

PEN-PICTURES OF FEW SPLENDID CURES FROM MY PRACTICE

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CONFIRMED APPENDICITIS CURED WITH BRYONIA

Few subjects are of greater importance and of more practical interest than appendicitis. It is a subject on which eminent medical practitioners all over the world hanker after the most up-to-date information, in order to help them in arriving at a decision that may involve the difference between life and death. The allopaths always insist upon an immediate operation in cases of appendicitis. It is true that many lives have been saved by appendectomy; but it is equally true that with the diffusion of homoeopathic science, patients do not like to be operated upon and they place them under homoeopathic treatment at the first instance. I am here emboldened to say that several bad cases of appendicitis were perfectly cured by me with appropriate homoeopathic remedies and none of these cured cases had any recurrent attack.

I shall now proceed to dwell upon this case which was cured by me.

Mr. Narendra Nath Palit, Carriage Examiner, E.I. Railway, while serving at Asansol, had an attack of appendicitis.

The Chief Medical Officer saw him, examined him and advised him to come to Calcutta and to have an immediate operation. In fact he sent him here with an official letter to the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College Hospitals for admission and immediate operation. Mr. Palit's old father saw me and instead of seeing the Principal, placed his son under my treatment on the 2nd May, 1928. I found the following symptoms to be present:

The patient experienced pains like intestinal colic for some time before with vomiting, it generally happened after an indiscretion in diet; after some time, this pain was worse in the lower abdomen. At that time by careful palpation it was detected that a slight rigidity of the right rectus muscle existed; there was some tenderness of the abdomen which was localized, usually at McBurney's point, this was on a line between the navel and the right anterior superior spinous process of the ilium, and nearer the ileum; on pressure a tumour could be felt at this point; frequently there was a peculiar facial expression, the patient looked sicker than the symptoms seemed to warrant and the features had a drawn pinched look; there was occasional vomiting consisting of bile and water; there was great pain in the region of the vermiform appendix; the patient could lie on the right side, his breath came quick and rapid; the pulse was quick and agitated (120); the temperature was 102.8°; the tongue was very dry and enveloped with a brown coating; thirst was excessive for large quantities of water; the urine was highly coloured; constipation existed.

Relying upon the foregoing symptoms I prescribed Bryonia 30 to be given four times daily.

4th May, 1928—The pains were less than before; fever came down to 100.4° yesterday and was still continuing; bowels moved, thirst was decidedly less than before. The same prescription was continued.

6th May, 1928—The temperature came down to normal this morning; inflammation in the appendix almost gone; tumour could not be found; facial expression was normal; no vomiting; the abdomen was not distended; a slight pain over the right hypogastric region was still felt on hard pressure.

Prescribed Bryonia 200 to be given twice daily.

10th May, 1928—On my arrival I found the patient to be very cheerful; could walk with ease; there was no rise of temperature; no pain, no tumour, no vomiting, nothing was present to trouble the patient; the patient was found to be on a fair way towards recovery. Placebo was ordered to be given twice daily.

In two weeks more Mr. Palit was perfectly healthy and after another two weeks he could join the post. The man is at present serving at Howrah as the Carriage Examiner and has become a staunch advocate of Homoeopathy.

ANOTHER CASE OF APPENDICITIS CURED WITH BRYONIA AND MERC. SOL.

A nephew, aged 15 years, of Babu Satish Ch. Roy Chowdhury, B.L., Solicitor, Calcutta High Court, living at Harish Chatterji Street, Bhowanipore, was brought here from Sylhet by his father for treatment on the 2nd January, 1928.

The boy, while at his father's place at Sylhet, experienced some pain, like intestinal colic, off and on sometimes associated with vomiting; gradually this pain was worse in the lower abdomen. By palpation a slight rigidity of the right rectal muscle was detected at that time. He frequently vomited and there was slight rise of temperature up to 102° or 103°.

The boy was examined and treated by two distinguished allopaths of the place and at last the Civil Surgeon of the district was called in who diagnosed the case to be appendicitis and asked the father to remove the boy to Calcutta and have an immediate operation.

After his arrival I was called in to treat the patient on the day stated above. Before this, the patient's father got his son examined by two eminent surgeons of Calcutta and x-ray photo was taken by Dr. Mukherji. All of them diagnosed the case to be appendicitis, pure and simple.

After my arrival I marked the following symptoms:

The boy was suffering from fever; the temperature rose up to 102° or 102.4° in the afternoon; there was extreme thirst for large quantities of water at a time; the tongue was dry and enveloped with a brown coating; the abdomen was greatly distended from tympanitis and the exudation had mounted up from the right iliac fossa, nearly to the umbilicus; there was

obstinate constipation; there was great tenderness over the inflamed part which was ameliorated by pressure.

