer, - how many have felt in such moments, that it must at last be given to man to fathom the secret of the fearful and wonderful making of his own being, and to have solved for him the mighty problem of the Divine Providence, in his creation, preservation and ultimate destiny.

Gentlemen: I am not in a land of dreams. I am fully aware to the actualities of the material world, fully conscious of the impressions which come to me through my natural senses. The

mental or spiritual worlds of human affection and thought, actually lie within the material world, do in fact constitute its life. So that in the effort to adapt our medical science to the great use of removing the physical ills of human existence, we must deal with metaphysics as well as with physics. Indeed, the physician's work has but fairly begun, when he has placed his foot upon the last round of the ladder of physical science. If he be a physician in very truth, he must go onward and upward, *onward and upward*; and the more he perfects himself in the knowledge and practical recognition of the laws of metaphysics, and brings them into harmony and cooperative action with the laws of physics, the brighter and more beautiful and glorious will be the crown of success which shall rest upon his labors. Not only do we make the lame to walk, the deaf to hear, and the blind to see, but we treat successfully the most abject cases of insanity, actually cast out as it were the grievously tormenting spirits and present again upon the great theatre of life, sane minds in sound bodies; not to exalt, but to humble and encourage us, by such evidence of our instrumentality in the operation of higher laws, and in the development of principles and powers lying above and beyond the physical world.

In this institution, Gentlemen, as in all the Medical Institutions of our country, the professional course of study embraces seven distinct branches of science; Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Therapeutics and Obstetrics. There has prevailed a very general, but to my mind, a very grievous error, to the effect that it is needless to include all these branches in the course of study pursued in a Homoeopathic Institution, that the student should visit the Allopathic schools in pursuit of knowledge of the several branches mentioned, and Homoeopathy be made a special study at the end of the course. As if Homoeopathy were a mere appendage to Allopathy.

Not so! The principle of Homoeopathy should be made the very basis and ground work of all medical education. And not only should Homoeopathy be made the basis and ground work, but it must also constitute the very essence of the whole course of study, pervading it as a living principle, permeating its every form, intertwining itself with all its modes and facts; thus replete with life, it may be to all branches of science like a golden chain which, descending from the Olympic Jove, unites all the parts of the universe into one, and subjects them all so united, to his rule and law.

To become a successful physician, at this day, it is necessary that the student should prosecute his studies in an institution which makes the Homoeopathic principle its acknowledged basis, and leaves its unmistakable impress upon every department of professional knowledge. Under such circumstances only can it be expected that the mind will fully imbued with all the minutiae of our science. Under such circumstances only, untrammelled by false and fallacious doctrines put forth by the Old School, and guided by the clear light of facts gathered and protected beneath the banner of Homoeopathy, can the mind attain rational freedom of action, and move through the immense fields of the still unexplored regions of knowledge, in pursuit of new discoveries and new means of healing power.

Gentleman, it is my purpose, and it shall be my endeavor, as, I am confident it is the purpose and will be the endeavor of each of my colleagues, to introduce into my course of lectures all the latest discoveries and improvements in my department; and to give you, with these, all that I may have been enabled to gather in addition, from my own personal observations and experience. Every faithful and honest practitioner has opportunities of his own to observe, compare and eliminate new truths from the existing conditions which come under his eye.

And if I speak of myself, in this connection, it is not to elevate myself in comparison with others, since they can doubtless say as much or more, but to elicit your confidence in my teachings, as based upon actual experience as well as upon careful study. Since I have been in the practice of Homoeopathy, I have had placed in my hands nearly three thousand cases of obstetrics. Out of this number, I have lost but three mothers; one from puerperal convulsions;

one from gradual sinking, owing to nervous exhaustion and one from rupture of the vagina, the child being expelled too suddenly, and before I arrived to render any assistance in the labor. With the above exceptions all accidents, such as puerperal fever, convulsions, hemorrhages &c., have yielded readily to the Homoeopathic remedies, without any resort whatever to the usual Allopathic measures. All hemorrhages of the uterus, in cases of abortion or from other causes, have been controlled without the use of the tampon, the cold douche, or any other means save the specific remedy. I neither advocate nor employ topical applications in prolapsus uteri, leucorrhoea, ulceration of the neck of the uterus, etc.; and the success I have met with in the treatment of such cases, fully justifies my reliance upon the remedies Homoeopathically indicated in each particular case. In managing cases of placenta praevia, which are so brutally and fatally maltreated by most accoucheurs, what method can be more desirable in its nature and results, than one of my own by which not a particle of pain is inflicted upon the already suffering patient, the frightful hemorrhage being controlled at once, and both mother and child invariably saved.

Gentlemen ! permit me to say, for the sake of our cause, that in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women and children, during the course of an extensive practice, covering a period of nearly twenty years, I have never found it necessary to deviate from the principle, "similia similibus." In full reliance upon the actual power, developed by a right application of this principle, you can freely meet every form of disease, and hope to conquer, if human means are to be of any avail in prolonging human life.

While expounding to you the scientific principles and methods peculiar to the branch of obstetrics, I shall be able to draw largely upon actual experience in the illustrations which I shall present to you. And it will be my aim to impart to you as great an amount of practical knowledge, as is may be possible for me to give you; upon which you may rely with *certainty*, and which may be rendered immediately available. And, in order to show you that Homoeopathy is not a mere pellet of science, but a *great practical* system, I will pass in review some of the advantages which accrue to the obstetrician from basing his scientific knowledge and practice upon the law, 'Similia similibus curantur.'

The celebrated Tyler Smith, of London, says: 'The obstetric art has for its principal aim, the study of the act of parturition itself, of all that relates to the prevention or alleviation of the pangs and dangers in which women bring forth children, and of the preservation of their offspring.'

Our Homoeopathic experience has demonstrated most fully, that we *can* do much, *very* much, to facilitate the act of parturition, to relieve the pangs of labor, to lessen its dangers, and to preserve the offspring. Are the labor-like pains false or premature, or does abortion threaten to destroy the product of conception, it is in our power, by the administration of the right remedy, to correct the evil, and to allow pregnancy to continue to the full period of gestation, when it will terminate in a less painful delivery, and with almost certain assurance of safety to the life of the child.

Are the labor-pains distressingly severe, we ameliorate them. Are they spasmodic, we render them natural. Are they too weak or flagging, we give them vigor and force. Should they cease, and danger threaten and death impend over mother or child from that cause, we have it in our power to restore them again, and thus to remove all danger. Indeed, it is no more than the truth, to say, that all the conceivable difficulties to which the parturient female is liable, save those arising from mechanical obstruction, may be set aside with greater or less ease by the administration of the proper Homoeopathic remedies.

It is a subject of general remark among women, who have had both Allopathic and Homoeopathic treatment during the entire period of pregnancy and lying in, that their sufferings are much less, that they get well sooner, and with far less loss of strength, under the latter, than

under the former. Surely this testimony is invaluable. Again, under Allopathic hands, some women always give birth to scrawny, ill-shapen, unhealthy children; which are raised with much difficulty, if at all; but which, in many instances, are relieved by death from a miserable existence, even before the first dentition has been fully accomplished. Under Homoeopathic care, when exercised from the beginning of pregnancy, these same women have become the happy mothers of plump, well-formed and healthy children, raised with little or no difficulty, and cutting their teeth with comparative ease. Their growth and development are natural and orderly, and when compared with those which have survived the treatment of the Old School, they do not appear like children of the same family.

Still further, - we find a class of women, whose children at the full period of utero-gestation are always presented for delivery in an unnatural position. In some the face presents, in others a shoulder, in others the breech, and in others no two presentations are alike. Now, gentlemen, the position and presentation of the child at term is solely due, in all cases where accidental causes do not intervene, to the reflex action of the vital state of the mother upon the offspring, during the entire period of pregnancy. The foetus in utero has no will of its own; it has not even instinct; nor are its motions spontaneous. It moves only as it is moved; it moves, as it lives and has its being, from the mother alone. It is subjected entirely to the source of its natural existence and subsistence. As Dr. Simpson expresses it: the motions of the foetus are entirely excito-motory. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand why we have such a variety of malpresentations recorded in the works of Old School practitioners. A certain disorderly state of the pregnant female will be sure to produce a corresponding abnormal position or presentation of the child, if it be allowed to continue until the full term is accomplished. The whole life of the mother, mental and physical, enters into and forms the whole life of the child.

As the one moves, so moves the other; as the one turns, so turns the other. Nay, the life of the foetus is as much a part of the life of the mother, as is the vitality of any other portion of her body. It is as much a part of the mother's life, as was the seed, from which it was conceived, a part of the father's life. And even as the latter derives its whole quality, and form, and peculiar effect from the quality of its origin and source, so do the ovary and the products of the ovary obtain their entire quality, form and ultimate appearance and presentation from the living cause of their existence. There is no escape from the logic of the simple law of cause and effect. And, therefore, I maintain that if we prescribe according to the symptoms manifested by an existing cause, all the effects flowing therefrom will cease; and that in the cases under consideration, in succeeding accouchements, we shall have the most favorable positions as well as presentations.

This, gentlemen, has been my experience, and it has been the experience of others, eminent in the profession. Upon the ground of reason, then, confirmed by experience, I confidently assert, that no child at term need be presented abnormally, if it remains free from the interference of accidental causes. Again, where Homoeopathy is truly represented, from birth to maturity, and throughout the life of the female, it affords the means of preventing the formation of those frightful pelvic deformities, which so often fill with the horror the chamber of the lying-in patient. Homoeopathic treatment, through life, may obviate these difficulties and dangers, and many more. It may prevent the formation of osseous growths, - fibrous, ovarian, and fatty tumors, and all those morbid productions which cause mechanical obstruction to parturition. It may also prevent those frightful hemorrhages, of which we read and hear so much from the Allopathic profession. Most of these hemorrhages are the result of constitutional derangements, which a specific mode of treatment will certainly cure. Retention of the placenta, - either by adhesion, or by abnormal uterine contraction, such as the hour-glass contraction, &c., - puerperal convulsions, and all such pathological attendants upon a purely physiological function, may be prevented by timely treatment according to the law, '*similia similibus*'.

