

Disease of the bladder and prostate cured by a new discovery / by David Jones.

Contributors

Jones, David Griffiths.
Royal College of Physicians of London

Publication/Creation

London : Simpkin, Marshall and Co., 1882.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ambav6km>

Provider

Royal College of Physicians

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by Royal College of Physicians, London. The original may be consulted at Royal College of Physicians, London. where the originals may be consulted. This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

616.62/.65

Dr R. P. Johnson

DISEASES
OF THE
BLADDER AND PROSTATE,

CURED BY A NEW DISCOVERY.

BY

DAVID JONES, M.D.,

Formerly Editor of the "Journal of Health"; Physician's Assistant, University College Hospital; and Assistant-Surgeon, Hotel Dieu, Paris, during the Revolution and Insurrection of 1847-8.

FOURTH EDITION ENLARGED, WITH ADDITIONAL CASES.

LONDON:

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., STATIONERS' HALL COURT;
C. MITCHELL & CO., RED LION COURT, FLEET ST.

1882.

2327 343

MINIATURE 11.11.11

MINIATURE 11.11.11

DISEASES
OF THE
BLADDER AND PROSTATE,

CURED BY A NEW DISCOVERY.

BY
DAVID JONES, M.D.,
Formerly Editor of the "Journal of Health"; Physician's Assistant, University College
Hospital; and Assistant-Surgeon, Hotel Dieu, Paris, during the Revolution
and Insurrection of 1847-8.

FOURTH EDITION ENLARGED, WITH ADDITIONAL CASES.

LONDON:
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., STATIONERS' HALL COURT;
C. MITCHELL & CO., RED LION COURT, FLEET ST.

1882.

N O T I C E.

To facilitate the treatment and to accelerate the cure of cases such as those described in these pages, and of other cases of a serious character, Dr. JONES has arranged to receive patients at Bolton House, 192, Clapham Road, s.w.

The establishment is conducted as a private hospital, and ensures to patients medical and surgical supervision, and appliances, such as cannot be secured at their own residences.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to Dr. JONES, 15, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, w.,—at which place he may also be consulted daily [except Tuesdays and Fridays] from 11 a.m. till 1 p.m.

To prevent disappointment and inconvenience, patients residing at a distance, and wishing to consult Dr. JONES, should make an appointment before coming.

NOTE.—It appears that certain envious individuals in the Profession are, in various ways, insinuating statements to the effect that Dr. JONES has not had any medical education or training. He begs, therefore, to refer the reader to the title-page specifying some of the medical appointments heretofore held by him, and to append, in this place, the dates of the several Diplomas obtained by him :—

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Royal College of Surgeons* (London), . . . | 20th August, 1847. |
| 2. Royal College of Physicians (London), . . . | 17th July, 1865. |
| 3. University of Heidelberg Degree of M.D.,
<i>(Summa cum laude)</i> , | } 25th March, 1865. |
| 4. Dr. Jones also passed his examination for
the Degree of M.D. in the University of
St. Andrews, | |
| | } in April, 1865. |

* For this Diploma Dr. JONES passed his examination in the name of David Griffiths Jones—the name Griffiths having, until that time, been *adopted* (by usage from his childhood) in addition to his proper baptismal name David.

PAM

13 July 1972	DATE
	SOURCE
3145p	ACCN.
616.62/.65	GLAS.
LIBRARY	
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS	

CORRIGENDA.*

—:0:—

- | | | | | |
|------|--|----------|---------------------------|--|
| Page | 3, | line 5— | <i>for</i> “ of ” | <i>read</i> on.” |
| ,, | 4, | ,, | 4— | <i>for</i> “ catarrh ” <i>read</i> “ catarrh.” |
| ,, | 6, | ,, | 11— | <i>for</i> “ disposed ” <i>read</i> “ dispose.” |
| ,, | 8, | ,, | 23— | <i>for</i> “ messentric ” <i>read</i> “ mesentric.” |
| ,, | 9, | ,, | 26— | <i>for</i> “ holds ” <i>read</i> “ hold.” |
| ,, | 10, | ,, | 17— | <i>for</i> “ mendicaments ” <i>read</i> “ medica-
ments.” |
| ,, | 11, | ,, | 7— | <i>for</i> “ was ” <i>read</i> “ were.” |
| ,, | 13, | ,, | 1— | <i>for</i> “ one, two ” <i>read</i> “ one to two.” |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | 4— | <i>for</i> “ time ” <i>read</i> “ times.” |
| ,, | 22, | ,, | 15— | <i>for</i> “ application ” <i>read</i> “ applications.” |
| ,, | 23, | ,, | 3— | <i>for</i> “ occssion ” <i>read</i> “ occasion.” |
| ,, | 29, | ,, | 8— | <i>for</i> “ obervations ” <i>read</i> “ observations.” |
| ,, | 30, | ,, | 9— | <i>for</i> “ weeks ” <i>read</i> “ weeks’.” |
| ,, | foot note— <i>for</i> “ Cairn’s ” <i>read</i> “ Cairns.” | | | |
| ,, | 44 | line 10— | <i>for</i> “ recognised ” | <i>read</i> “ recognized.” |
| ,, | 46, | ,, | 6— | <i>for</i> “ tempory ” <i>read</i> “ temporary.” |
| ,, | ,, | ,, | 10— | <i>for</i> “ succesfully ” <i>read</i> “ successfully.” |

* The Author must apologize to the reader for troubling him with this Corrigenda. By some unaccountable accident the issue of the present additional 1,000 copies of this edition seems to have been made by the Printer from an early uncorrected “proof” instead of from a subsequent and corrected “Revise.” In no other way can the Author account for mistakes which obviously could not have escaped the attention of any intelligent reader of the “Proofs.”