I prescribed Bryonia 30 to be given thrice daily and asked the father to place the patient only upon liquid diet. In order to disperse and absorb the exudation and to allay the pain I advised the father to apply hot poultices of bread and milk. Though the patient did not pass any stool for the last 6 days, I did not ask the father to use any clysters. A retention of the stool even for a longer period is, according to my experience extending over thirty years, not attended with any danger or trouble.

8th January, 1928—The temperature of the patient did not rise at all today. The pain was less than before; no vomiting; tenderness over the swollen part almost disappeared. Prescribed Bryonia 200 once daily.

15th January, 1928—The patient was found not to be progressing at all; on the contrary, the following new symptoms were noticed:

The tongue was coated and flabby and took the imprint of teeth; there was copious, oily, offensive perspiration troubling the patient; there was offensive odour of the breath; slight salivation was present; the exudation was still present.

Relying upon these clear-cut symptoms I prescribed Merc. sol. 30 twice daily.

18th January, 1928—All the above symptoms disappeared totally; there was no exudation; no pain over the affected part, no tympanitis; no tumour could be detected in the iliac fossa.

Placebo was given.

24th January, 1928—The patient was on a fair way towards recovery. No more doses of Merc. sol. were necessary.

The boy was examined by the surgeons who had seen him before and they declared that no trace of appendicitis could be detected at that time.

STERILITY CURED WITH AURUM MURIATICUM NATRONATUM

Mr. B. C. Mitra, M.A., B.L., is the only son of Mr. Bhagabati Mitra, a very wealthy man of Tollygunge, Calcutta.

It was in January, 1912 that I was called in to see and examine the daughter-in-law of Mr. Bhagabati Mitra, a young woman aged about 26 who had been suffering from an extremely painful dysmenorrhoea for more than 6 years.

Mr. B. C. Mitra married the girl when she was only fifteen years of age, but though they had been united these years there had been no issue much to the great regret of Mr. Bhagabati Mitra who was expecting to see the face of his grandchild so long. The young wife had been under the treatment of several eminent I.M.S. doctors who had diagnosed malposition of the uterus and indurated cervix. After having treated her for more than 8 months, they pronounced her case amenable only to mechanical treatment and in-

formed the husband that any internal medicine would do nothing for her. Her father-in-law unwilling to torture her with mechanical treatment, placed her under some homoeopaths of the town, but the result was not at all satisfactory either to patient or to her guardians. She went on suffering excruciating agony month after month and to Mr. Bhagabati Mitra's extreme regret, there was no prospect of giving him an heir to his not inconsiderable property. After my examination I came to learn that every month, for two days just preceding the catamenia, the poor girl's agonies were very excruciating—so much so that she could take no food on those two days and could not at all stand erect on account of a cramping contraction of the abdominal walls. Her restlessness and expressions of agony were too painful to witness, but no sooner had the foul blood found its way out of the uterus, than all pains disappeared as if by magic and the girl bore the four (sometimes 5 or 6) days of her period quite cheerfully as if nothing extraordinary had happened to her.

On palpation and on a careful consideration of all the facts collected from the husband, I ascertained that the uterus was lying bent back with the fundus and thereby bending and contracting the neck thereof. So that it was two days' thumping and knocking at the almost closed door before the catamenial blood could make its way out and it was this forcing its way out that produced so much pain to the poor wife. She was otherwise perfectly healthy, except for a slight looseness of the bowels for a day or two before menses. My first prescription was *Viburnum op.* 1x, thrice daily giving a respite of three days after each week's dosing. The effect of this medicine was fairly satisfactory, the paroxysms at the next period lasting only for three hours in place of 48 hours as formerly. But I did not think it fit to continue this medicine for, as I thought all the mischief lay in the retroflexed uterus, a remedy was needed, the administration of which would impart a healthy tone to the ligaments of the womb and gradually draw it up to its normal position.

I prescribed *Aurum muriaticum natronatum* 3x to be given twice daily after two principal meals. I told Mr. B. Mitra that this medicine would not only cure his daughter-in-law of her monthly painful sufferings, but would also conduce to a considerable extent to give him his long-longed-for heir.

To my great satisfaction and to the greater joy of her husband and father-in-law, who had given up all hope of her ever falling enceinte, there was not only no appearance of menses at the next period, but she was attacked with a morning sickness that troubled her greatly, though the same was ultimately removed by the administration of *Symphoricarpus racemosa* 3x. There was no doubt about her case—she was pregnant.