Barrenness, and the failure of the organism to carry on gestation to the birth of living and well-formed children at the full term, are disorders equally amenable to our law.

It remains for me to state, gentlemen, as briefly as possible, the method I shall pursue in presenting the various themes comprised in my course of lectures on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

The course is properly one; and I shall strive so to blend the whole as to render it as completely one as possible. Too often, this all-important branch of medical science is divided - a long and tedious course being given on Obstetrics, while the Diseases of Women and Children are hurried over, or scarcely considered at all, for want of time.

Throughout the entire course, in all its various departments, I propose to place side by side the normal and the abnormal, the healthy and the diseased conditions, so that the contrast shall be striking, the nature of each particular case shall be more clearly understood, and a more lasting impression made upon the mind of the student; while at the same time the means and the remedies to be employed in each particular case will be explicitly pointed out.

Can we properly understand the diseased conditions before becoming acquainted with the natural and healthy? Are they not at once more striking and more easily understood, when thus placed side by side and compared? And when can the means of remedy be more appropriately pointed out than when the morbid conditions themselves have just been described? In this way, by avoiding repetition, as well of descriptions as of demonstrations, much valuable time will be saved. And I trust, at the close of this course, nothing of what is known at the present day in this department of medical study will have been omitted, which may be necessary to render you eminently proficient as accoucheurs and as physicians.

And now, gentlemen, do you fully realize the importance of this branch of our profession? Do you recognize its intimate connection with the highest and holiest of all human relations, - the bond of marriage between man and woman, and its important bearing upon that great central relation, upon which all others depend and from which they spring? Marriage is ordained of God, in creation, for the procreation of the human race. Father, mother, child, constitute the grand trine of every perfect form of humanity. What is a man without his wife? What is a woman without her husband? What are husband and wife without their child?

Upon the more or less perfect condition of this trine, rests the whole fabric of human society; and in its true and orderly relations and results are the sources of human joy and progress. By Divine appointment, marriage and the procreation of children are intended to bring happiness to the human race, and to originate and develop true social order and well-being. The unhappiness and misery, the disorders and evils, are, in contravention of God's purpose, introduced by the perverse and evil wills and desires of men, acting in that freedom which is a necessary constituent of their humanity. To aid in ameliorating these evils and disorders, to help in the work of human reformation and restoration to a true condition and into right relations with the Divine order; to assist in the preservation of human health and vigor, as a basis on which the Truth can operate through sound, healthy and vigorous minds, - these are the high and sacred duties of the physician. Are not these incentives sufficient to draw forth all his energies, to call into action all his powers, and to make the devotion of his life to his use a labor of love?

Gentlemen, let us learn and labor to do our part of good to our fellow beings, even as the Lord, who has made and preserves us, does infinite good to us and to all men."

(Henry N. Guernsey, An Introductory Lecture, Comprising the Principles of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Woman and Children, as taught in the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 1 (1865), p. 195-204)

1869 - The homoeopathic treatment of disordered dentition *

* "I am much indebted to Professors Hering and Williamson for valuable assistance in preparing the indications for the use of several remedies mentioned in this paper. Dr. Williamson writes me as follows: "In compliance with your request, I very cheerfully send you a few thoughts on the subject. The remedies which I have most frequently found indicated are, Acon., Bell., Calc. carb., Cham., Cic. v., Cina, Coffea, Cupr. ac, Hyos., Ign., Ipec., Merc., Podoph. pelt., Stann., Stram. and Sulphur. In your excellent work on Obstetrics, article 'Dentition,' the indications for most of these remedies are given so clearly as to render their application in practice almost unmistakable. To them I have nothing to offer in addition to what you have said. *It frequently happens, as you very well know, that the symptoms of difficult dentition call for remedies not thought of in connection with such cases; but when the homoeopathicity is discoverable, the indicated remedy should be given, no matter what its name may be. In this way any article of the Materia Medica may become an important remedy in the diseases of dentition.*"

"Gentlemen: In preparing this paper for your consideration this evening, I have thought it more in accordance with the object of our meetings to say but little about the doctrine of dentition, as its true rendition is recorded in my work on Obstetrics, pp. 634 to 637, inclusive; and whatever is recorded in a book open to the use of all, need not be repeated here. It would be better, however, to read those pages in connection with this article, that its full force may be more fully comprehended.

Before proceeding to give the indications for the use of remedies in difficult dentition, I wish to remark that the exhibition of any remedy homoeopathically indicated in any child before it has cut its teeth, not only aids in its dentition, but also aids in establishing a more perfect state of health in that child, than could be obtained by any other means during the child's whole life; and this opportunity once lost, can never again become, in the same degree, available.

Again, in regard to the difficulty pertaining to dentition, it is too often imagined that it is all because the teeth do not pierce the gum; that the bare pressure of the teeth upon the gum covering their crown causes all the trouble. This is a decided mistake. The trouble is more general; more constitutional. It is a failure on the part of the whole organism of the child to act in an orderly, harmonious manner to evolve the teeth. The condition of the gums, and of the dental sac, and of all suffering, in relation to this function, is due to this failure.

The same principle is exemplified in difficult menstruation, simple tedious labors, difficult digestion, or in the difficult performance of any other function. Lancing the gums does not cure the difficulty. If we lance for the first group of teeth, the second will be more likely to require lancing, and so for all the others. On the other hand, if we find the truly homoeopathic remedy to assist in the evolution of the first group of teeth, the second will be less likely to need help, and so of all the rest. Immediately after the exhibition of the proper remedy, the work of restoration commences, and; of course, relief gradually follows, although it may be days, and even weeks, before the teeth come through; still, the relief is satisfactory, and health is restored.

It may now be asked, why is it that lancing the gums so often gives such great relief? Allow me to answer, rather evasively, by asking other questions. Why is it that an emmenagogue so often gives relief in menstrual difficulties? Why is it that an emetic or a cathartic so often answer the purpose for which they are given, - relief? Why is it that the lancing of a felon, or the removal of a cancer, so often affords relief? The evil in all such cases goes on cumulatively whilst we dare so temporize, dare so trifle with and abuse the curative powers of nature, dare so scarify, hack, cut, and disfigure the beautiful organism our Heavenly Father has given us. Did not our Allopathic brethren even, a long time since, declare a resort to the knife to be the opprobrium medicorum?

Gentlemen, let us not be so presumptuous. Let us cultivate "some degree of humility," by respecting and striving, with all the power that is within us, to apply in all cases the perfect law

given to us through Samuel Hahnemann. Even let us humbly draw near and sit at the feet of Him from whom all our blessings flow, who is ever ready, ever willing, ever anxious to lead aright the ardent, the unwearied, the imploring searcher for truth.

The adaptability of the principles of Homoeopathy to the wants of man, is "infinite" in its nature, and "infinite" is the "capacity" of the human mind to apply these principles. So long as there is a God in heaven to bless the human race, so long will the adaptability of these principles to human wants be progressive.

In regard to the repetition of remedies in my practice, I invariably follow the rule laid down by Samuel Hahnemann. It is only in that light that I feel responsible for the results as set forth in this paper.

Aconite

is usually the remedy when there is a state of constant restlessness, as from distress, which no change of posture or circumstance seems to relieve. The child gnaws at its fingers, or fists, or something else; cries, whines, or frets much of the time. Its sleep is very much broken; and there is usually much heat about the head, and a dry skin, sometimes with cold hands and feet. Soon after, or whilst awaking from sleep, its cries of discomfort recommence. Accompanying this state of things, sometimes, there is constipation, when the stools are hard and difficult to evacuate; more commonly there is diarrhoea, when the stools are watery and dark-colored, or bloody and slimy. The child is usually very thirsty, and seems to be relieved very much by holding on to the cup containing cold water, with its mouth, apparently for the purpose of cooling its gums. Acon. 2^c in water: a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, produces, in these cases, speedy relief. Often, after the first dose, a long and refreshing sleep is produced, and all the morbid symptoms disappear in good time.

Antimonium crudum

When the stomach so sympathizes as to present prominent symptoms. Tongue white; much vomiting; no thirst. Stools composed of hard lumps and watery secretions, passing together.

Apis mellifica

Child screams out suddenly and sharply during sleep; more usually occurring at night. If now the child can talk, and is asked what is the matter, or what hurts it, the reply generally is, "Nothing." The urine is mostly scanty, but sometimes very profuse. Sometimes there is prolonged constipation; more frequently diarrhoea. Red spots scattered here and there over the skin, often causing itching and restlessness; worse at night. The gum covering the developing teeth sometimes has the appearance of a watery infusion, or of a sac containing water. In these cases Apis 2^c, a dose or two, dry on the tongue, will immediately lessen the frequency and violence of the screaming spells, and gradually the other symptoms will disappear, the diarrhoea, or constipation, &c., and at length the teeth come through very kindly. In some rare cases it seems necessary to repeat Apis, in water, two or three times per day, for some time.

Arsenicum album

The child has undigested, fetid stools, and is emaciated; dry and shrivelled skin; particularly restless after twelve at night. It has paroxysms of anguish, day and night, during which it often strikes its face or head with its little hand, as though that afforded relief. It often vomits all fluids soon after swallowing them, particularly water. It will only take a sip or two of water at a time, but very often. The gum, over the advancing tooth, sometimes appears to be blistered, or to be filled with a dark, watery fluid. The whole scalp is occasionally covered with a dry, scaly, milk-crust, and the stools are of very light color. Sometimes the child has a very pale and waxy look, and is very weak. Arsenicum 8m, is my choice in such cases, of which a

single dose is often sufficient to cure, and the teeth come through with less and less suffering; improvement commencing almost immediately after the pellets have been placed upon the tongue. If constipation exists, it does not positively contraindicate Arsenicum.

