

shortcomings, and however persistent and long-continued the efforts of the materialists may be to that end, they can never—no, never—drive Hahnemann and dynamism out of Homoeopathy. We are safe forever in the rich heritage the master left us, whatever else betide.

IN MEMORIAM.

BENJAMIN EHRLMANN, M. D.

It is with great regret that we chronicle the death of another pioneer homoeopath, Dr. Benjamin Ehrmann, who died in Cincinnati March 15th.

Dr. Ehrmann was one of the greatest homoeopathic physicians in the West. He sprung from a family of physicians, and it seemed as if nature had bestowed upon him as a special gift the erick Ehrmann, a noted physician of Wurttemberg, Germany, who was also the son of a well-known physician of Germany; Dr. Ehrmann had four brothers—Friederick, Christian, Louis, and Ernest—who were all practicing homoeopathic physicians, making a complete medical family of physicians. The deceased was born in Jaxthausen, Wurttemberg, March 3d, 1812, and had reached the age of seventy-four years at the time of his death. He remained in Germany, attending its colleges, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he emigrated to America. On reaching the United States he went to Pennsylvania, at once entered the Allentown Medical College, where he soon graduated. Immediately after graduating he established himself in practice as a physician in the State of Pennsylvania. He continued his profession until 1847, when he sought the West, and concluded to locate in Cincinnati.

Immediately upon his arrival in that city he formed a partnership with his life-long friend, Dr. J. H. Pulte. The success of this firm during the cholera epidemic of 1849 is still remembered by the older citizens of Cincinnati. In 1849 Dr. Ehrmann took up his residence at 46 West Seventh Street, where he has since resided, and practiced his profession with such great success that his fame became known throughout the United States, and he was known and recognized by the medical profession, the Western pioneer of Homoeopathy. Dr. Ehrmann was an active member of the International Hahnemannian Association, the American Institute, and an honorary member of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Ohio.

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Dr. Ehrmann was well known as a Christian gentleman during his entire residence in Cincinnati of nearly forty years, and by a consistent Christian life became one of the pillars of the Church, and nowhere will his death be more keenly felt than in his church. By a consistent and honorable professional life he has earned a well-merited reputation both as a physician and a citizen. His many generous-hearted acts were shown by his voluntary practice among the poor, to whom he gave his services willingly and received in return only their thanks.

Dr. Ehrmann has raised an interesting and useful family. He had three sons—Dr. Albert H. Ehrmann, a practicing physician, who was associated with his father; Benjamin F. Ehrmann, attorney-at-law and President of the Board of Elections, and Dr. George B. Ehrmann, a member of the Faculty of Pulte College. Mr. Ehrmann had three daughters, all of whom are living.

CLINICAL REFLECTIONS.

AD. LIPPE, M. D., PHILADELPHIA.

CASE No. 1.—At four P. M., the tenth day of January, 1886, a lady requested a visit in haste. Found her much distressed and anxious, fearing paralysis. In her usual health she had taken a full dinner, and when reading the newspaper afterward the letters danced before her eyes, the print became blurred, then her face and nose became numb, then her lips and tongue became numb, pulse small and about one hundred and twenty in a minute. One dose of Aconite^m (pinckle) was put on her tongue. The numbness disappeared within half an hour entirely; pulse seventy-two; her sight was perfect when she closed either eye, but everything looked indistinct when she kept both eyes open; this symptom also disappeared next morning; a slight lightness of the head remained during that day.

CASE No. 2.—Mrs. B. requested a visit in haste January 12th, 10.30 P. M. Found her in great agony; had been seized with pains in the left side of the abdomen, but hoped to disperse it by the application of a hot-water bag; she was sitting on a chair, doubled up, with her head resting on a chair before her; extremely restless, and, contrary to her general disposition, very desponding and anxious, expressing a great fear that the pain was going in the stomach; the pain was aggravated by trying to straighten herself up, and she then experienced heavy stitches in the spleen. The cause of the attack was a heavy cold. On the 9th she was at the opera, and at the end of it she walked out

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the stone steps of the opera-house for her carriage, the cold and extremely unpleasant weather bringing so many carriages there much delay and confusion followed, and, feeling cold, she and her husband concluded to walk the three blocks home; her feet became colder, and she could not warm herself for some time after returning home. She received one dose of Aconitesm (Fincke) on her tongue. In half an hour I left her perfectly calm and quiet, relieved of the agonizing pain and ready to go next day, as she declared she was perfectly able to go down stairs after a good night's sleep and a profuse perspiration, which left but a little soreness in her spleen. No return of any pain since then, now February 3d.