Exactly in the tenth month at 4 a.m. my fair patient was delivered of a perfectly healthy boy, the labour lasting not more than 3 hours. What a grand tribute to the universality of Homoeopathy.

OBSTINATE MALARIAL FEVER CURED WITH IGNATIA

A niece of Khan Bahadur A. Momen, M.L.C. while he was serving as the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division in Bengal, was placed under my treatment on the 10th January, 1929. On my arrival at his house I ascertained that the patient had been suffering from chronic malarial fever for more than 6 months. All sorts of allopathic remedies prescribed by some eminent allopaths of Burdwan and Calcutta were used, but unfortunately nothing could check the fever without any symptoms of abatement.

The patient's native place is located at Burdwan. She had an attack of high fever associated with extreme shivering all on a sudden one day and the temperature rose up to 106.2°. The blood and urine were examined and the disease was declared to be malarial fever.

Quinine was largely used and it could not stop the rise of temperature. In this fashion the fever went on troubling the patient for more than 6 months. I marked the following symptoms in the patient:

Temperament: The patient was highly nervous; got easily excited.

The fever was of a postponing nature; the attacks were irregular both in periodicity and evolution of stages.

Time: There was no fixity when the fever would appear. The paroxysm generally appeared in the afternoon at 5 p.m.

Prodromal stage: There was terrible shuddering.

Chill: There was excessive thirst for large quantities of water during this stage; shaking chilliness associated with redness of the face; there was coldness all through the body which was considerably relieved by external warmth.

Heat: There was no thirst during the stage; *sleepiness during heat*; urticaria-like eruptions used to appear over some parts of the body, with great itching, ameliorated by scratching and these eruptions could not be found when the state of sweat appeared; heat was aggravated by covering.

Sweat: No thirst during this stage. Extreme weakness during this stage.

Tongue: Clean and food tasteless.

Apyrexia: Complete.

As the above are the clear-cut symptoms of Ignatia, I prescribed Ignatia 200 one dose during the apyrexia stage. The result was simply marvellous. The temperature only rose up to 100.2° on that day and that at about 11-0 p.m. at night.

Next day placebo was given. There was no rise of temperature this day. One single dose of Ignatia cured the patient completely.

This case which baffled the skill of several eminent allopaths of the city, was cured speedily with a single drop of our despised remedy and that with Ignatia only.

Khan Bahadur A. Momen was jeered at by his numerous friends while he decided to try homoeopathic remedies. But later on those who came to

curse, began to pray, as the effect of a single dose of our remedy was so very speedy and instantaneous.

Sometimes we, the prescribers, become astonished at the result effected by homoeopathic remedies.

SYPHILINUM IN TYPHOID FEVER

The 4th son of Babu Bhudar Ch. Roy Choudhuri, Zemindar, Bhowanipur, aged about 3 years, was attacked with fever on 2nd February, 1922. The fever went on for four days without any symptom of abatement; on the 5th day, i.e. on the 6th February 1922, I was called in to treat the boy. I found the following symptoms:

There was great fluctuation of temperature, viz. at 8-0 a.m. the temperature was found to be 101.4°; at 10-0 a.m. to be 102°; at 11-0 p.m. 101.2°; at 4-0 p.m. to be 102.4°; at 7-0 p.m. to be 101°; at 9-0 p.m. to be 102.8° and so on and so forth, and the temperature was found to be declining in the next morning and it was generally found to be not less than 101°. The boy was somewhat drowsy during the height of fever; the tongue was clean; no marked thirst was present; the abdomen was slightly distended.

I prescribed Gelsemium 1x to be administered every four or five hours.

8th February, 1922—The patient continued in the same state. No perceptible improvement was noticed. The same prescription was repeated.

10th February, 1922—No improvement in any respect. As the mother was a psoric patient, Sulphur 200 was prescribed; only one dose was given.

12th February, 1922—No marked change either good or bad, in the patient. I was at my wit's end what to do when the father decided to place the boy under allopathic treatment. I gladly gave my consent to this decision.

At this time the blood was taken and bacteriologically examined by the well-known bacteriologist, Dr. S. N. Ghose, L.M.S. of Calcutta and it was declared to be an attack of typhoid fever.

The boy was placed under the treatment of the late Dr. G. C. Dey, L.M.S. in consultation with Sir Nil R. Sirkar, Kt., M.D. for the next twelve days: unfortunately nothing could arrest the onward course of the disease. On the contrary, the fever increased by leaps and bounds and grew alarmingly worse—so much so that the boy was reduced to a mere skeleton associated with hydra-headed bad symptoms, viz. complete drowsiness, delirium and very high temperature.