Belladonna

The child moans a great deal, as though the moaning caused partial relief of suffering. Violent starting or jumping of parts, or of the whole body, whilst sleeping or waking. If the starting occurs during its waking hours, it seems frightened at them, or it awakens from its sleep frightened with one of those starts. Convulsions, followed by a very sound sleep. Face and eyes red, often with dilated pupils and heat of head. Awakens from sleep with fright and staring eyes. The skin is often very hot, so as to leave a sensation of burning to the palm of the hand, when removed from its surface. Aggravation every afternoon. Very hot fever at night, often lasting all night, with delirium. The stools are often composed of thin, green mucus, of sour odor; and the child is often seen to shudder during stool. Sometimes the same kind of stool is involuntary. Bell. 4m is my choice, of which a single dose, dry on tongue, is often sufficient to produce the desired result. The gums in these cases are sometimes full of very red arteries, particularly the swollen gums.

Borax

The child is evidently afraid of a downward motion, even during sleep. If the nurse attempts to lower it from her arms, in a sleeping state, it is sure to cry out, and to throw up its hands, as from fear. It is very sensitive to the least noise; such as the rumpling of paper, of a silk dress, or the click of a door-latch, &c. Whilst sleeping, it will sometimes start, cry out, and hold on to things; its nurse, for instance, or the sides of the cradle or crib, as though it were afraid of falling. Stools watery, yellow, green, or brown. Aphthous condition of the gums, and so sensitive as to shrink from the least touch, even of the nipple, when hungry, in many cases. I never use Borax lower than the 200th potency or dilution, one dose of which will often be sufficient to produce a long and refreshing sleep, after which the child will take the nipple with avidity, and without shrinking, so much will the morbid sensibility be improved. Normal dentition will now be accomplished in due time.

Bryonia alba

Dry, parched lips; dry mouth, and constipation, the stools being dark and dry, as if burnt. The child wishes to be kept very quiet, and seems to dread to be moved. If it be raised to the perpendicular, it often vomits, seems faint, and wishes to lie back again. Vomits its nourishment, soon after taking it, unchanged. It seems eager for cold water, which seems to be preferred to its usual aliment. The swollen gums are hot and dry, though pale or light-red.

Bryonia 2^c, or higher, will soon cause moisture of the lips, mouth, and gums, and suffering will subside quite satisfactorily.

One dose is often sufficient.

Calcarea carbonica

The child has large, open fontanelles. The head perspires during sleep, so as to wet its pillow far around. Stools large, hard, and of a chalky appearance; or thin and whitish. The gums are often pale and shiny, when the tooth is a long time in coming through. The child's feet are often cold and damp. The abdomen is, in some cases, large; and cold tumors are found about the neck. Loose, rattling cough; soft and flabby muscles. Hydrocephalus sometimes threatens. In cases like the above, Calc. c. 1m, one dose, will not be long in declaring its beneficial results. So long as it improves, do not repeat.

Calcarea phosphorica

has very kindly been furnished by Dr. Hering, for this special occasion. *Peevish and fretful children*. Often screaming and grasping with the hands. Fontanelles still open, or had closed and reopened; most in the vertex. Cold sweat on the face; body cold. They cannot hold the head up; move it from place to place; head totters. Squinting, as it were from pressure; eye-balls seem distended; they protrude somewhat. Coryza, running in a cool room, stopped in warm air and out of doors. Ears cold ; point of the nose cold. Swollen under lip; face pale, sal-low, yellowish; gets hot, with other complaints. During dentition, diarrhoea with much wind. Greenish, thin stools. Children refuse the mother's breast; the milk has a saltish taste. Children lose flesh; will not stand any more; do not learn to walk. Backward in teething, also in closing of fontanelles. Skull soft, thin; crackling noise, like paper; crepitation when pressed, most on the occiput.

Causticum

Children with delicate skin, when, during the evolution of a group of teeth, intertrigo makes its appearance, with occasional convulsions. Prolonged constipation ; stools tough; covered with mucus, and shine like grease. The child has a yellowish, sickly-looking face; ravenous hunger, and takes its food in a hurried manner; frequent gulping up the watery portion of its nourishment; "*pot belly*." The swollen gum sometimes suppurates. Caust. 6^m, a single dose.

Cicuta virosa (by Prof. Williamson).

"Grinding of the teeth (when any are through the gums), with pressing of the jaws together, like lockjaw. Convulsions, with limbs relaxed and hanging down, or unnaturally stiffened and extended."

Cina

The child rubs its nose much, and is unusually hungry. Very restless in its sleep; must be kept in motion nearly all the time by rocking or otherwise. Hacking cough, followed immediately by an effort to swallow something. Diarrhoea; stools occurring immediately after drinking. Child wants many things, which are rejected immediately or very soon after being offered them. Even its most choice playthings or articles of food are repelled with violence. It does not like to be looked at, spoken to, or even touched; in fact, it is a *very* peevish child. Its urine, when it can be preserved in a vessel, or when seen in a puddle on the floor, soon turns white like milk. Restless at night; frequent crying out as from colicky pains, and calling for water. After a single dose of Cina 2^c, such children soon become more and more amiable, healthy symptoms are rapidly developed, and the teeth a little later. Sometimes it becomes necessary to repeat, in water, two or three times per day for several days.

Chamomilla

The child starts and jumps during sleep. When awake it must be carried all the time, in order to soothe its sufferings. Sometimes it will sleep only whilst being carried in the arms. One red cheek; the other pale. Diarrhoea, watery and slimy, or like chopped eggs and spinage. Stools the odor of decayed eggs. Dry, hacking cough. Very thirsty; likes to hold its mouth in cold water a long time when drinking. The appetite not so good as usual, and there is frequent vomiting of thin sour milk. Gums red and tender; much sleeplessness. Cham. 2^c, or higher, has almost magical effect in these or similar cases.

Coffea cruda

The child is very excitable and sleepless; it seems as if it *could not* sleep. It is fretting and worrying in an innocent manner; not cross, but sleepless. It laughs one moment and cries the next; is feverish for want of sleep, which it cannot obtain. Now, one dose of Coffea 2^c, and the

child soon falls into a long and refreshing sleep, and awakes much improved. In this way Coffea may save the child's life.

Colocynthis

When the bowels sympathize particularly; much colic, forcing one to double up, with writhing and twisting. Stools watery, frothy, or bloody, with pain, which seems to contract or double up. Sometimes the pain is relieved by pressing hard upon the abdomen.

Cuprum aceticum or metallicum (Williamson).

"Dryness of the mouth, with colicky pains in the bowels. Green, bloody, painful stools, and efforts to vomit. Convulsions, beginning with cramps in the lower extremities, and drawing in of the fingers and toes, with much throwing about of the limbs, frothing at the mouth, and choking in the throat." Spasms, preceded by violent vomiting of mucus. After one spasm the child screams, turns and twists, till another spasm occurs. All trouble seems inclined to be translated to the brain, threatening that organ with paralysis or dropsy. Cup. 2^c in water, and repeated frequently in such cases, will often succeed in saving life.

Dulcamara

The aggravations of dentition are all increased by every damp, cold, change of weather. Not so much that the child takes cold then, but that the morbid condition of the child is such as to be so influenced by that atmospherical change, upon the same principle as that the pains of Rhododendron are all aggravated by a storm of wind, although the patient be warm and in bed. If the child be inclined to salivation, diarrhoea, eruptions upon the skin, &c., these sufferings and others may be intensified by the atmospheric change, when Dulc. 2^c will be the specific, and render such changes in the future innocuous.

Ferrum

When a persistent diarrhoea is the result of morbid dentition. Stools composed of mucus and undigested food; sometimes excoriating and exhausting, though painless. The face is often flushed, or has a red spot on each side. Often vomits its nourishment soon after taking it. Dentition advances slowly. Ferrum 2^c, a single dose, often does wonders in cases similar to the above.

Graphites

When the scalp, face, behind the ears, or other portions of the surface, become the seat of an eruption which oozes a clear, glutinous, watery fluid. Sometimes the whole scalp, face, behind the ears, or such other parts as may be affected, become one complete raw surface, constantly pouring out this peculiar fluid. At the evolution of each group of teeth, this condition becomes aggravated till Graph. 2^c, or higher, slowly eradicates the whole trouble. Often a severe constipation of large difficult stools attends the above condition. Sometimes the affected parts itch severely.

Helleborus niger

When brain symptoms are being developed. Dilated pupils; drowsiness; *particularly* when the stools are white and *jelly-like*.

Hepar sulphuris calcareum

is the remedy when a dry herpetic eruption is developed on some parts of the skin. It often appears in the bend of the forearm; upon the arm; in the popliteal spaces; upon the face or scalp. The itching is very troublesome. A whitish, sour-smelling diarrhoea often attends. Aggravations occur at the approach of every fresh group of teeth. The gums are sometimes ulcerated,

very tender, and apparently *very painful*. Hepar 2^c, a single dose, should be administered in cases like the above, and await the result. A much higher dilution may be needed.

Hyoscyamus (Williamson)

"Pressing of the gums together, with putting the hands to the jaws, putting the fingers into the mouth, and other indications of pain in the jaws. Difficulty in swallowing. Convulsions, beginning with twitching of the muscles of the face, especially about the eyes. Dilatation of the pupils. Dark-colored, bloated appearance of the countenance, and deep sleep after the spasms go off."

