

## SAD COMMENTARY.

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That the nineteenth century should pass away and leave the dominant school of medicine, the one that claims that all there is of science and skill belongs to it, possessing but one remedy for malarial diseases, and that by many people considered worse than useless, is a sad commentary. Yet it is a sadder commentary that some of those who claim to be homœopaths, and therefore are expected to know something of the beneficial actions of homœopathic remedies, should follow in that school's ignorant and dangerous wake.

## ONE WAY.

We often hear it said that homœopaths have to give Quinine for malaria. Recently I learned of a case where a young homœopath was treating a returned soldier for malaria, and gave him so much Quinine that dissatisfaction ensued and an allopathic physician was engaged. The young doctor not only lost his patient and family, but Homœopathy was greatly injured.

## A BETTER WAY.

A man aged forty was having frequent chills, and the symptoms seemed to call for Belladonna. I gave the 200 every two hours for one day and he had no more chills.

This brought me the case of a lady, aged thirty-five, who had for many months been occasionally afflicted with chills. When I was called she had for several weeks had a severe shake every other day about 11 a.m., beginning in hands and feet. The alternate day she had severe headache. I gave her Natrum mur., 200, every two hours that day. The next day when it was time for the chill she went to bed, but had no chill, and has had none since.

A man, aged thirty, had a bad chill every afternoon, fever in evening, sweat all night. During chill violent thirst, but at no other time. I had no Ignatia, but the 3rd and 1,000. I gave the last, a dose every two hours through the day, and he did not have another shiver.

A returned Cuban soldier, aged twenty-one, had three fevers and spinal meningitis—and Quinine. When I saw him he had for six weeks a severe chill every

other day, each one coming just four hours earlier (every 44 hours); they lasted two hours and were so violent that he would shake the bed and become delirious. During chill violent thirst for cold water; he would drink a pailful during chill; but little thirst during fever or sweat. After chill great exhaustion for several hours. His father and mother thought he must die. The chills began in his back, so I gave Capsicum, 30, with slight relief; but four days later, as he seemed no better, I gave Ignatia, 1m., for one day, then sugar of milk. Two days later I lost my patient. He had had no chill, was feeling fine, and said he guessed he would go out skating.—Medical Century, October.

## HEROIC DOSES.

Those who believe in "pushing" medicine, getting "constitutional effects" and doing the "heroic" act generally, are prayerfully exhorted to read the following:

"H. Moulton, M.D., Fort Smith, Ark. (Ophthalmic Record), recites the case of a boy three years old, totally blind from the use of quinine for malaria. He had been given ten grains of bi-sulphate of quinine on the 4th and 5th of the month and twenty grains on the 6th, 7th and 8th. On the 9th the dose was ten grains. On the 10th the child was found to be blind. Ten grains were given on the 10th and 11th. In all, 110 grains were given—ninety grains before the discovery of the blindness, and twenty grains afterward. He did not recognize even the brightest lights thrown upon the eye. The pupils were dilated and immobile. The optic nerves were white and the blood vessels appeared as mere threads. Strychnia and Fowler's solution of arsenic were given with improvement, first noticed nearly twelve weeks after the blindness appeared, but enabling the child to see a pencil or other like objects on the floor six weeks later. The optic discs were still pale with the blood vessels dilated to one-half their normal size. The fields of vision were still supposed to be contracted."—Modern Medical Science.

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