The 25th February, 1922—I was again called in in hot haste to treat the boy. After my arrival and after putting questions and cross-questions to the attending nurse and making careful personal examination, I noticed the following symptoms to be present:

Temperature: The temperature fell down to only 103° or 103.4° in the morning; it gradually rose up to 104.4° in the afternoon and continued throughout the whole of the night when all symptoms generally grew worse.

Mind and Brain: Profound stupor existed; indistinct and muttering deli-

rium existed associated with picking at the bed cloths.

Mouth: The lips appeared like scorched leather; cadaverous odour came from mouth.

Urine: Involuntary urination was present which was foul-smelling.

Extremities: Cold extremities covered with offensive sweat.

Pulse: The pulse was very feeble and thready.

Abdomen: The abdomen was distended; constipation existed.

Thirst: Thirst was present.

I prescribed *Hyoscyamus* 30 to be given every three hours. I again went to see the boy at 8-0 p.m. but Hyos. did no good. I prescribed Hyos. 200 for the night.

26th February—The late Dr. D. N. Roy of Calcutta was called in for consultation and he prescribed Cina 200 which was continued for two days and no favourable impression was made.

In this fashion the patient suffered for another four days without any abatement of his sufferings.

3rd March, 1922—It was on this day at 10-0 a.m. that I heard for the first time that the boy had some eruptions over his body three months before the attack of this fever.

I also heard that the patient had some itch-like eruptions all over his body owing to the contaminating contagion acquired from the servant who was then suffering from the symptoms of secondary syphilis. By the application of an external allopathic ointment the eruptions disappeared. The father of the boy did not attach any importance to this incident and so I was not informed of it. Relying upon this incident and upon the symptoms of nightly aggravation and offensive odour of all exhalations, I prescribed *Syphilinum* 200, one dose this morning. I left a few placebo powders to be given every four hours.

4th March—It was simply gratifying to relate that the result was simply miraculous. The temperature came down to 99.4° this morning and this temperature continued throughout the day and night without any more elevation at all.

5th March—Attended the patient this morning. The temperature was found to be 97.4°. Drowsiness was less than before as the patient was found to regain consciousness and when aroused he answered questions. Delirium totally disappeared.

Placebo powders were given.

6th March—The patient was wonderfully progressing towards recovery. Passed one formed yellowish stool without any offensive smell. I do not wish to prolong this case record any longer—suffice it to say that the life of the boy was saved from the jaws of death by a single dose of *Syphilinum*.

As the poison of syphilis was communicated to the boy through the servant and as it was the exciting cause of the disease and was present in the

system of the boy. Syphilinum was potent enough to cure the patient like a miracle.

I have verified the efficacy of this nosode in my practice in a few other cases. The widespread prevalence of syphilis, acquired and hereditary, has given this nosode a high place in our materia medica. The leading symptoms for its employment are the following:

(1) Nocturnal aggravation; all pains, all symptoms, all ailments grow worse from darkness to daylight; the patient feels an awful dread of night.

(2) All exhalations and discharges are fetid—stool, urine, sweat and other secretions are very offensive.

I shall deal with its materia medica elaborately in a subsequent article.

ECHINACEA ANGUSTIFOLIA IN A SERIOUS CASE OF PUERPERAL FEVER

On the 2nd January, 1931 at about 4-0 p.m. I was called in to see the wife of Babu Haripado Roy of Dhakuria who was then lying in a precarious condition. On my arrival at his house, I found a young woman lying in the verandah of a room in a stuporous condition. I gathered the following facts from the husband:

Mrs. Roy, aged 26, gave birth to a dead child on the 20th December, 1930. On the 22nd December she had a violent chill associated with nausea and high fever—the temperature went up to 104.2° at 8-0 p.m. on that day. The next morning two eminent allopaths of Calcutta were called in who began to treat her. They declared the case to be puerperal infection and treated the patient till 31st December 1930. But the patient grew gradually worse without any abatement of her sufferings. The high temperature continued in association with fetid discharges from the uterus, great thirst, diarrhoea with frequent, offensive stools and stupor.

After my examination I detected the following symptoms:

Mind: General dullness and drowsiness were present.

Head: The patient complained of dizziness and profound prostration.

Face: Haggard look of the face.

Mouth: White coating of the tongue; offensive odour in the mouth.

Stool: Loose stools of very offensive odour were present.

Uterus: Fetid discharges were present.

Fever: The temperature was found to be 104.8°. The daily chart of the temperature indicated that this sort of high temperature continued all along; sometimes it could be found only one degree less.

As the case was decidedly one of puerperal infection and as the patient was suffering from puerperal septicaemia, I prescribed Echinacea tincture in drop doses every three hours and went away.