Ignatia amara

The child awakens from sleep with piercing cries, and trembles all over. Convulsive jerks of single parts. Frequent flushes of heat, with perspiration. Spasms return at the same hour, daily, with trembling all over. Spasms, with *cries* or involuntary laughter. Stools usually of mucus or of bloody mucus, often attended with undue exertion and prolapsus of rectum. Sometimes there is tenesmus and prolapse of rectum, without stool. The child has much sighing, sobbing, and crying; sighing and sobbing continues long after the crying. Ignatia 2^c in the above conditions, will frequently restore order, and dentition will progress unmolested.

Ipecacuanha

Continual nausea, with occasional vomiting. Diarrhoea. Stools fermented, and of many colors, or green as grass. Face pale, with blueness about the eyes. More frequently useful if, to the above, a variety of catarrhal symptoms were added by cold.

Kreosote

In this we have an invaluable remedy in difficult dentition. *Very painful dentition*. The sufferings are usually aggravated at six P.M., and continue till near six A.M. During all this time, by rubbing, and patting, and tossing, and worrying with the child, a very few short naps are obtained. It is a little more comfortable during the day, but the same scene is enacted the following night. The protruding gum seems infiltrated with a dark, watery fluid. Such teeth, as are through the gums, are dark and show specks of decay down to the gums. Constipation is more frequent; stools hard and dry. When there is diarrhoea the stools are dark-brown, watery, and very offensive; odor rather cadaverous. The stools seem to be exhausting; they excoriate, and sometimes contain portions of undigested food. Kreosote 2^c a single dose often clears up the case. Sometimes it becomes necessary to repeat it, in water, two or three times per day, for a few days. In such cases we need not despair of so changing the morbid condition of the system as that other teeth shall not turn black and decay; and even the affected teeth will improve in their appearance.

Lachesis

The child awakens in an unhappy mood, and often in a distressed condition. At times convulsions will occur, so sure as the child goes to sleep. If we watch such children attentively, we will perceive the breathing to cease just prior to the convulsion, or just before it awakens in distress, without the convulsion. The protruding gum is sometimes found to be dark-purple. Lach. 4^m is my choice, and I seldom have a second, and not often the first spasm to recur, after a single dose, dry on the tongue. The other sufferings also rapidly disappear.

Lycopodium

The child sleeps with its eyes partly open, throwing its head from side to side, with moaning. It cries and screams just previous to passing water. Red sand, or a reddish stain, is perceived on its diaper, after passing water. Much rumbling, rattling, and commotion in the abdomen.

If it passes flatus, it is very offensive. Aggravations occur at four P.M., and relief at eight or nine. Often very restless all night, like a Rhus restlessness. It takes but a small portion of food at a time, and does not care much for that. Lycopodium 6^m, often clears up the whole trouble. One dose.

Magnesia carbonica

The teeth do not come through. A green and sour-smelling diarrhoea has continued a long time. Emaciation. Sometimes the stool has the appearance of scum on a frog-pond. Frequent vomiting of sour substances. Sometimes there is loss of appetite and sour breath, with constipation, and frequent urging to evacuate a natural-looking stool.

Magnesia muriatica

Slow dentition, with distension of the abdomen and constipation. The region of the liver is enlarged and hard, and the nurse or mother says, "the child is liver-grown." The stool is often large and hard, and crumbles as it leaves the verge of the anus. Sometimes the stool is green and pap-like. I have sometimes witnessed a severe aggravation to follow a single dose of the 2^c potency, and a rapid and permanent improvement to follow.

Mercurius solubilis or vivus

Copious salivation, and sometimes little blisters are seen on the tongue, gums, and cheeks. Quite large ulcers sometimes are seen on the protruding gum. With the above conditions, the nights are usually very troublesome. Now, it occasionally happens that the child takes cold, and the salivation becomes arrested. Then convulsions occur. Merc. 1^m will speedily restore the saliva; the spasms cease; all goes on well, and finally the salivation ceases harmlessly. The diaper is often stained with a yellowish, strong-smelling urine. Abdomen often hard and distended. Stools usually slimy, bloody, green, and accompanied with tenesmus. A single dose of merc. is often sufficient.

Nux vomica

For teething children being raised by artificial or mixed feeding, or whose mothers or nurses indulge constantly in highly-seasoned food, wines, &c. Aggravations occur at about four in the morning. Appetite becomes impaired; thirst increases, and the child becomes peevish and fretful. Constipation, with large, difficult stools occur; or the stools become small, frequent, lumpy, or fluid. Bloody saliva often stains their pillows when sleeping. The mouth sometimes becomes sore, and the breath very offensive.

Nux moschata

Particularly when the stools are very thin and yellow; all soaking into the diaper as it were. They are very exhausting, and the child is very sleepy.

Podophyllum peltatum

Grinding of such teeth as are already cut, with crying and worrying; often with painful diarrhoea. Rolling of the head from side to side, with green stools. Whitish, chalk-like stools, very offensive, with frequent gagging and thirst. Morning diarrhoea. Frothy, undigested stools. Prolapse of the rectum with every stool. Sometimes the stools are very frequent all day, all of which are natural. Very worrying and sleepless all the early part of the night, apparently from nervous irritability. Voracious appetite, with other bad symptoms. Diarrhoea immediately after eating or drinking. Food sours soon after eating, when it is rejected. I use the 200th potency, sometimes in water, if the first dry powder is not sufficient. Dr. Williamson subjoins the following: "Gagging, and the discharge of fetid carrion-like smelling stools. The motion of gagging is made with the mouth, and not accompanied with the effort in the stomach seen

in retching."

Psorinum

These cases, at first view, resemble Sulphur. On examining more carefully, if we find a dark fluid stool, having the smell of decayed eggs, and eructations, or the child's breath having a similar odor, we may feel very sure that Psorinum is the remedy. Give a single dose, and await the result. Repeat cautiously.

Rheum

Is particularly indicated when a very sour-smelling diarrhoea is developed, with much pain in abdomen during stool. The diarrhoea is aggravated by moving about.

Sepia

I think of Sepia particularly when dry ring-worms make their appearance, or seem to brighten up at the evolution of every fresh group of teeth. Bad smell from the mouth. Aggravation of diarrhoea after taking boiled milk. If the diarrhoea appears to be very exhausting. I seldom use Sep. lower than 6^m.

Silicea

In scrofulous children, having worms with profuse salivation. Frequent pulling at the gums. Fever towards evening and all night, with heat in the head. Difficult stools. The mother or nurse declares, from observation, that the stool frequently recedes before the child can effect its passage. The feet smell badly, notwithstanding every effort to prevent it. Profuse sour-smelling perspiration upon the head in the evening. The fontanelles are large, and the head is larger, in proportion, than the rest of the body. The protruding gum seems blistered, and is very sensitive. Stools, when very loose, are usually very dark, and sometimes very offensive. Sil. 6^m is my choice, and is seldom repeated.

Stannum

In some cases where it seems as if Cina should cure and it does not. Particularly if the child is more comfortable by lying with its abdomen across some hard substance, the shoulder or knee, for instance. Epileptiform convulsions, with clenching of its thumbs. If hernia should protrude, with Stann. symptoms, this circumstance would strengthen its indication. Stann. 2^c is my first choice, and then higher if necessary.

Staphysagria

The child is very sensitive to the least impression, whether mental or physical. It winces and shrinks from every wry look or harsh word, and cries from the least pain. The gums have a pale white appearance, and are very tender to the touch. Pot-bellied children. Frequent desire for stool not relieved even by a free evacuation. Such teeth as are cut have a dark look, or dark streaks run through them. Moist scald head, with yellow scabs, and very offensive.

Stramonium

When the child's brain seems so affected as to cause it to cease making its wants known except by motions. Violent grinding of such teeth, as are cut. It seems to shrink from the sight of objects when first presented, as if afraid. The approach of a bright light causes spasms. Blackish, thin stools, having a cadaverous odor. A very dry mouth, or profuse salivation. Dr. Williamson subjoins the following: "Grinding of the teeth. Moving of the fingers in sleep, as if searching for something. Disposition to stammer, and try to talk. Often there is a desire for more light, and at other times light brings on an aggravation, and even convulsions.

Convulsions, with cries as if from being frightened by the sight of hideous objects. Much throwing about of the limbs, especially of the arms and hands, with motions of the fingers. The motions are most violent in the upper portions of the body."

Sulphur

White, sour diarrhoea, with redness about the anus. Green or bloody stools, with crying and worrying, and rawness about the anus. Frequent vomiting of nourishment. Papulous eruption on the skin, with much itching. The child does not like to be washed any more. Very tender and red about the anus after every stool. It takes no more long and refreshing sleeps. Frequent waking; wide awake. Jumps in its sleep. Seems to have frequent weak, faint spells.

Sulphuric Acid

The mouth and gums are in an aphthous condition, and seem very painful. The child is very irritable, restless, and cries much of the time. The stools are peculiar, the appearance being like chopped mucus of a saffron color. Even if there are not aphthae, the stools are sufficiently characteristic, and may be regarded as the key-note when present. Should not be used lower than 2^m.

Veratrum

Vomiting, with severe retching, and severe retching without vomiting. Cold sweat on the forehead. Vomiting renewed by the least motion. Diarrhoea. Each stool followed by great prostration. Cold, damp feeling of the extremities in spite of all covering and wrapping. Very weak, faint pulse. In this state children often refuse to speak. The above condition simulates cholera infantum, but difficult dentition may be the cause.

Due credit has been given Professors Hering and Williamson in the body of the paper, for the indications they have respectively furnished."

(The homoeopathic treatment of disordered dentition. By Henry N. Guernsey, M. D. The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 5 (1869), p. 121-136. Read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, October 15, 1869.)