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & PROSTATE.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE Bladder is subject to a variety of diseases. Authors classify them into "Acute" and "Chronic"; and these are, for the most part, curable and incurable. It is not the intention of the writer to give an elaborate treatise of the bladder, nor to take cognizance of simple affections, which ordinary treatment will cure; but rather to draw attention to the *Chronic* and hitherto *incurable* form of the disease, which has baffled the professional mind, and is looked upon as an opprobrium to the Medical Art. This disease, well known to the Profession and to the public, is, in women, called "Chronic inflammation of the bladder, or neck of the bladder," "Irritable bladder," "Catarrh of the bladder," "Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bladder," "Nervous disease of the bladder," &c.

The analagous disease in the male sex, due to enlargement of a gland round the neck of the bladder

(called "prostate gland"), is known as "Disease of the prostate gland," "Chronic prostatitis," "Chronic inflammation of the bladder, or neck of the bladder," "Irritable bladder," "Catarrah of the bladder," &c.

It is a curious circumstance, that the symptoms of this (so called) incurable disease in women, very much resemble "disease of the prostate gland" in the male sex. Although this gland is absent in women, there is, nevertheless, a peculiar physical condition occasionally met with in the neck of the female bladder, which readily accounts for the similarity of symptoms in the two sexes. In some very long standing cases, the writer has found a thickened condition of the mucous membrane around the neck of the female bladder, which appears to project into the viscus (just as the prostate does in the male), which renders the urinary apparatus incapable of thoroughly emptying its contents, — and although the patient may have *thought* that she had emptied the bladder, he has frequently drawn from one to three ounces of fluid by the catheter. This fully accounts for cloudiness of the urinary secretion (resulting from decomposition of the retained fluid), which is symptomatic of inflammation of the bladder. The physical condition in the male and female bladder, and the symptoms resulting therefrom, are so identical, that the writer has frequently, while commenting, clinically, on the circumstance, told his medical friends that the disease might be called "Prostatic disease in the female." This state of things was well exemplified in Mrs. Cookman's case, reported on p. 25 of this work. There are, however, diseases of

the bladder, in women, which seem more severe in their nature than the case just named, and in which the urinary secretion looks quite clear, resembling pure water. In these cases there is no physical obstruction of the neck of the bladder, nor bulging of the urethral canal: but, in some of them, the pain appears more persistent, and urination is more frequent. The cases of S. M., p. 10, and Mrs. E. M. Allen, p. 14, are diseases of this class. The *local* treatment of these two conditions is equally successful: the pathology, however, is totally different, and, necessarily, the remedies suitable to one, are not applicable to the other. Although a spray is used for the cure of *all* bladder diseases, the medicines introduced are just as different (though employed locally), as are remedies introduced into the stomach. The writer mentions this circumstance, with a view of removing an error, which appears to prevail in some minds, that the same remedy is used as a nostrum for all bladder disorders. This is not the case: for some patients require a tonic, some a sedative, and others an astringent spray. The chronic incurable condition of disease of the prostate in the male, and the majority of bladder disease in the female, as hitherto treated shew,—that, up to the present time, the pathology of these chronic cases in both sexes is not well understood. Sufferers from these terrible diseases know, too well, that if they are *not* cured by ordinary Allopathic or Homœopathic remedies, either the *cause* of the disease is not known, or the remedies are inoperative. The writer is of opinion that many of the cases of

an aggravated character, that have come under his notice, have been injured by the constant system of drugging. Physicians have fallen in to the grave error of prescribing diuretics for almost all bladder diseases, under the impression, that as the patient only passes a small quantity of urine at a time, the kidneys should be stimulated to secrete more. The fact is, that the bladder is in a weak and diseased condition, and is incapable of discharging more than a small quantity at a time: there is more urine in the bladder than it can disposed of, hence the frequent and ineffectual attempt at urination. There is, so to speak, compensatory action: a frequent attempt to pass a little, because it is incapable of passing at longer intervals the normal, but larger quantity. Why then, in the name of common sense, excite the kidneys to secrete *more* urine, when the weakened bladder is already incapable of disposing of the smaller normal quantity? The kidneys are by-and-by overworked, and become diseased in their turn, by diuretic medicines and stimulants.* The writer seldom sees a patient who does not say, "My doctor tells me to drink gin." One doctor advises "whisky"; another orders the patient "abroad, to drink the waters," these waters being usually irritating alkaline diuretics, according to the locality selected. It would appear most unreasonable to whip and spur a horse already jaded from overwork: common sense would dictate rest, which always does good; but, as your bladder is

* The medicines usually prescribed are, Buchu, Uva Ursi, Pareira Brava, Triticum Repens, &c.

weak, the doctor whips up the kidneys, by drugs and the alcoholic drinks recommended, to secrete (manufacture) more urine and thereby the poor crippled bladder (which is incapable of disposing of the normal quantity), is actually made to work more in a diseased and enfeebled condition, than in a sound, strong, and healthy state of the organ.

The causes of this terrible disease are numerous, and when weakness exists these causes may actively operate with serious effect. Among the superinducing or exciting causes alluded to, the following may be mentioned, viz., wet feet, lying or sitting on damp ground (particularly as to females during certain periods), sitting for a lengthened time in damp clothes, suppressed skin action, as by sudden exposure from heated and crowded apartments to the cold air, sleeping in sheets not properly aired, indiscretion in early life, neglect to empty the bladder through modesty or otherwise, using strong or improper injections (particularly in the male sex), drinking large quantities of wine or beer, taking diuretic medicines for a lengthened period, &c. &c.