Comments.—Aconite is a remedy seldom called for, and yet so universally abused by the professing homoeopaths that this rare incident of prescribing Aconite twice in three days impels me to make a few remarks on this remedy. Hahnemann, in his admirable preface to Aconite, points out clearly and distinctly the characteristic mental symptoms of it; without their presence, Aconite cannot and will not cure; it will also, as Hahnemann says, be very seldom necessary to repeat the doses. The unfortunate who, by erroneous teachings, have been misled into the belief of material causes of diseases to be cured by material doses, and who have taken the pains to read Hahnemann's works, have been frequently disappointed to cure when Aconite was administered merely because there was "fever" present, but not its characteristic symptoms as Hahnemann pointed them out; then the still more unfortunate patient was poisoned by Aconite therapy, and our noble healing art was "disgraced." The intelligent student of medicine who really desires to become a homoeopathic healer will do well to study closely Hahnemann's writings, and he will soon become convinced that the modern teachings in Hahnemann medical colleges and the publications now emanating from Hahnemann publishing societies and organizations, with very rare exceptions, are only caricatures of the Homoeopathy of Hahnemann.

Case No. 3.—Mr. W. L., aged thirty-five years, of spare frame, had suffered for weeks from an ugly, dry cough; harsh and worse at three A. M. He now, February 12th, 1886, complains, when he coughs, of much soreness in the right lower lobe of the lungs; appetite poor. He received one dose of Kali carb.sm (Fincke) about nine A. M.; went out as usual, but was compelled to return to his room at one P. M.; had a severe chill, followed by fever; increasing pain in the lungs; increasing

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thirst; had a sleepless night; cough worse; he laid on his back; urinary secretions profuse and normal; slight perspiration all over. As there were no indications for a Remedy save the development of pneumonia, he received no medicine till the 14th; had a sleepless night; whenever he fell into a doze he was roused immediately by a racking cough, causing intense stabbing, cutting pains in the affected portion of the lungs; he had to cough till he finally raised some tough, white mucus; had been delirious through the night; breathing, thirty-four per minute; pulse, ninety-six per minute; tongue dry; much thirst, drinks often and little; color of the face, copper-colored; lays on his back in a half-sitting position; no appetite; he talks all the time and cannot be kept quiet; received one dose of Lachesissm (Fincke); he became more calm and had less pain, but at one A. M. of the 16th he again became worse; after having expectorated great quantities of blood-streaked and rust-colored sputa, he complained of decidedly more pain in his lungs and utter inability to go to sleep; the loquaciousness was also worse; the urinary secretions were very profuse, but normal in appearance. He received then another dose of Lachesissm (Fincke). He was better on the 17th; respiration less often; pulse came down, and on the 19th he began to sleep; no more rust-colored sputa; face more natural; loquacity better; secretions of urine diminished. On the 20th (the eighth day of his illness) he began to eat; all his symptoms improved. On the 26th (the fifteenth day of his illness) he left the bed for an hour and began to eat well; slept well. On the 2d of February (the twenty-first day of his illness) he was able to sleep all night; resume his place at table in the dining-room, eating enormously with great appetite. On the 8th of February he took his first ride, as the air was clear and dry, with benefit. He has not required any medicine since he took that second dose of Lachesis so clearly indicated for his condition, and considers himself dismissed, requiring no further treatment.