1870 - Clinical Experience

"While in attendance at the Banquet given by the Massachusetts Medical Society to the American Institute of Homoeopathy, some of the speakers alluded to the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of Hahnemann. It occurred to me, in that connection, to offer the following as a sentiment: -

A monument to the memory of Hahnemann. None more exalted, imperishable, or valuable can he raised, than the universal practice of his principles, in their purity and simplicity.

To the accomplishment of this we can all contribute; and as there was evinced in the many able discussions during the late session of the Institute, an earnest desire to have the members give of their experience, I propose as an humble contribution, to present, from time to time, a variety of cases cured in accordance with what I conceive to be Hahnemannian principles.

Case 1. - Mr. F. A. C. consulted me for an eruption on his face, which had troubled him for many years. It was supposed to have been contracted at the barbers-shop. It occupied the whole of the right cheek, presenting a thickened, dry, and scaly mass, itching at times, and always very troublesome. There seemed to be *a constant disposition to breaking out of the left cheek also*, but this was never quite accomplished. He was constipated, flatulent, and dyspeptic; a large, thick-set man, of florid complexion, and with dark eyes and hair.

I regarded the characteristic symptom or key-note of this case to be, the affection of the right side with a tendency to go towards or involve the left. This indicated *Lycopodium*, and all the other symptoms of the patient corresponded with those of that remedy. I gave him a single dose of *Lycopodium*, 43^m, and twelve inert powders; one to be taken every night.

In two weeks he reported that he felt better; there was less flatulency, and other dyspeptic symptoms were relieved. He received twelve more inert powders.

February 1st, 1869. - Not quite so well. Gave *Lycopodium*, 100^m. This was followed by speedy improvement, and about the 1st of May, he reported himself to be quite well. The skin of his cheeks is perfectly pure and smooth, and is well covered by a fine dark beard.

I always think of *Lycopodium*, where symptoms of right side have a tendency to pass over to the left.

Case 2. - Miss S. S., called on me, May 5th, 1869. She said she was very feeble, and could not walk more than a square or two, for want of breath. She had palpitation of the heart, and oppression of the chest, which seemed to come from the stomach, and was worse after eating. There were also, belching of large quantities of wind after eating; great drowsiness after eating; variable appetite; *sensation of great weakness in the abdomen*, particularly across and below the umbilicus; stools scanty, dry, and difficult of evacuation; the bowels seldom moved except by a resort to artificial means. She had also a number of other symptoms, which I did not record.

Here I regarded the sensation of great weakness in the abdomen as characteristic of the patient and of *Phosphorus*. It had, as well, the stool she described, the belching of wind, and other symptoms. It was, in short, the similitum. I gave her a single dose of *Phosphorus*²⁰⁰ on her tongue, and fifteen powders of sac. lac, one to be taken every night.

May 22nd. - She reports herself to be a little better; a more comfortable feeling in the abdomen, and the bowels move more naturally and readily. Hahnemann advises that where improvement is perceptible, we should await the action of the remedy. She had, therefore, more inert powders.

June 4th. - She says, "yesterday, I walked six miles with perfect ease, and feel none the worse for it to-day. I am as well as I ever was."

I have cured some of the worst cases of *bilious dysentery*, in which this symptom of the abdomen was well marked, as well as other forms of disease where it was present, by *Phosphorus*. In a case of nymphomania, I was led to select *Phosphorus* by this symptom, and found it covered almost the entire case, and consequently cured.

Ascarides - Magnesia carbonica.

Case 3. June 18th, 1869. - I was called to see a child four years old, who had been much annoyed by ascarides for two years, and there appeared to be an enlargement of the hemorrhoidal vessels, which could only be seen just after stool. There was great itching, pricking, and shooting, in and around the anus, often through the day, and frequently keeping him awake during the half or the whole of the night. Injections of water, and picking the parasites away, had often been resorted to for relief. He was always *worse after walking some distance*, his sufferings being usually *proportionate to the extent of the walk*. Appetite deficient, weak and sickly looking.

Several remedies have all these symptoms but one, *Magnesia carbonica*, however, covers the totality. My attention was called to that remedy by the "prickings in the rectum after walking."

I directed the parents to use no more injections and to cease picking the worms away, and gave one dose of *Magnesia carb.*²⁰⁰.

June 22nd. - Has been more comfortable day and night. Was not quite so well yesterday afternoon, in consequence of which I gave another dose of the remedy, as before.

July 1st. - Is still improving, in every respect. He suffers no more from walking, and has not lost a half-hours' sleep since last visit.

July 31st. - Has remained well since July 1st. He can walk any distance with impunity, and has had no annoyance whatever. He seems, also, to be much better in general health and appearance.

Constipation following Diarrhoea - *Nux vomica*.

Case 4. June 21st, 1869. - A gentleman called on me in the morning, and told me he had been travelling, and that a few days before he was attacked with diarrhoea which became so troublesome that he took brandy to check it, which it did most effectually, as he had had no stool since. He had no appetite, and complained of a sense of *heaviness in the abdomen*, with occasional *cramping* pains; felt quite inanimate and unfitted for business, desiring to lie down all the time.

I gave him two powders of *Nux vomica*²⁰⁰ and ten inert powders, to be taken dry, on the tongue, at intervals of two hours.

In the evening he sent for me, and I found him quite feverish, pulse 120; severe headache; pains in the abdomen worse; face hot, as if he had been sitting before a fire; and no stool as yet. I was satisfied that the medicine had been rightly chosen, but that the dose had been too great. I accordingly dissolved an inert powder in water, and directed him to take a teaspoonful every two hours, while awake.

June 22nd. - In the morning I found him up; headache and fever gone; less weight in the abdomen, but the cramps still continuing; altogether, however, more comfortable than on the preceding morning. I directed him to continue as from the night before, and promised him a visit in the evening. Upon calling at that time, I found him perfectly well. He had had a free evacuation from the bowels, and his appetite had greatly improved. He had no medicine of any kind, other than the two powders of *Nux vomica*²⁰⁰.

Infantile Hernia - *Stannum*.

Case 5. July 10th, 1869. - I was called to visit a babe, four months old, which had inguinal hernia on both sides. The child was suffering from diarrhoea of green, curdy stools, and much colic, which is *relieved by laying its abdomen across the nurse's knee, or against the point of her shoulder*. This has been to me, for a long time, an invaluable indication for the use of *Stannum*, in such cases. ⁽¹⁾ I accordingly gave three powders of *Stannum*²⁰⁰ one to be taken each day.

July 19th. - The babe is much better, has much less colic, the diarrhoea has ceased, and the hernias have not appeared for three days. I gave powders of *sac. lac*.

July 26th. - The colic has entirely disappeared, and the diarrhoea has not returned, and the hernias have not been down since July 16th. The child is, in every respect, in a more healthful condition, and judging from my experience in similar cases, while the rupture may protrude again, it will do so less and less frequently until it is finally cured.

August 7th. - Since my last visit, the child was not so well for two days, and the herniae came down once, for an hour or two only, during that period. The babe is fast becoming more vigorous and healthy. I gave a dose of *Stannum*¹²⁰⁰⁰ and do not think it will require further medicine. Should the cure of the herniae not be permanent, I will so report it.

(1) Vide Hahnemannian Monthly, Vol II., p. 11. *Stannum*.

Hydrocele - Silicea.

Case 6. July 10th, 1869.- Waited upon Mrs. W., who gave birth to a fine son. Four days afterwards my attention was directed to an enlargement of the left side of the scrotum. Upon careful examination I pronounced the swelling to be hydrocele. Of course there was no marked symptoms to be observed, but the child presented the appearance of one to whom silicea would be very applicable; more so than any other remedy. I gave a single dose of *Silicea* 6^m. After three days a slight improvement was perceptible, and to-day (August 18th) the child is perfectly well.

Case 7. July 30th, 1869.- Prescribed for a little boy, four years old, for enlargement of the right side of the scrotum, which I found to be a case of true hydrocele. An old-school physician had advised the use (abuse) of the trocar. The general appearance of the child unmistakably indicated *Silicea*. I gave a single dose of *Silicea* 6^m, dry on the tongue.

August 14th. - The child is almost well; its general appearance being greatly improved. No medicine.

August 20th. - The child is entirely well, the allopathic brother is greatly astonished, but says, "mark my words, it will return;" the homoeopathic brother says, *never*.

September 8th. - The father of the child writes "the child seems *perfectly well in all respects*. Another brilliant example of the efficiency of highly potentized remedies and *the single dose*."

Up to this day (September 20th) the case of hernia cured by stannum, reported in the September number of the Hahnemannian Monthly, remains perfectly well.

Jaundice - Plumbum.

Case 8. On September 19th, 1869, I prescribed for a case of jaundice. The lady had "always been very bilious," as she termed it. She is now 36 years of age, and has travelled much abroad, and in this country. She always has been relieved of her "bilious attacks" by heroic treatment, but thinks she cannot endure its severity any longer. She now feels weak and exhausted. Her skin and the whites of her eyes are very yellow; the urine is also very yellow, and stools very light in color; she complains of much nausea, particularly in the evening, or at night, when she vomits her food; she is restless, and her sleep is broken at night. She is not able to leave the bed.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., I gave her a dose of *Plumbum*²⁰⁰, on her tongue. On that afternoon and in the evening she had greater nausea than before, and felt very badly, but did not vomit. The next day she was a little better; on the next the stool was of a more natural appearance, and the urine of a lighter color; and on the 26th, just eight days after the first and only dose of medicine had been given, I discharged her cured. I met her afterwards, on October 18th, at a friend's house, when she expressed her great satisfaction with "the mild treatment that cured and gave strength at the same time."