When the bladder becomes *chronically* diseased, in either sex, it is one of the most distressing cases a physician can have to deal with, (1) on account of the indescribable discomfort experienced by the patient, and (2) because of the physician's inability (by the usual methods) to afford relief. Chronic disease of the bladder, as of other organs, more usually follows a previous acute attack, from whatever cause, and accelerated, of course, by any neglect or

unsuccessful treatment; especially where the more usually adopted medicinal remedies are applied—remedies which reach the diseased organ only after they have lost their virtue and efficacy. This, and the more certain means of cure now discovered, will sufficiently appear from the following remarks:—The familiar illustration of food introduced into the stomach may be employed. It is well understood that food undergoes, in the stomach, a variety of chemical changes; and, by admixture with the food, mucous, gastric juice, &c., medicine administered through the stomach, necessarily participates in the change. To describe the course of the one, is, therefore, really to trace that of the other, (except, of course, in cases where the remedy is supposed to act as a specific). Well, then, food introduced into and chemically acted on in the stomach, is conveyed thence to the first portion of the small intestines, and is there acted upon by biliary matter and pancreatic juice. From the small intestines, the *chyle*, (the name given by physiologists to the food in this stage, and so called from its resemblance to milk), is absorbed by the lacteals through the *mesenteric glands*. During its passage through these glands another change takes place, and ultimately it mixes with the venous blood and is conveyed to the right side of the heart, thence into the lungs, where it undergoes another chemical change. The blood is then conveyed to the *left* side of the heart, altered from a blue (venous) and impure kind, into a bright red (arterial) and pure kind, and thence, by the general circulation, to the kidneys and all parts of the

body. So, likewise, the medicine (taken into the stomach) following the course of the food, reaches the kidneys, and here, with the food, undergoes another change, and combines with the urinary secretion. Thus deteriorated (as to its medicinal properties) in its circuitous course, the medicine reaches its destination, but only to be speedily expelled as urinary secretion unfit for any other purpose in the economy.

Now, imagine such a mode of treatment applied to an ulcerated leg. If, in such case, any medicine at all be administered, it would be administered chiefly, if not solely, to maintain a generally healthy condition in the patient. The remedy for the ulcerated leg would, of course, be simply the application, direct to the part affected, of a salve or lotion suited to the case, and hence the probability of a speedy cure. But, suppose the salve or lotion to be (in any form) administered as medicine taken into the stomach, would its curative properties be equally, if at all, potent in their effects on the ulcerated leg? It will, perhaps, be urged that this illustration is not in point, the diseased part being external and easily accessible, and that it bears no analogy to a case where the diseased organ is internal. The principle, however, and the practice too, holds equally good in all cases where it is possible to reach the organ, and to attack its diseased part, by direct means—as may be done in the case of a diseased bladder. This will now be shown.

For upwards of twenty years the writer drew attention, by public lectures and otherwise, to the

cure of consumption, asthma, and bronchitis, by inhalation,—in other words, communicating the medicinal agent direct to the lung structure itself, by the process of breathing. His successful application of this in practice was so great as to suggest, very forcibly, that the supposed incurability of bladder diseases might, not unreasonably, be attributable to what may be termed the *indirect* attempt at cure, that is, by administering medicines which reach the diseased organ only in the circuitous manner above described. Hence, in his own practice, he applied another mode of treatment, and finally invented a very simple apparatus, by which, without pain, and with but slight inconvenience to the patient, a medicated spray may be showered (so to speak) into the very spot which is diseased. To this method of direct application of various suitable medicaments to the inner lining or surface of the viscus itself, he attributes the great success which has attended his treatment of such apparently hopeless cases as those, a statement of which follows these introductory remarks.

C A S E S .

No. 1.

S. M., a lady advanced in years, was travelling from Paris to St. Petersburg, by train, in the year 1863, when a severe frost set in, for which she was

not suitably prepared. The sudden reduction of temperature, during the journey, occasioned (contrary to her usual habit) a painful desire to micturate (empty the bladder). To effectuate this was, however, impossible, by reason of the distance to the next station. On arriving at St. Petersburg considerable uneasiness and painful irritation was experienced, but ultimately, after considerable difficulty, relief was obtained. The consequence of this retention was the establishment of constant irritation at the neck of the bladder—"forcing pain and false attempt to urinate." This discomfort continued, despite the aid of able professional men. Various kinds of medicines prescribed by physicians, gave only temporary relief. A change to Germany was now recommended, and a Physician of the University of Heidelberg was consulted. Stone in the bladder was supposed to be the cause of the continued irritation; but an examination by "sounding" proved that such was not the case. The Professor suggested various remedies, and soothing fomentations. These failed even to give relief. The waters of Ems were suggested, and the most able physicians there were consulted. A long course of treatment here resulted in similar disappointment. The next step was to France—Vichy waters were strongly recommended—a noted physician was consulted, his advice being strictly followed, but with no better success. Next, a physician of world-wide reputation, in Luchan (in the Pyrennees), was resorted to, who prescribed sulphurous baths and fomentations of famous herbs. Notwithstanding all these efforts, her malady still gained ground, and for some

time she was unable even to walk without pain. Coming to England, in 1865, she consulted several physicians of eminence, was examined at repeated intervals, and treated as for "stone"; but still without any success. Being strongly advised by one of these English physicians to go into St. George's Hospital, she yielded, and having been admitted there, underwent a variety of painful examinations, and had the advantage of consulting the medical and surgical staff there. Of her hospital life, the patient thus writes—(and it may be here mentioned that the foregoing, as also most of the subsequently stated particulars are taken from her own narrative): "I conformed to the Hospital rules for some time, but was no better; and the physicians failing to do me any good, were glad, I suppose, to get rid of me, and dismissed me, as my former advisers had done." She then proceeds to narrate the circumstances under which, with forlorn hope, and in the midst of much solitary suffering, she consulted another physician, whose advice she followed for about nine months, but, alas, without better success. Then Homœopathy was recommended, and, with hope raised, she consulted eminent physicians of that school,—still, however, without beneficial effect. After this, a medical practitioner at Uckfield, in Sussex, was consulted, who liberally administered morphia, iron, and blue pill. She found herself, nevertheless, getting worse instead of better. Her narrative then proceeds:—"My suffering changed its character. Every now and then I was seized with spasmodic or cramp-like paroxysms of intense agony which made me scream.