3rd January—I went to see the patient at 4-0 p.m. this afternoon. A perceptible improvement was effected as the temperature was found to be 102.4°. I learnt that it was gradually coming down. Drowsiness was less than before.

The same prescription was repeated.

4th January—4-0 p.m. The temperature came down to 99.8° in the morning and continued in this state up to 4-0 p.m.

Drowsiness disappeared; discharges were less than before; did not pass any stools, either loose or formed today.

The same medicine was prescribed at longer intervals.

6th January—I went to see her at 10-0 a.m. this morning. I heard that the temperature had come down to 98.2° yesterday at 8-0 a.m. and since then there had been no rise of temperature. There was no drowsiness, tongue was clean, no discharge from the uterus troubled her, and she passed a normal, healthy, yellowish stool this morning.

In fact Echinacea saved the life of Mrs. Roy.

ECHINACEA IN A DANGEROUS CASE OF BLOOD POISONING

Mr. H. C. Ganguly of Howrah, aged 42, had a pin-prick in one of the fingers of his right hand. A few drops of blood came out and no pain was felt that day. This incident happened on the 16th March 1932. The next day the finger began to swell rapidly and extended up to the shoulder blade, associated with extreme lancinating pains and considerable discoloration, purple in colour.

At first he was treated by two allopaths of the locality, but their heroic treatment could not arrest the progress of the disease in any way.

On the 20th March 1932 I was called in to treat him and found the following conditions:

Fever: The temperature of the body was found to be 104.6° at 10-0 a.m. Finger and arm considerably swollen, purple in character.

The patient was very restless. Lancinating, burning pain was present all over the whole arm.

Veins were distended and swollen and very painful to touch.

Axillary gland swollen and very painful. Trembling of the limbs: could not walk.

Intense headache was present. Great thirst existed; face haggard; offensive odour came out from the mouth; tongue was covered with a blackish coating; nausea and vomiting were present; diarrhoea, with occasional loose, very offensive stools was present; throat swollen; tongue swollen; could not swallow anything. I prescribed Lachesis 30 on the first day and Arsenic album 30 on the 2nd day of my treatment. But unfortunately both these medicines could do nothing to bring about any amelioration of his sufferings.

23rd March—I saw the patient at 11-0 a.m. and found him no better than before.

I prescribed Echinacea θ in drop doses to be given every three hours. Dressing with same remedy, 1 dram to pint hot water.

24th March—Diarrhoea less than before; fever came down to 102.4°

this morning; swelling less than before; burning and restlessness totally disappeared.

The same remedy was continued.

25th March—Pulse regular; temperature was 100.2° this morning; pains all gone; thirst absent; tongue clearer than before; no diarrhoea; no nausea and vomiting.

Same prescription was repeated every five hours.

26th March—The temperature was normal; no swelling; no pains; slept quietly last night; in fact the patient seemed to be a cured man. The patient continued to improve daily and regained his former vigour and rose-bud of health in one week from this time. It was, no doubt, a splendid cure which created a great deal of sensation in the locality.

As an intestinal antiseptic Echinacea is bound to take the foremost rank with all homoeopaths when once known. In a few other cases of puerperal fever I derived great benefit from its administration. Its immediate influence upon the fevers produced by continued absorption of septic material, such as typhoid fever and puerperal fever prove that its destructive influence upon the injurious germs manifests at once. It does not produce abrupt drops in the temperature, but it effects an almost immediate stop to germ development and a steady restoration from its pernicious influence.

We owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Meyer to introduce this wonderful remedy to the profession. It is a sure remedy for blood poisoning associated with a predisposition to gangrenous state and sloughing in the soft tissues.

In diphtheria Echinacea should be regarded as an anti-toxin, far superior to other known remedies. In all septic conditions that appear to resist the skill of eminent physicians always think of this medicine. Use it and be satisfied. It will prove potent when all else will fail. I have extensively used this medicine, both internally and externally, in my practice and many hopeless cases have been cured with this medicine. In smallpox Echinacea will do more than any other remedy. I have cured many obstinate cases of smallpox with the help of this remedy.

In boils, furuncles and carbuncles Echinacea acts very promptly; it reduces the surrounding zone of inflammation, diminishes their induration and extent, soothes the burning pains like magic and brings the suppurative process to a focus, with the complete removal of the broken down tissue. In infection from the bites of venomous snakes, tarantulas, spiders, scorpions and the stings of insects and wasps, its action is efficacious and instantaneous and in every way assuring. In these cases it should be administered, both internally and externally.

It short, Echinacea is a grand medicine which should be used by all of us. Its action seems to be inert in high dilutions.

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