Comments.—This case has been written out to show the invariably successful treatment of the sick when Hahnemann's methods are strictly followed. Hahnemann, with his penetrating, philosophical mind, showed the healer of the sick how to apply the principle of the similars for their cure; he also again promulgated the dynamic origin of disease, well known to the ancients. The hospitals attached to the temples of Isis were attended by the priests of these ancient temples; the treatment was psychological, and therefore implicitly based on their knowledge of the dynamic origin of diseases. It would be well

for the doubters of the correctness of this re-established proposition to read a work lately published on *The Mind Cure* by Mills.

The true homeopathic healer, accepting Hahnemann's methods, has carefully developed the healing art on that basis; he has continued to prove new drugs; he has continued to dynamize drugs, to find by the clinical experiment where the curative powers of drugs ceases, and has not yet found the limits of their curative powers, but instead of a limit he has found increasing curative effects from continued dynamizations; to him, the clinical experiment was the only reliable test of the efficacy of the means used for the cure of the sick.

In the November number of the *Periscope*, published at St. Louis, we find an extraordinary editorial. There can be no namazionists and low-attenuation men. Either the one or the other are homopaths; they do not agree on a single point, and the issue is a false and fictitious one, uttered for the sake of defollowers of Hahnemann, and as such have become advocates of high potencies, and hold that the higher attenuations are more efficacious than the lower, and that is all; they are homopaths. The low attenuationists have again and again declared their belief in material causes of diseases, as opposed to the ancient as well as Hahnemann's advocacy of the dynamic origin of diseases, and therefore advocate material doses for the cure of material diseases, and in that they are strictly logical— they declare, wherever the microscope does not detect the material presence of the drug, its curative actions do cease; and in this declaration they are very badly illogical, as it is not the microscope which can settle the question of medicinal action on the human organism. If the sick recover and are cured under the influence of a dynamized drug, that drug developed its curative action, all the denials of the illogical microscopists to the contrary notwithstanding. These low attenuationists are, by their own confessions, not homopaths, and if they claim to have been perfectly unsuccessful with higher attenuation, we can only offer them our commiserations, having tested their efficacy for forty years, always claiming that the posological question must be left to the individual judgment of the physician. If the learned editor of said editorial rejects utterly and entirely what in our forty years' experience has been the outcome, viz.: the great superiority of dynamized drugs, we must be permitted to draw our own conclusions from his honest

"Confession." If these non-homeopaths have better results in curing the sick than have the strict homopaths, they will gain the ascendancy; so far we can't see it, and their works do not prove it.

The editor of the *Periscope* had the deal. We play our card, and expect the learned, doubting, failure-confessing editor to play next and do one better.

IOWA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The ninth annual commencement of the Homeopathic Branch of the Iowa State University occurred March 2d.

The annual address was delivered by the Dean of the Homeopathic Faculty, Dr. A. C. Coverthwaite. It was a polished, scholarly effort, and reflected credit upon the speaker, whose oratory and thought were of the highest order. His advice to the graduating class was practical and sound. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon Fred J. Becker, Geo. E. Blackman, J. L. J. Barth, Jno. E. Barrette, Wm. Berry, A. A. Cotton, R. S. Kirkpatrick, F. D. Paul, W. S. Norcross, D. E. Stratton, F. S. Strawbridge.

Success to all teachers of true homeopathic principles!

CLINICAL BUREAU.

THUJA IN DIARRHŒA.

Miss C., twenty-one years, thin and fair. Diarrhœa for several days; *pale, yellow, watery; forcibly expelled, copious, great gurgling in bowels.* Stool oozed from anus during sleep. *Great debility after stool, with weakness by spells; loss of appetite, oppressed breathing. Drink rolls into stomach audibly.*

Thujaem, four powders, one to be taken in the evening, not to be repeated if improvement set in during night. She took one powder and was able to go to work the next morning. The day she got the powder she was not able to walk home from her work, which she was compelled to leave. Her mother came to the office crying, with the gravest fears for her daughter's recovery. She must have been sick. Every symptom of the case was pronounced and covered by the drug save one, "Stools oozing from anus during sleep." Z. T. M.