This would continue from one, two, and even three hours. At this time I hardly ever slept half an hour together,—the extreme urging to pass water awoke me from 15 to 20 and more time during the night,—and not unfrequently during the day I was troubled in the same manner, 10 and 12 times in an hour.” Then, after detailing the hopeless and almost despairing condition of mind into which she had fallen, and the circumstances under which she had been led to consult the writer, she says: “I paid Dr. D. Jones a visit, who carefully noted down all my varied symptoms; and, the better to secure his personal attention, I entered his ‘Surgical Home,’ Bolton House, Clapham Road. The first week passed without apparent difference as to suffering; but after that time, I improved so rapidly, that in three weeks and three days I went to church, for the first time for years. The pain and all its inconveniences left me; no vestige of past suffering remaining. Thus contrary to hope (humanly speaking) Dr. JONES was the instrument, in God’s hands, of curing me after eight and a half years continued suffering, and after so many attempts of other physicians, of unquestionable repute, in Russia, Germany, France, and England.

This lady continues perfectly well now (Nov. 1876) more than four years and a half since she left Bolton House, and, with the exception of slight inconvenience from a cold, she has had no return of her disease. She would willingly verify the foregoing statement, and furnish the names of the several physicians whom she consulted, if requested so to do. Any communication to her may be addressed: “S. M., Gransden

Villa, 23, Loughborough Park Road, Brixton, London, S.W

No. 2.

THE following case was nearly identical with the case above described. The symptoms were as severe, the duration of suffering was 18 months more, its incurable character was equally marked, while the exciting cause was entirely different. The patient, Mrs. E. M. ALLEN, who, at that time, resided at 164, Piccadilly, the premises known as "The Religious Tract Society."* She had lived there for upwards of 20 years, and is well known to the Secretary of the Society and the neighbours. Her suffering commenced 10 years ago, during the "change of life," she being at that period 44 years old. The exciting cause she attributes to tripping accidentally against a door mat, and falling down stairs, which shook her considerably, and brought on a pain in her side, as well as discomfort in the lower part of the abdomen. This was soon followed by irritation in the bladder at irregular intervals. Soon after, the irritation became more troublesome. Mrs. Allen describes her sufferings thus: "I had to pass water, at first, three or four times an hour, which was attended with acute forcing or bearing-down pain, as if my inside would be forced out." "These inconveniences," she adds, "became more and more troublesome, the bladder having to be emptied every

* Mrs. Allen's present address is 7, Radcot Street, Kennington.

few minutes. For several years, at intervals, the irritation and constant urging to pass water were so severe that, at night, no sooner was I in bed, than I had to get up again. Finding it useless to try to get a little sleep, I adopted the plan of propping myself outside, and on the edge of the bed, wrapped in blankets, with the chamber utensil conveniently placed; by this arrangement I was not so thoroughly roused from my sleep during the almost constant desire to pass water. When going out of doors, I had to make preparation for it, and was compelled, during the paroxysm of pain, to cling to posts or railings, or anything I could get hold of. Occasionally I had to sit on people's doorsteps, screaming with pain." In another part of her narrative she states: "My poor husband was so anxious about me, that he spent over 100 guineas in obtaining the advice of the most eminent physicians in London, who variously described my disease. Some said I had Inflammation of the neck of the bladder; Chronic disease of the mucous membrane of the bladder; Stone in the bladder; Impacted stone; Tumour pressing on the bladder; Falling of the womb; Gravel; Disease of the nerves of the bladder; Ulceration of the lining membrane of the bladder; Malignant disease of the bladder, &c. &c. All agreed that I was incurable." This patient (from whose narrative, as in the former case, these particulars are taken), afterwards became a patient of the writer's. She was under treatment for six weeks, was discharged cured, and continues well without the slightest return of her old symptoms. She writes, in a book recently presented to the wri-

ter, as follows: "The gift of a grateful patient, E. M. ALLEN, who had suffered from an internal complaint for 10 years, had been an in and an out-door patient of five hospitals, and unsuccessfully treated by upwards of 20 physicians, was cured by Dr. JONES in six weeks."

The hospitals to which Mrs. Allen resorted were, Guy's, St. George's, Middlesex, Hospital for Diseases of Women, Soho Square, and the Samaritan Free Hospital.

NOTE.

In justice to the new discovery, it is but fair to state, that the writer had previously tried all the specifics (so called) in the Allopathic and Homœopathic Pharmacopœas, without success. As a Homœopath, he can affirm that full justice was done to Homœopathy and Homœopathic remedies used in such cases. In justice to Allopathy, the names of Physicians and Surgeons of that school, who treated Mrs. ALLEN, are appended, thus shewing that the old system was fairly tried by some of the most eminent practitioners in England:—Dr. Petigrew, Chester Street, Mr. Shaw, Eccleston Street, Dr. Braxton Hicks, Guy's Hospital, Mr. Holden, Guy's Hospital, Mr. Bryant, Guy's Hospital, Mr. Ellis, Chelsea, Mr. Holmes, St. George's Hospital, Mr. Skeat; Mr. Burch, Dr. Phillips, Guy's Hospital, Dr. Rogers, Samaritan Free Hospital, Dr. Scott, Hospital for Women, Soho Square, Mr. Harper, Cambridge Street, Dr. Hall Davies, Middlesex Hospital, Dr. Prothero

Smith, Hospital for Women, Soho Square, Dr. Part, Camden Town, Dr. Hardinge, Grafton Street, and Dr. Habershon. In addition to the above-named, the patient was under the treatment of several others of fame in the various watering places visited by her.

No. 3.

Disease of the Prostate Gland and consequent Inflammation of the Bladder, with other Complications.

[Published by request of the patient.]

Mr. EDWIN STEVENS, Basket Maker, late of New Road, Ealing Lane, Old Brentford, but now residing at Sarah Ann Cottage, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, consulted the writer on March 1st, 1874. He had been suffering since 1872 from irritation of the bladder, causing much pain and discomfort—lost flesh, looked very ill, was pale, and the expression of countenance denoted great suffering; became very irritable, was feverish and disturbed at night. A bad cold considerably increased his suffering, and brought on constant desire to urinate. He states: "I had to run in a moment when the desire to pass water came upon me; if I did not immediately satisfy the call of nature, the water came away from me by itself, attended by severe burning and spasm." The acute symptoms somewhat subsided, but left considerable irritation and desire to urinate at night, and afterwards during the day. His medical attendant, at Brentford, (W.), examined him with instruments, and pro-

nounced his case to be "inflammation of the bladder and disease of the prostate gland." Gradually getting worse, he had to leave off his occupation on several occasions, and declare on his club; and eventually he was laid up and confined to his bed. He was invalided from March to August, 1872, (five months).