I always prescribe *Plumbum* in cases of jaundice, where there is the conjunction of symptoms of the skin, eyes, urine, stool, gastric derangement, and sleep, as above. I also find it invaluable in some forms of colic.

Croup - Tartar emetic.

Case 9. The following case of croup came under my care recently. The history of the case showed that the attack had been coming on for several days, getting worse every night, until finally I was sent for. The child was three years old. I found it gasping for breath and sitting quite erect, as it could breathe best in that position. The pulse was 130; *very great thirst day and night*, desiring to drink often, but little at a time. The cough had a frightfully hoarse and croupy sound, but below the larynx and apparently at the bifurcation of the bronchia, there

was a sound at every cough as though a cupful of mucus were lodged there, and yet there was no expectoration. The head became hot, and sweat broke out at every coughing spell.

The peculiar thirst in this case points to *Tartar Emetic*, as well as to *Arsenicum*, and when the other symptoms agree with those of the first-named, as in this case, that remedy should be chosen. This sound of a quantity of mucus - a cupful - lodged in the windpipe, I find to be a never-failing indication for the use of *Tartar emetic* in croup, pneumonia, bronchitis, &c.; and the presence of a hot and sweaty head during cough, strengthens the indication. I gave *Tartar emetic*²⁰⁰ in water, directing a teaspoonful to be given every two hours until relief was obtained, and then at longer intervals. The child at first, and soon, improved, then became sick and faint, and vomited, then rallied, and finally broke out with a fine vesicular eruption in about thirty-six hours, and in a few days was perfectly well. I regarded this case as a very serious one, and am of the opinion that if the medicine had not been repeated so frequently, the child would have escaped much suffering, and would have made a more rapid convalescence.

Haemorrhoids - Sulphur.

Case 10. Mr. A. H. F. consulted me, April 16th, 1868, for what he called "bleeding piles." The symptoms were: shooting pains in the anus, with heat and soreness; *he sleeps lightly and awakens very often*; falls to sleep when he attempts to read; the least exertion fatigues him; pain in the left pelvis, extending to the foot of that side, worse when sitting after a long walk. At every stool, which is not hard, he passes much blood. He evidently does not get sleep enough, and is wearing out for want of it. I consider the character of the sleep to indicate *Sulphur*, and all the other symptoms correspond. I gave *Sulphur* 55^m, one dose, and powders of *Sac. lac*.

April 27th. - Sleeps better, feels stronger, and passes less blood. *Sac. lac*.

May 11th. - Much improved. *Sac. lac*.

May 27th. - Feels nearly well in all respects, excepting that there is no animation for business. I gave *Nux vomica*, 2^m, as I consider that condition of mind particularly indicative of *Nux*.

June 13th. - Reports himself very much better in all respects. *Sac. lac*.

August 22d. - Reports himself quite well, only that in walking far he feels a slight soreness in the anus. No remedy has aggravation of symptoms of the anus by walking so prominently as *Causticum*. I therefore gave *Causticum* 6^m, since which time he has been well."

(Henry N. Guernsey, M.D., Clinical Experience, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 5 (1870), p. 21-23, 61-63, 109, 238-240)

1879 - Clinical cases illustrating the principles of homoeopathy

Case I.

"On the 7th of September, 1878, was called in consultation to see Miss M. The call was imperative as the patient was thought to be near dying. I found the patient in great distress, *panting respiration*, unable to speak only in a whisper and each word uttered separately from the next by several respirations. She had great *pain shooting* all through her chest from front to back. She informed me she could not survive long as *each breath seemed as if it would be her last one*. She had *no thirst, scanty urine*, and had *not slept* for two days. Percussion over her chest gave a clear and healthy sound. Auscultation revealed permeability of air through her lungs but a very loud bronchial rale.

No other remedy had this combination of symptoms excepting *Apis*. Panting respiration, *sensation as if each respiration would be her last*, (this was a spontaneous expression of her real condition and one of great value). *No thirst, scanty urine* and *sleeplessness*. According to the law of the similars *Apis* must be her remedy. This answers to the first requisite.

My choice fell on the 40^m potency for the reason that she was too ill to bear a lower potency or a larger dose of the material. Directions were given to repeat Apis 40^m in water every hour till she seemed a little better, then to cease giving entirely till we saw her in the morning. After the third dose she became quiet, fell asleep for two hours and remained quiet all night sleeping at intervals till morning. Contrary to instructions, the medicine was repeated every time she awoke till nine in the morning when she received the last dose remaining, soon after which she became as bad as on the previous evening. We saw her at 10.30 A. M. and found her about the same as on my first visit.

Now what was to be done? The medicine had produced remarkably favorable effect at first, and contrary to the golden rule, to cease all medication, for a time at least, after a good effect has been witnessed, the medicine was continued. The same remedy was still indicated and it was very evident that she had been overdosed, therefore Sac. lac. was given during the day, and when we saw her at 6.30 P. M. she was again more comfortable.

Sac. lac. was given till 10.30 the next morning when we found her still more comfortable. Next day still better and still Sac. lac.

So day after day she showed that, on the whole, she was improving, and she made a perfect recovery without another dose of medicine of any kind. Of course she had some soreness, she made a number of complaints, but they were all outcroppings of the one original morbid influence, and she made a more perfect and a more rapid recovery by allowing the simillimum to act in the smallest curable portion than if she had been dosed. She really needed no more medicine, then why give it? Thus the law has been fulfilled and this exceedingly dangerous case cured in a short time.

Case II.

July 25, 1878, was called in consultation to a case of typhoid fever which had been under treatment nine days. Bryonia and Rhus had been given without benefit. I found the patient in a highly excited state, mentally and physically. He had a sensation of burning and dryness about the pit of the stomach, very restless and sleepless day and night, though worse at night. Frequent stools consisting of black, viscid blood and some fecal matter, at times fluid, at other times pap-like, exceedingly offensive and rapidly exhausting. The evacuations were preceded by a painful urging, sometimes for an hour before the stool would be effected and then straining at stool. Temperature 103,8°.

The character of the of the stools and their accompanying symptoms, the nervous erethism, and the sensation about the stomach leaves no doubt as to the simillimum. Now what is the smallest dose that will cure in this exceedingly dangerous condition? Hahnemann, for the best of reasons, was very emphatic upon this point, and experience proves it to be worthy of the utmost regard.

Therefore I selected Alumina 42^M, which he was to take in water a teaspoonful every three hours till next morning, except when sleeping. Diet, nothing but cold water *ad libitum*, and milk if he chose. No beef-tea or other animal food of any kind, not a drop of stimulants of any sort. This kind of diet in such cases accords with Hahnemann's instructions, and it has been my universal custom for thirty years past, which, with Hahnemann's mode of medication, reduces mortality in these cases almost to zero.

Next morning (26th) we found our patient much better in every way, had slept some, and no more stools since the evening before. He had now a new symptom which worried him very much for which he desired medicine particularly. It was a spasmodic chattering of the lower jaw, as in chattering of the teeth, though the teeth did not gnash together. This he could not control. The symptom was regarded as due to the action of Alumina, and as he was unmistakably better we concluded to obey the master. Accordingly our patient was ordered to take Sac. lac. until next morning and to continue the same diet as yesterday, "give cold water and milk."

On the morning of the 27th we found the patient still better, no more disturbance of the bowels, the new symptom had disappeared before the evening of the 26th, and the patient was very comfortable in all respects and showed signs of continued improvement. Sac. lac., cold water and milk were continued with constant improvement from day to day, temperature gradually fallen, sleeping better and better, nervous erethism declining till the evening of the seventh day when the bloody stools returned, the temperature rose higher than for a few days previous, the nervous erethism increased and all symptoms indicated the necessity of repeating Alumina 42^M of which he got two doses during the day.

The next morning, August 2d, temperature lower, the stools again had ceased, erethism less, and again the chattering motions of the lower jaw returned, a still more convincing proof that it was a new proving of Alumina. He had no occasion for another dose of medicine of any kind. The temperature rapidly fell to the normal and after a few days he began to desire food which desire increased till he ate plentifully, and on the 15th of August he was discharged perfectly well.

Case III.

Sept. 10, 1878, was called to see a young lady, aged 16 years, who had been ill for two days with sore throat, fever and great restlessness. She had been sitting exposed to the evening air without sufficient precaution. I found her pulse 140 and rather uncertain, had to use great effort to distinguish the pulsations. Throat very sore, worse on the right side with the formation of a white false membrane. She had aching all over her body and was very restless and thirsty. On account of the great restlessness, pain all over and the character of the sore throat (worse on right side and tendency to pass into the left), I gave Lycopodium. Wishing to give the smallest dose that would cure, according the rules of Hahnemann, I gave one powder of Lyc.^{CM} dry on the tongue and Sac. lac. in water every two hours.

I visited her again on Sept. 11th, same hour, found her less restless, "aching all over" nearly gone, in all other respects the same only the throat was more red and shining, membrane had extended to the left side. She was very drowsy and sleepy, yet could not sleep, knew all that was transpiring within hearing even in her drowsy-sleepy state. Skin reddened all over the body and rather hot, eyeballs red and sore.

The case was now distinctly Belladonna instead of Lycopodium. I at once gave her a few pellets of Bell. 40^M, and left one powder of the same to be administered at three o'clock P. M.

Sept. 12th, found a distinct scarlet rash covering the entire surface of the body; pulse 100, very distinct; had slept well during the night, in fact fell fast asleep soon after taking the first few pellets of Bell. Throat very much better, membrane nearly gone, not nearly so red and not shining; in every way much improved. Gave Sac. lac.

Sept. 13th, found throat nearly well, fever gone; rash itches very much, had passed a very restless night owing the itching. Gave Rhus.^{2M}, three powders to be taken three hours apart.

