

CLINICAL CASES.

A CONFIRMED MANIAC OF SIX YEARS.

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Srimati Indubala....., wife of..... Banerji, aged 29 years, mother of 4 children, lost her brains after the last delivery and since then she had been living a maniac for the last 6 years. The family became quite tired of treatment, though proper treatment worth the name could not be had. Allopathic treatment was regularly made during the first onset when she was confined to bed owing to Puerperal Fever just after the last delivery, and that was the time since when she had all troubles, viz., brain confusion, constipation, etc., the details being given below, as stated by her husband. The gentleman is a Government high official, belonging to the Judicial Department in the post of a Subordinate Judge. One thing by the bye to be mentioned here that he lost his first wife, and my patient is his second wife. The first wife died of Puerperal Fever after a child-birth. Both the child and its mother died within a month after the delivery. So some wrong must be presumed to have been present in the husband's system, and that presumption proved to be quite true, as further details will conclusively show.

"Indubala had all along been so amiable as could be expected (of course, every husband is found inclined to so give out) until the Puerperal Fever which upset her mental balance as well as the equanimity of her temper. She would scold and howl almost for nothing, so much so that sometimes she can hardly be appeased down, as all reasonings prove abortive. She generally cools down of her own motion, any the least contradiction will inflame her all the more. She has the propensity of moving about all the time and would not rest for some minutes together; there is hardly any sleep, almost the whole night she will be restless though in bed. During her mad freaks she demolished some fine portraits of my ancestors

when I was in Court, and when I came back and asked her as to why did she do so, she said—"those things are at the root of all our family troubles,—you know, though they seem to be quite silent, but I for myself know that they set one member of my family against the other, so they must be demolished to bring peace." She would laugh away serious matters and would appear to think over very deeply over an ordinary trifle, So much for her mental.

"As for physical, nowadays she has got an inveterate constipation." She would go for three, four, sometimes five days together without stool, and then she will have hard lumps of intensely offensive smell. The peculiar stench of her feces is, I think, to be specially noted. She eats very little but drinks much more and—cooling drinks are much liked by her all along, well or sick. Sometimes she will take a hearty meal, and it appears that if she takes some rest after the meal, it may remain in the stomach, but move she must and the movement after meals will surely lead to vomiting without nausea. The menses are really flooding—profuse, watery, offensive and generally aggravated at night. The habitual constipation increases at the time. Formerly she had choleralike symptoms during menses, nowadays those symptoms are not there, but the profuse menses weaken her, so that she cannot recoup in course of 3 weeks or so when another term comes up and exhausts her all the more. This has been going on and on.

"She complains very little, and though it is found that she is rather shivering with cold, her limbs also are cold, still she will have cold bath and free bath in a tank or a river. This is quite peculiar. We think that warmth would relieve her but she must have cool things to eat and drink and cool water for a bath. Sometimes she will have twice bath. She must have her way, otherwise she will raise an uproar, and so nobody dares to resist her in her ways. Drenching perspiration towards dawn.

"With all these she is never morose or dull,—rather gay and mirthful,—appearing as if she is fully enjoying her life. She can do the usual family works without any, the least fatigue, but there is hardly to be found any coherence in her work. It appears that she does all this as if goaded by the force of sheer habit. Memory seems to be altogether banished.

"She appears to be more amorous than formerly. Sexual desires seem to be much more excited than when she was of normal mind."

Lots of Allopathic Injections were given, and "Insanity

Specifics" were also tried, but to no effect. The husband had Sycoitic Gonorrhoea when he was 21, now he was 49. It was suppressed by Injections and Patent medicines. He has obstinate Rheumatism in the lower portions of his body which generally appears in the rains. Neuralgic pains are frequent. Grand-uncle died of T. B.

Depending upon the above record, I gave Veratrum alb. 5m in graduated doses, with 4 strokes over each dose, 4 days apart, 6 doses altogether. One month after,—a vehement diarrhoea set in for 2 weeks or so, making the patient much weaker, already weak as she had been. I was requested very hard by the loving husband to put a stop to the diarrhoea, but I only gave lots of placebo doses to allay his anxiety. She appeared to be a bit reasonable and obedient and that was all. No more improvement was felt. I was waiting and waiting—for more than full one month after the spell of diarrhoea, in expectation of further benefit, but none was forthcoming.

Then another dose of Veratrum alb 10 m (single dose) 5 or 6 pilules dry on the tongue. This dose appeared to be rather too much for my patient and I thought I should have waited longer. A sharp aggravation showed in course of the first week after the dose, but steady amelioration was the result. No more medicine was needed, for a period of 10 months or so. But another spell of insane talks and nonsensical behaviours with her family members was brought to my notice and I sent one dose of Bacil. lm. which finished the case.

It is quite easy to realise that the Tubercular heredity stood in the way of the cure being permanent. The Bacil. dose cleared up the dynamic obstruction and a clean cure was the result.

SURGICAL CASE CURED BY HOMCEOPATHY ?

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I beg to report a case treated in the Indoor Hospital of the Regular and Central Homceopathic College and Hospital in the month of June, 1930.

The patient came from Hanspoker in the District of Burdwan. He was suffering from a pain in the abdomen when he hurried home from a little distance. This pain gradually grew intense and migrated to below the sternum when he was removed to a Mission Hospital at Kalna. He stayed there for 10 days. Medicines were given but to no purpose. Now