Getting little or no relief from his doctor's treatment, his late employer, Mr. Whyman, 48, King Street, Hammersmith (for whom he worked seventeen years), advised him to go to Hammersmith Hospital. He consented, and was kindly treated there by the medical officers who took charge of his case: still, he got no relief; indeed he became worse.

The Rev. Mr. Dribbles, of St. Paul's Church, Brentford, now interested himself on his behalf, and gave him admission to St. George's Hospital. He was examined for stone six times, by the surgeon there, who gave various opinions about his case. The treatment he was subjected to was very trying; and although an inmate of the Hospital for three months, he got no relief. In reply to his enquiries, the surgeon ultimately told him he was suffering from enlargement of the prostate gland, and, possibly, fleshy enlargement in the neck of the bladder in addition. It was however thought that as he got no relief in the Hospital, fresh air and good living might be of use to him; and he was accordingly removed to the Convalescent Home, belonging to the Hospital, in Wimbledon. He received every attention from the House-Physician, and was somewhat improved in general health; but his bladder disease was no better;

consequently he returned to his occupation. He followed his work with difficulty, and was compelled to adopt various expedients to give him ease in sitting; a cushion was placed under his right thigh, on which the whole weight of his body rested, thus relieving the painful pressure on his seat. After enduring a miserable existence, he became much worse; and having at this time purchased a copy of the writer's little treatise on "Diseases of the Bladder Cured by a New Discovery," he consulted him on the case. His symptoms were as follows:—(1) almost constant desire to pass water, attended with violent burning and straining, day and night, and thought himself pretty well if he went an hour without micturating—(2) passed blood and thick discharge towards the latter end of the act—(3) was always worse during and after exertion of any kind, and after walking or riding in any kind of carriage; this greatly increased the tendency to micturate; but though he had an urgent desire, he was only able to void a teaspoonful about every ten minutes—(4) severe burning pains about an inch from the urethral aperture: this pain extended, in a modified degree, along the perineum (the crutch), until it reached the fundament, when it became more severe and constant; a gnawing, burning pain, which gave him sensation as if the bowels wanted to relieve themselves, although such was not the case—(5) the urinary secretion was cloudy and deposited mucous discharge offensive to the smell and alkaline in its character—(6) had slight stricture in the urethra—(7) could not thoroughly empty his bladder, about an ounce of offensive urine remaining,

which was drawn by the catheter—(8) the prostate was tender to the touch, and considerably enlarged.

The treatment adopted in his case was, to use graduated catheters with a spray arrangement: in this way the stricture soon gave way, and one obstacle to the bladder mischief was thus removed. After the third application, which was administered on the 10th of March, 1874, he expressed himself relieved. On the 28th of the same month, he states, "I passed a jelly-like substance, very slimy, not unlike a small snail; and I have been better ever since. If I could be sure of remaining as well as I am now, I shall for ever feel grateful to God for directing me to you." April 8th, considers himself improving; urinates only twice during the night; he still passes a little blood occasionally. On introducing the catheter and spray, there is some difficulty in getting over the prostatic portion of the urethra. April 11th, he state, "I am so delighted with myself, that I sometimes cry, and at other times laugh, when I think how quickly you have cured me. I seem as if roused out of a dream and cannot tell what I think of myself." April 22nd, after the last application, he passed a good deal of blood (not clotted), passed water only twice during the night, and three times during the day. April 28, "I have had no return of my suffering, Sir," were the first words with which he greeted the writer. "I used," he added, "to suffer from a pulling, smarting pain in the act of bending forward in my business, which was a great inconvenience to me; but this is now quite gone." Advised him to leave off treatment for a few weeks. May 27th, he had been worse on account of

not continuing the spray longer ; the spray was again repeated. Sept. 2nd, the last spray was more efficacious than former applications: he had, he says, "passed no blood for five weeks," and thought himself now "perfectly cured": another spray, for safety, was, however, applied. In reply to enquiries respecting his health, in January, 1875, he writes, "thanks be to Almighty God, and your skill, I continue quite well." In March, 1875, he called upon the writer, looked well, and had no return of his symptoms; exertion gave him no discomfort. On examination it was found that he could perfectly empty his bladder. The prostate had been greatly reduced in size, but was still larger than it ought to be in health. There was no tenderness on pressure. He said, "I am as well as ever I was, and have not seen either discharge or blood for months." January 1878, he writes, "I think that you have made a perfect cure of me: I return you my sincere thanks for your kindness and skill. I hope you will publish my case for the benefit of other sufferers. I shall feel it a pleasure to see any one and verify your plan of treatment."

No. 4.

E. B. consulted the writer in November, 1874. His appearance gave evidence of great physical suffering: his complexion was sallow; he was careworn; his tongue red and irritable; pulse small, weak, and 103 per minute; was feeble generally, very irritable and

unable to take much exercise without intense suffering and exhaustion. After he had urinated (which he did with considerable pain and straining), a catheter was introduced and drew about an ounce of fluid which the bladder was unable to expel. The prostate was enlarged, but more on the left side, and tender to the touch. The urinary secretion was highly alkaline, albuminous, cloudy, ammoniacal, and deposited thick ropymucus. Specific gravity 1.006. His case was considered a very grave one, and after having been under eminent *Allopathic* and *Homœopathic* physicians and surgeons without relief, he was advised to come to the writer's establishment and receive his personal attention. He consented to do so, and the new treatment was soon commenced. After a few application he expressed himself somewhat relieved, but unfortunately he took a severe cold which went on to a low form of bronchitis, and continued upon him nearly the whole time he was under treatment. The writer has every reason to believe that this circumstance delayed his recovery. However, he slowly improved, the pain lessened, the urinary secretion assumed a clear aspect, the mucus disappeared, and with it ammoniacal odour and albumen, the urine soon gave the normal acid reaction, and the specific gravity became 1.023 instead of 1.006. The patient was under treatment thirteen weeks. Six months after he left London, viz., July 1875, many of his old symptoms returned, which greatly alarmed him, and he soon presented himself again for advice. He then informed the writer: "I continued well until I did a bottle of wine with a friend one evening: the next day I rode in an open