Sept. 14th, found my patient up and dressed; skin slightly desquamative all over the upper parts of body; throat perfectly well; good appetite; bowels had moved the first time for a week, and I discharged the case without giving any more medicine."

(Henry N. Guernsey, M. D., Philadelphia, Clinical cases illustrating the principles of homoeopathy, The Medical Counselor vol. 1 (1879), p. 65-68. Read before the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia)

1879 - Death-rates in Childbed - A Treatise

"Every vital truth has been born into the world amid pain and trouble, and has succeeded to acceptance in men's minds only amid opposition and trial."

"In looking over the September number, 1878, of the *Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain and Ireland, including Midwifery, etc.*, my eye was arrested by the above title of a paper by Alfred McClintock, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., LL.D. This gentleman, by universal concession of the allopathic school of medicine, stands pre-eminent in accuracy of statistics, so that what he publishes may be regarded as authentic.

His statistics for "Death-rates in Childbed" are made "from a large collection of cases treated in private practice by several men of character and eminence," and have been in compilation for a long period of years. By the term "in childbed" he means those women only, that have perished either in the act of parturition or within the succeeding four weeks.

In the above data he estimates the death-rate in childbed at *one per cent.*, "and this, mind you" he says, "among patients in comfortable circumstances treated at their own homes by competent and highly skilled accouchers," where of course these competent and highly-skilled accouchers would naturally avail themselves of every known means of saving life under such urgent and peculiar circumstances. In the lower walks of life, where less skill is brought into requisition, and the means for employing all that is known, are wanting, the death-rate must be much higher. Dr. McClintock further states that he has lately received from Professor Lusk, of New York, an interesting and elaborate paper which "contains one very striking fact which tends to support the estimate I have put forward as the true death-rate of women in childbed."

This "striking fact" is as follows:

"A careful analysis made by Dr. Lusk of the vital statistics of New York for the nine years ending 1876, shows that the total number of deaths to the total number of confinements would be, at least, 1 to 85." In the Philadelphia Almshouse, Blockley, during the years 1872-1876, inclusive, the mortality from all causes was, in 1109 cases, 38 deaths giving a percentage of 3.42.

If, then, in Great Britain, where medical learning and skill have attained so great a height, one (1) in a hundred (100) recent mothers must go to an ultimate grave; and if in New York, the metropolis of America, where medical education and ability are supposed to abound, 1 in 85 recent mothers must succumb to the fell destroyer - then, to place the death-rate throughout the United States of America at one per centum, would really be a very low estimate for allopathic physicians. It is their own statistics, and death-rates which they themselves give, that we are now reporting. But in so important a matter as this, nothing should be kept back. They should tell us of the injured constitutions by bad treatment - the deleterious effects of their frightful medications - of the suppression of diseased conditions they cause, which linger in the system and gnaw at the vital force like a canker-worm, till the grave covers their deplorable work and the case is forgotten. Of the ninety-nine or eighty-four that survive, how many escape these scathing influences altogether? Add all these injuries to their already frightful death-rates, and some idea of the magnitude of their mortality can be entertained.

But let us turn to the contemplation of a more pleasing picture. So soon as I determined to write this paper, I addressed a large number of postal cards to homoeopathic physicians of *character and eminence*, living in different parts of the country, for the sake of their experiences which should serve as a basis for statistics that could be relied upon to establish death-rates in childbed, under "*Homoeopathic treatment, pure and simple.*"

The card of the inquiry ran as follows:

"Estimated from your own experience, and from the experience of your most intimate associates in the practice of homoeopathy pure and simple, what should be regarded as the average mortality among women in parturition, and the four weeks immediately succeeding?"

Eighty answers to this inquiry came promptly to hand, the sum total of which warrants the estimate, in accordance with the data of the card, at *less than one-fifth of one per centum*, which is less than two deaths in a thousand cases of confinement. These statements came principally from our distinguished and veteran brethren whom I know practice homoeopathy pure and simple; whom I know rely upon the properly selected medicine in all cases of therapeutical necessities; whom I know keep aloof from the allopathic mode of practice as far as possible, being well aware that the latter leads to misery and death whilst the strictly homoeopathic mode leads to happiness and safety.

Take, for instance, puerperal or childbed fever, septicaemia, or whatever it may be called; also, phlebitis and phlegmasia alba dolens; the rate of mortality under allopathic treatment in these cases is fully 30 per cent., * or 300 out of 1000.

(* Churchill's Midwifery, 1860, page 542)

It is only about 2 per cent., or 20 in 1000, under the homoeopathic treatment pure and simple. In puerperal convulsions, allopathic rates are 25 per cent., or 250 per 1000.

On the other hand, under *strictly* homoeopathic treatment, with a *firm* reliance upon the well-selected homoeopathic similimum the mortality is only 1 ½ per cent., which is 15 per 1000.

And especially note the fact that, in homoeopathic recoveries there are *no sequelae* to contend with, while the sequelae attendant upon allopathic recoveries are most alarming to contemplate.

Look again at the figures in puerperal fevers, etc. - 300 out of 1000 for allopathy, to 15 out of 1000 for homoeopathy.

Again, in puerperal convulsions - 250 out of 1000 for allopathy, to 20 out of 1000 for homoeopathy.

This being the case, why is it that some homoeopathic physicians shirk their duty and resort to allopathic measures, in such cases?

It is worthy of note, just here, that women having had strict homoeopathic treatment before and during pregnancy, have by far fewer irregularities during parturition and the lying-in period; and what abnormalities do then occur, are much more easily controlled. And still further be it remarked, as a positive fact, that the further we depart from strict homoeopathy, pure and simple - the more a physician drifts into and adopts allopathic measures in the treatment of his patients, in these or any other forms of illness - *the higher becomes his death-rate*.

"Comparisons are odious," and here they are particularly so to the allopathic fraternity's mode of practice.

About the year 1850, it fell to my lot to work through an epidemic of childbed fever which raged with great severity in the extensive 23d ward (Frankford) of Philadelphia. My obstetric practice was very large, certainly as large as that of any of the twelve physicians in the ward. I was the only homoeopathic physician practicing in the ward at that time. We worked side by side in the same streets and in the same blocks. The allopathic physicians lost a large number of their patients, whilst I did not lose even *one*, during the entire epidemic; and I have so far, in a practice extending over thirty-five years, during which time I have attended fully 4000 childbed cases, lost but one case of puerperal fever within the four weeks immediately succeeding confinement.

A fearful catastrophe to encounter under the allopathic mode of treatment, and from which, according to Churchill's statistics *, one out of every six dies, is *post-partum haemorrhage*.

(* Churchill's Midwifery, 1860, page 45)

With all their appliances - the cold douche, ice-plugs, colpeurynters, hot-water injections, transfusions, and every other conceivable plan, except the right one, to arrest haemorrhage

and to save life, they lose *one-sixth* of all their cases of this kind. Then why should we, even in a solitary instance, imitate their bad example in the treatment of these cases, thereby meting out to ourselves such a mortality, which indeed is a cutting reproach to the divine art of healing. For we have it on indisputable evidence, that in all post-partum haemorrhages which are even treated by moderately skilful homoeopathic physicians, when they select and apply their medicines according to the strictest principles of our school, the average death-rate is 1/20 of 1 per cent. This is a loss of 1 in 2000 against 166 2/3 in 1000 for those who practice allopathy, according to their own statistics.

The statistics, as given above, which redound so largely to the credit of homoeopathy, will stand the test of close scrutiny and soon enough will all the jeers, jokes, sarcasms, slanders and condemnations of the real homoeopathic practice in these cases - soon enough will all the abuses of so sacred a matter - come home with fearful vengeance upon the heads of those who perpetrate such wrongs. It is a fact that the more *strict* the homoeopathic treatment in *these very cases*, the *smaller* will be the *mortality*. I find my own experience to accord well with that of nearly all my correspondents; that they never use any other means for controlling post-partum haemorrhage than the homoeopathic medicine, having no confidence in any other, and they rarely lose a case from this much dreaded occurrence.

In a practice of thirty-five years, during which time I have treated fully 4,000 cases of child-bed sickness, I have *truthfully* and *honestly* never lost a case by uterine haemorrhage, and I have *never* used an adjuvant of any sort or kind. I have been repeatedly called in consultation with other physicians in these cases, and have always seen a happy issue.

Also, I have succeeded allopathic physicians when, by their manner, if not by their words, they have shown the interested parties that they had no hope of saving life - and *these* cases I have *invariably* saved.

I have found women almost insensible, pulseless and bathed in a cold clammy perspiration; "she is flooding to death," the attendants would say. Calling at once for a tumbler of water and a teaspoon, I drop a few little pellets of China between the lips of the dying patient, and a few more into the tumbler of water, and I give her a teaspoonful of the solution every half minute, and so continue to do till I can distinguish a return of the pulse; then I give it at longer intervals, and a perfect recovery is the final result. China is worth infinitely more than tens of thousands of transfusions or any quantity of brandy and water, or *any other* possible means of saving life, in these exceedingly dangerous cases.

Oh! "tell it not in Gath, nor let the sound thereof reach Askalon," how some self-styled homoeopathic physicians decry the teachings of Samuel Hahnemann on this subject, as exemplified in my work on Obstetrics. This teaching is *true*, and it is being successfully tested by the best homoeopathic physicians in the world, more and more every day. Those who tamper in the least with homoeopathic treatment *pure* and *simple*, are sure to fail of reaching the satisfactory results above reported; while all physicians who are true to the law of similars will meet with a success more or less brilliant according to their efforts.

In the preparation of this paper I have had occasion to refer to myself, not for self-elevation in comparison with others, but that I might the better illustrate the value of homoeopathic treatment; for I believe all can do as well as I and even better, if they apply the law of cure more perfectly than it has been in my own power.

