

## CLINICAL BUREAU.

## TILIA EUROPEA.

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THE seeds, the inner bark and the flowers of the Linden tree were used by the ancient physicians, and after the common school had forgotten all about it, our inquiring brethren in Vienna constituted a very exhaustive proving with the flowers of this tree. We find careful reports published in the fourth volume of the *Oesterreichische Zeitschrift*, in 1848, embracing all the day-books of the provers. Very few reports of cures with this well-proved remedy have been published, and we now lay before our colleagues a few symptoms characteristic of this remedy, and sometimes forming a very troublesome accompaniment to a very painful form of disease. When, in rare cases of rheumatic fever, a profuse perspiration breaks out, hope is held out that this perspiration is a beneficial crisis; but instead of this hope being fulfilled, the sufferer complains of an increasing pain just in proportion as the perspiration increases; motion becomes more painful, so does the swelling of the extremities and joints, and the sore feeling of the whole body increases, there is more thirst and a decided decrease of the urinary secretion. After sleep, especially in the morning, the warm perspiration becomes very profuse. In a recent protracted case of rheumatic fever in an old gentleman, one dose of Tilia CM (Fricke) removed the perspiration and pains at once, and had only to be repeated once in five days. The improvement continued till full health was restored. It will be observed that the Tilia perspiration is "warm," differing from the Mercury, which is either cold (forehead) or clammy, oily perspiration, which fails to relieve pain.

## A CASE FROM PRACTICE.

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Mrs. C—, aged thirty-seven, blonde, primipara. I was called to attend in confinement, at 5 A. M., September 5th, and found her in

the first stage; the pains having commenced the evening before, at 9 o'clock. She had suffered a great deal of abdominal, hip, thigh and lumbar pain for the last six weeks. I called again at 10.30 A. M., and found the pains very severe, and the expansion of the parts slow, being rigid, the results very inefficient, the pains not accomplishing their object, and the patient very nervous. I gave one dose *7&da* 30th; from that moment everything progressed nicely until the head reached the perineum; here, the vaginal opening being very tense and constricted, the pain was severe; still, by careful management, and three very strong tractions, the child was born into the world, and, much to my relief, without any lacerations of the parts.

It was fifteen minutes after expulsion before the uterus contracted sufficiently to stop the pulsation of the cord. Then, after giving the little 81 boy to be washed, I found the placenta already nearly free from the vaginal fissure, and exceedingly large. Judge of my astonishment, when, on attempting to carefully remove this mass, I found that part was still retained; I tried gentle and continuous traction for fifteen minutes at a time, three separate times, for an hour; then, as there was no important hemorrhage and the uterus well contracted, I gave the patient two hours' rest; during which she slept a few short naps. Upon inserting my hand I found an attachment which was very firm, requiring a half-hour of exerting pain before it was detached; after detachment I gave one dose *Arn.* 30th, and left.

It is the following prescription that calls forth this article, as I am a true follower of the strict principles which guide the *homœopathic physician*:

I found at 8 o'clock, the next morning, that the soreness and pain which this quite hard birth had caused, and for which I gave the *Arn.*, had very materially diminished, and the following condition present: The urine had not yet passed, nor was there any desire nor sensation; the patient was greatly exhausted and very thirsty, complaining of pain and oppression in the chest, with a dry cough, that of course caused severe pain throughout the abdominal viscera. The whole body was hot, and every time the hand touched the skin she complained that it felt as though the part was being pierced with countless red-hot needles. This would at times prevail over the whole body without any touching of the skin. Here was a situation for a homœopath who had sworn never to use the catheter, nor any accessory means until he had given remedies a good chance. I