carriage—it was raining the greater part of the time. I took a bad cold, and my symptoms returned.” On this occasion he remained under treatment about ten days. At the expiration of this time he came, saying “I am perfectly well again; in fact, I thought of returning home without seeing you. I put myself to a severe test yesterday, by being on my legs nearly all day, without experiencing the slightest inconvenience.” He returned, well satisfied with himself, and the writer was gratified at the success of the new treatment. The following letter, received from him, fully explains his case:—

November 13, 1875.

My dear Sir,—I have pleasure in forwarding you the following particulars of my case, of which I beg you will make any use you please. From a *very early* age I suffered inconvenience and pain in passing urine, and at times I remember having difficulty in emptying the bladder at all. I went on thus until the age of 14. When at school, I lost all control over the urinary organs, being unable, at times, to pass urine when strongly desiring to do so, and equally unable at other times to retain it one moment after feeling the desire to pass it. None but those who have suffered the like can have any idea of the pain I endured at that time, and it would be futile to attempt to describe it, but (like many another schoolboy, who rather than run the risk of being called a “sham,” will *grin* and *bear* anything,) I made no complaint, and consequently received no medical treatment of any kind. The attack, nevertheless, gradually disappeared, and I was not *seriously* troubled again for some five years, when owing, as I

supposed, to the effects of a severe cold, I passed from the bladder large quantities of blood, both liquid and coagulated, together with mucus. I had advice from a physician of considerable reputation, but to little purpose. After being in this condition for about nine months the disease suddenly disappeared, but returned again after a month or so, with more fury than ever. It would be impossible to describe in detail the condition of the urine at this time. It was foul in the extreme, containing blood, mucus, and sediment of various kinds, to an almost incredible extent, and emitting a most disgusting odour. The pains became very great; intense throbbing at the neck of the bladder; urging, cutting, and burning pains in the urethra; stinging at the extremity of the penis; gnawing in the groin; soreness inside the thighs; aching over the lower part of the abdomen; continual desire to urinate; and intense pain (which I cannot describe on paper) while doing so. I again sought advice, and after about six months the blood disappeared; but I continued to pass great quantities of mucus, and the pains increased rather than otherwise. Thus I went on for about four years, when I sought the advice of another physician, the late Dr. Ruddock (Homœopathist), but did not get relieved to any appreciable degree. Another year passed: I was no better, and totally unable to do anything that required the least exertion. I then obtained a copy of your pamphlet "On Diseases of the Bladder," and eventually placed myself under your care. I persevered with your treatment until the condition of the urine became *healthy*. I then discontinued for a time; but finding that some of the pains still clung to me, I

again sought your advice, and am thankful to say, that after about ten days further treatment, I became thoroughly well. I then began to enjoy the pleasurable sensation of existence without pain—a sensation which, I assure you, none can appreciate but those who, like myself, have suffered inconvenience and pain almost constantly for many years. Should any Didymus require confirmation of the above facts, do not hesitate to give him my name and address, and believe me to be,

Faithfully yours,

— — —

No. 5.

Mrs. SARAH COOKMAN, aged 53, of 37, Maryland Road, Harrow Road, consulted the writer on the 14th Oct., 1875. Her own statement of her case was substantially as follows.—She had been suffering for five years and a half, her disease being, as she believed, exactly the same as that described in Mrs. ALLEN's case, (p. 14). The doctors differed in opinion as to the nature of her disease, and told her that she could not be cured. She was treated by an experienced Homœopathic Physician, for twelve months. Getting no relief, she went to the Samaritan Free Hospital for several months, without benefit. She afterwards went to St. Peter's Hospital for twelve months, still, she got no better. Lastly, she went to Mrs. Garrett Anderson's Hospital for four months: one month as indoor, and three months as out-door patient,—the result being no relief, but rather aggravation of her sufferings. Since the commencement of her disease,

she had been gradually getting worse. She had felt wretched and miserable in herself, and was a trouble to others.

Mrs. Cookman's appearance presented the characteristics usual in such cases: she looked pale, dejected and worn out with pain, owing to an almost ceaseless straining effort to urinate. The writer's notebook records the following symptoms, when first he saw her:—“(1) had emaciated considerably during her illness, countenance sallow—(2) pulse very small, weak, and frequent—(3) tongue furred on the dorsum; the anterior portion, and the edges, extending as far as the root, are red, irritable, and cracked—(4) has constant nausea, and disagreeable taste in her mouth—(5) the urethral canal, extending to the bladder, is nearly closed; and it is with difficulty that a small catheter can pass; it is also thickened considerably (as thick as a thumb), and feels as hard as a cord, and very painful on pressure; the bladder bulges into the vagina, forming what is called ‘Cystocele’ (projection of a portion of the bladder into the vagina)—(6) has considerable pain over the regions of both kidneys, extending along the course of the ureters into the groins—(7) she can only partially empty the bladder—(8) the urinary secretion is cloudy, and deposits a thick sediment which under the microscope proves to be pus and mucus with a large quantity of spheroidal and tessellated epithelium with crystals of triple phosphates of ammonia and magnesia,—just what is constantly seen in prostatic disease in the male—(9) reaction of urine highly alkaline and albuminous—(10) has most of the symptoms complained

of by Mrs. Allen," (see Mrs. Allen's case, p. 14). The wide-spread implication of the whole viscus had occasioned extension of the mischief into the ureters (the tubes that convey the urinary secretion from the kidneys into the bladder), and from the ureters into the interior of the kidneys. This was evidenced by the albuminous condition of the urine; the kidneys had become incapable of removing urinary products from the blood. These irritating secretions were partially retained, occasioning the constitutional symptoms from which the patient suffered; in other words, there was a degree of uræmic poisoning which is common in "Bright's disease of the kidneys," which proves fatal in thousands of cases annually, and to which Mrs. Cookman must have succumbed, had not the *cause* of her disease been removed. Clearly the above case presented most grave peculiarities and complications, and was (so far as any ordinary plans of treatment went) utterly hopeless, and must have very shortly proved fatal. This conclusion was fully justified by the then unfavourable results. Allopathic and Homœopathic physicians alike pronounced her incurable, and her bountiful friends beginning to feel the drain on their resources, threatened to withdraw their help, when they saw that no benefit was derived from their generous outlay.