A brief recapitulation of comparative death-rates, and I will close:

In allopathic treatment of puerperal fever, phlebitis, phlegmasia alba dolens, etc., the loss within the puerperal month is 30 per cent., or 300 per 1000.

In homoeopathic treatment, *pure* and *simple*, in the same disorders, only 2 per cent., or 20 per 1000.

In puerperal convulsions - *real eclampsia* - allopathic treatment has a mortality of 25 per cent., or 250 per 1000.*

(* T. W. Tanner's Practice of Medicine, 1874, p. 387)

In homoeopathic treatment, *pure* and *simple*, we have a loss of only 1 ½ per cent., or 15 per 1000.

In puerperal haemorrhage, post-partum, the allopathic fraternity sustains a loss of 16 2/3 per cent., or 166 2/3 per 1000.

The loss from the same disorder under homoeopathic treatment, *pure* and *simple*, is only 1/20 of 1 per cent., that is 1 per 2000.

The average mortality from all causes within the puerperal month from allopathic treatment is 1 per cent., or 10 per 1000.

From the effects of drugging and inefficiency in aiding the recuperative powers of nature at least 10 per cent. more premature deaths, sooner or later, making 20 per 1000.

And what shall be said of the influence of all the heroic drugging upon the offspring?

On the other hand, the further we keep from allopathic treatment, and the more perfectly we practice homoeopathic treatment, *pure* and *simple*, the better for the offspring and the better for the mothers.

Our statistics prove beyond question that our mortality does not reach 1/5 or 1 per cent., less than two in a thousand (2 per 1000), and no sequelae or bad effects from drugging.

When such striking differences of mortality are so clearly manifested between the two schools, and at the same time are so easy of demonstration, what hope or incentive have we in borrowing tools from the allopathic school?

The conclusion is *inevitable*; and our *duty*, as physicians, to our wives, our children, and to the community at large, absolutely *demand*s of us that we obey, to the very letter and spirit, that grand and benignant law of cure which is embodied in the well known formula *similia similibus curantur*."

"We the undersigned, having examined and compared the eighty statistical reports, from as many homoeopathic physicians, on the mortality of women in childbed, recording upwards of 45,000 births, feel warranted in placing the estimates as given above in Dr. Guernsey's paper in death-rates in childbed, under homoeopathic treatment pure and simple, as correct."

Ad. Lippe
Thos. Moore
J. K Lee
Malcolm McFarlan
J. C. Guernsey

NOTE. - We have thought best to depart from our rule, and publish this reprint, for the reason that it furnishes statistics that are often very valuable for reference. Again, it gives such intelligent encouragement to a strict practice according to the law of similars. - Ed.

(H. N. Guernsey, M. D., Philadelphia, Death-rates in Childbed, A Treatise, The Medical Counselor vol. 1 (1879), p. 88-92)

1879 - Diseases of the Skin and their Treatment

"The skin may be said to be the most important organ of the body, because it is the termination of all the organs which it encloses. It is developed from and produced by the living structure which it envelops as its boundary. Hence, such as is the body, such must be the skin, and whatever appears upon the skin as a living organism and part of it, must have been developed from and produced by the living structure enclosed by it. Therefore, a perfectly healthy body must possess a perfectly healthy skin, and a diseased skin cannot possibly exist upon a perfectly healthy body. Therefore, to treat a diseased skin successfully and safely we must treat the body that has produced it. In the language of Hahnemann, 'for the physician, the totality

of the symptoms alone constitutes the disease, and that to cure diseases, it is merely requisite to remove the entire symptoms, duly regarding at the same time the fundamental cause, and other circumstances. The skin, in any condition, is not the *cause*, it is only an effect. Governed by the above data we can treat safely and successfully any and every curable abnormal condition of the skin that flesh is to heir to.

To illustrate - first we will take certain forms of tinea declarens. For a period of over thirty years I have found where the part or parts of scalp affected are dry, rough, and have rather a dirty look, that all the other symptoms will correspond to *Ars.* and that about three doses, at most, of the 8^m potency will cure the case, and the denuded part or parts of the scalp, after a few months will be re-covered with a healthy growth of hair.

Again, when the denuded part or parts of the scalp present the appearance of clearness, whiteness and smoothness, *Phos.* will pretty certainly be indicated by all the other symptoms, when a few doses of this remedy in the 19^m will be sufficient to set up such an action as to cure the patient and restore the hair as in health. I have caused almost the entire scalp to be re-covered with a fine growth of hair when the above condition exists and other symptoms correspond.

Again, when the scalp exudes a clear, glutinous fluid, forming moist scales or scabs, which fall and leave the surface raw and moist, and when other scabs are formed and cast off in the same manner, then *Graph.* will most probably be the remedy. A few doses, and perhaps a single dose 100^m will cure the child, the scalp drying, healing and left perfectly well in a few weeks or months.

So all cases of tinea declarens can be successfully treated by carefully seeking for and applying the similimum in the smallest dose that will cure.

In tinea capitis, or milk-crust, we have a very tractable disease to treat when we find its similimum and minimum dose. When the scalp presents a dry and scaly eruption, often extending over other portions of the skin, *Ars.* will usually be indicated by all the other symptoms. I once had a case of this kind to treat presenting the above symptoms besides emaciation of the child, great debility, very restless nights, particularly after 12 o'clock. Also its stools were very light-colored, undigested and offensive to the smell. A so-called homoeopathic physician preceded me in attendance on this case and very knowingly informed the parents that the child had liver complaint, which he must first cure, when he would cure the skin disease. That liver not getting well, after a long time, I was requested to take charge of the case. It will be readily perceived that no other remedy but *Ars.* could be given here and the 100^m was selected as the minimum dose. But three doses were administered when the child slept better, seemed happier, the stools became more and more natural, and a perfect recovery was effected, the skin disease and all, without a further repetition of *Ars.*, or any other remedy.

In leucophlegmatic children, with thick crusts upon the scalp, covering in a quantity of thick pus, *Calc. carb.* 6^m will be pretty sure to cure. The kind of cases above referred to should never be washed. By keeping the parts affected from water, will greatly facilitate the cure.

Of all the medicines used for circular herpes or tetter, commonly called ringworm, *Sepia* bears off the palm as being by far the most frequently used. Unless symptoms contraindicate this remedy, I administer a solitary dose, 30, 200 or 55^m, and patiently await its effect, which nearly always results in a cure in the course of four to six weeks. It is always bad practice to repeat medicines often, and particularly so in skin diseases of any kind. Never was a truer principle advanced than that one of Hahnemann's, viz., 'Wait on a single dose until its force has been exhausted.'

I have recently effected a cure of one of the most inveterate cases of skin diseases that has ever fallen to my lot to treat.

July 11, 1877 [1878?], the patient complained of feeling dull, heavy and miserable during every rain-storm or damp spell of weather. She finally began to loose her appetite; to have pains under the right shoulder blade; every particle of food distressed her; spells of terrible vomiting, with much pain and exhaustion would occur. She became yellow as saffron all over, even to the whites of the eyes. The skin began to itch, sting, bite, prick and crawl, as if worms were crawling under and in the skin - this latter symptom was more marked in the soles of the feet, and was terribly painful. The nights became almost intolerable. Most of the nights would be spent in scratching herself with such violence as to cause blood to exude from nearly every pore upon the surface of the skin. The itching could only be allayed for a few moments by bathing in cold water, when she could lie down for a short time covered only with a sheet - this even in the coldest of weather. The yellowness of the skin now assumed a dirty-brown appearance all over her face and body, and the skin became thickly studded with little tubercles, resembling what is vulgarly called 'goose skin.' The stools became very light colored, awfully offensive, and seemed to be full of sand or gravel. Her urine was very dark, brown, scanty, and depositing a thick, mealy sediment with much brownish and whitish gravel. There was much emaciation, mental discouragement, and a presentiment that death must eventually close the scene. Thus matters went on from the above date, sometimes better, sometimes worse; then apparently *much* better, then again worse than ever.

About Oct. 1878, owing to the gravel in the urine and stools, with the very stinking character of the stools, and the crawling as of worms in the soles of the feet, I prescribed Sarsaparilla 12^c. The effect of this prescription was to remove in a measure the sensation of crawling and entirely the sand from the urine and stools, also the peculiar smell of the evacuations. No further improvement, after long waiting on the Sars., could be perceived. The itching, the color of the skin, the scanty urine with its mealy sediment, the inability to take food, the wretched nights with the light covering of only a sheet, all remained the same now. The daily examination of the scanty urine with its mealy sediment always the same, reminded me so much of *Berberis vulg.* that I resorted to a careful study of this remedy. Here I found all her symptoms. *Berberis v. 40^m* was given on Nov. 9, 1878, two doses on that day and one on the next, since which time she has not taken a dose of medicine of any kind. The urine very soon became perfectly natural in quality and abundant in quantity; the bowels became natural in color and regular in their movements. The appetite became good, even ravenous, and nothing seemed to disagree with her any more. Her nights once more became delightful, as she could now go to bed with the usual amount of covering and enjoy that Nature's sweet restorer, *sleep, sweet sleep*. Her face has become fresh and fair, and as her body and lower extremities assumed their natural appearance, it was effected in stripes as though water had trickled down a surface blackened with lamp-black. She is rapidly gaining flesh and walks the streets of our city once more with all the elasticity of youth, rejoicing in the freedom of a malady, seemingly, to her, much worse than that which afflicted Job in the days of yore.

So, by careful study for the similitum and the minimum dose, we will always find the law of cure unfailing of the best of results. When failures do occur, if there be any fault or want of success, it will always be found to be on the part of the practitioner."

(Henry N. Guernsey, M. D., Philadelphia, Diseases of the Skin and their Treatment, The Medical Counselor vol. 1 (1879), p. 192-195. Read before the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia.)