Under these circumstances, and believing the case to be within the reach of the writer's treatment,—a belief in which he fully assured her,—he gave her a free admission to his Private Hospital for Women, Bolton House, 192, Clapham Road. She entered, much against the wishes of her friends; and, to their astonish-

ment, returned home, in four weeks, cured. True, after a few weeks she fancied she had a slight relapse. Two more applications with the spray, however, completely cured her, and she has continued well up to Oct. 1876. When once the *cause*, which was in the bladder and urethra, was removed, the kidneys, which were only *secondarily* affected, soon got well. The back pains complained of shortly vanished, and the urinary secretion quickly gave evidence that the kidneys were doing their work healthily; and, as a general result, the haggard, worn-out aspect gave place to a healthy hue and happy countenance.

This case is well known to a large number of friends at St. Peter's Park Baptist Chapel, the Minister (the Rev. James Mitchell Cox), residing at 68, Elgin Road, St. Peter's Park, is ready and willing to verify the above statement, if required to do so. Mrs. Colonel Henderson, of 20, Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park, is also acquainted with Mrs. Cookman, and has consented to satisfy any enquiries respecting the case.*

* The writer ventures to add a word, in this place, in reference to the need there is for establishing a Hospital specially devoted to cases of this kind. Such cases undoubtedly prevail to a lamentable extent, and are, to an almost equally lamentable extent, even unrelieved by the ordinary method of treatment. It is lamentable, too, to find so many cases in which the resources of patients and their friends have become exhausted in fruitless efforts to obtain a cure. The above is only one of a great many cases in which, but for gratuitous admission and treatment afforded by the writer, the poor creatures must have endured lingering illness with inexpressible suffering. In prospect of meeting the necessity above pointed out, Dr. Jones has already purchased the freehold of a valuable site for an Hospital in the neighbourhood of Oxford Street, and he contemplates making early arrangements for effectuating the object desired. He does not, of course, reckon on either the sup-

THE case of Mrs. MATILDA CAIRNS (aged 33) was very peculiar, and deserves special and extended extracts from the writer's notes. The patient's experience during many years of suffering (as stated by herself), may usefully be summarized, in the first instance; the application of the treatment which effected her cure may then be described; and a few general observations added—observations suggested by certain pathological features which the case presented.

Suffering from irritation of the bladder, she had gradually become worse, and down to the year 1876, three confinements (with still-born children), six miscarriages, and one healthy living born child, characterized her married life. In 1872 she became pregnant, which condition made her bladder disease more troublesome than usual, and a Homœopathic physician was consulted. His treatment of her case, as one of "coming down of the womb," being without benefit, he ultimately recommended change into the

port or countenance of the orthodox medical hierarchy (so to speak), but he does with confidence appeal to every unbiassed reader of the "Cases" detailed in this work to help him in his efforts, and he will gladly furnish every information desired in reference thereto. He has already received from a wealthy patient a munificent gift, and several small sums from others, which he intends appropriating to the proposed object. It is estimated that one thousand pounds will support one bed in perpetuity, and from thirty-five to forty pounds *annually* will maintain one bed.

Further explanation of the proposed object will be found in the Statement appended hereto.

country. While there (at Middlesbro', in Yorkshire), Mrs. Cairns was seized very suddenly, just before dinner, with unusually severe symptoms, accompanied by "dreadful, awful torture," constant desire to pass water, with intense forcing pain, extending to the back passage, hips, back, and groins,—pain "ten times worse than that of child-bearing." Dr. Park, of Middlesbro', attended her for "acute inflammation of the bladder;" but six weeks treatment not affording permanent relief, she returned to London for further advice. The journey was exceedingly trying and fatiguing, the constant desire to urinate being attended with spasms so severe that she nearly fainted several times while in the train. On reaching her residence, she sent for her usual medical attendant, who visited her and prescribed hot fomentations and opiates, without benefiting her. He consoled her, however, by saying, that he hoped she would be better after her confinement, which was expected in five months. "After five long months of terrible torture," she was delivered of a still-born child. Her bladder symptoms, however, were really no better, "but a great deal worse;" and laudanum injections were essential to even obtaining ease and a little sleep.* After three months further unsuccessful treatment, he told her he did not know what more to do for her did not understand the nature of her complaint—and had never, during the whole of his experience, met with a case so persistently unyielding to the remedies

* Mrs. Cairn's informed the writer that her suffering was so great that she took chlorodyne for a year-and-a-half, and for the last six months before I saw her she took 60 drops three times a day.

he had been using. Expressing great regret, he urged recourse to some hospital physician who had made a special study of female diseases. The late Dr. Philips, Obstetric Physician of Guy's Hospital, was accordingly consulted. He pronounced the cause of all her discomfort to be "displacement of the womb," and recommended an instrument (a pessary), which was introduced and worn, but gave no relief; and in December, 1872, her sufferings became "intolerable." In January, 1873, another Homœopathic Physician was consulted. By his advice the instrument (the pessary) was removed, and rightly, as will be seen from the sequel: but after treatment for five months, he also expressed regret that he could do no more for her. She describes her sufferings at this time as "continued torture." She states, "night and day the desire to pass water was repeated every few minutes, attended by cutting, burning, urging pains." She also adds, "my eyes, during these terrible paroxysms, seemed to be violently forced out of their sockets; my back and hip bones felt as if they were being wrenched asunder, forcibly reminding me of the grinding pains of labour. To bear the pains during these severe spasmodic attacks, I found relief by pressing the knuckles of both hands on any hard substance, as a table: this I repeated so often that corns were formed on my knuckle-joints."

The next resort was to the Hospital for Women, Soho Square. The physician in attendance treated her for "falling of the womb," and applied a pessary, explaining in reply to a doubt expressed by the patient, that "the pain she had in urinating, and

the frequency, were occasioned by the womb pressing on the neck of the bladder; and that as the womb went into its proper position, the bladder symptoms would get well." The patient attended the hospital regularly until the day before it closed for repairs, in September, 1873. It was at this juncture that Mrs. Cairns, then residing at Lewisham, had personally to transact a matter of business away from home, and not being able to go in any kind of carriage, as shaking increased her suffering, she "crawled out," but was obliged, every few minutes, to enter shops, begging permission to ease herself. At one of these, the shop-keeper (Mrs. Hayward), seeing her distressing condition, and sympathizing with her, strongly urged her to consult the writer, and at the same time handed her a copy of his pamphlet on "Diseases of the Bladder, Cured by a New Discovery." This resulted in her seeking his aid. When Mrs. Cairns consulted him, though only 33, she appeared at least ten years older, and, as usual in such cases, the body inclined forward to relax the muscles of the abdomen, and thus relieve pressure on the bladder. This condition, as well as the oft-repeated doses of 30 to 80 drops of laudanum she had been in the habit of taking, accounted for her sallow, haggard, and worn-out appearance.

The case required a succession of operations, which were always conducted under the influence of anæsthetics. Improvement began after the fourth application; after the fifth, the "awful pain," as she described it, entirely left her, though frequent desire to micturate still continued, both day and night, for a

considerable time; but this the patient "did not mind so long as the *pain* did not return." The improvement was only very gradual, but in four months she had occasion to pass water three times only during the night; during the day no inconvenience was suffered; and at the end of five months, the case was cured; but, for precaution, treatment was continued another month.

Her husband on returning home from a long voyage found her, contrary to expectation, quite well. When, subsequently, signs of pregnancy presented themselves, some of her old symptoms threatened to return; but no "awful pain;" the comparatively slight irritation felt being attributable no doubt to her gestant state. In due course she gave birth to a full-born healthy child. Some months after this, bladder symptoms again caused a little uneasiness; but this was effectually removed by the application of a few more sprays, and she is now (November, 1876) apparently perfectly cured.

The peculiarities of Mrs. Cairns' case call for special observation. All the medical gentlemen (one excepted) consulted on her case, previously to the application of the treatment which effected the cure, concurred in the opinion that her bladder disease was due to "falling of the womb." Now, it is a well-known fact, that usually when "falling of the womb" causes pressure, and the woman becomes pregnant, the womb ascends in the pelvis (the bony cavity in which the womb and bladder are fixed), thus removing both the pressure and its attendant inconvenience. In the present instance, however,

the patient became *worse* as gestation advanced: the instruments introduced (the pessaries) doing no good, but positive harm. It is astonishing how many of these patients present themselves with all sorts of clumsy mechanical contrivances, shewing how various have been the unsuccessful attempts to effect a cure. The constant straining, bearing down pains, experienced in bladder diseases dislocate the womb; in other words, the uterine displacement, "falling of the womb," is the *effect*, not the *cause*, of the bladder mischief. It is not intended to convey the idea that "falling of the womb" does not *occasionally* produce bladder inconvenience: but the *majority* of bladder diseases in women are not attributable to that cause ("falling of the womb"). Mrs. Cairns' case well illustrates this. Previous to her cure, nine pregnancies resulted in three still-born children, and six miscarriages. After her bladder disease was cured, she gave birth to a full born healthy child,—the object of her heart's desire. Explanation of all this is found in the anatomy and physiology of the uterine system. The same plexus of nerves, "hypogastric plexus," supplies the uterine and vesicle organs with nervous power: it likewise supplies the rectum (the lower bowel): hence the sympathy existing between all these organs; hence too, when impregnation takes place, women commonly enough experience irritation of the bladder sympathetically; but this is quite independent of any mechanical pressure caused by the enlarging uterus, in as much as this kind of bladder irritation occurs during the first few weeks of pregnancy, while the womb is as yet too small to

produce irritation of the bladder through pressure. Certainly a converse sympathetic condition sometimes exists through pregnant women inadvertently taking strong aperient medicine; in this case the irritant acts on the the rectal branch of the hypogastric plexus, and the irritation set up is thence conveyed to the gestant uterus through the uterine branch of the same plexus, and premature labour is oftentimes the consequence. Many married women, seemingly barren, have borne fruitfully after the removal of a slight bladder disturbance; and where uterine treatment for barrenness had proved of no avail.* The truth is, that comparatively little is known by the medical profession respecting bladder pathology; and hence bladder diseases, in both sexes, remain uncured and scarcely to any appreciable extent relieved, by ordinary treatment. If physicians more generally made *one disease* only their special study, something like accuracy in special diseases would be attained.

Notwithstanding the writer's large experience and practice in connection with the peculiar and intricate diseases of the bladder, and the successful application of the treatment,—to the discovery of which he was led by careful study,—he feels that more time, systematic study, and careful practice, are still needed before he can adequately present the subject to the

* The writer had the good fortune to treat a case of this kind successfully after three obstetric celebrities, in England, France, and Scotland, had unsuccessfully treated the cause of barrenness as uterine.

medical profession. In Mrs. Cairns' case, the patient was under the personal care of the writer for six months, and for some time he despaired of curing her. The patient's statement, "I felt I could not hold my water another moment; my desire came on suddenly, just as I was going to take tea," reminded the writer that the descent of stone from the ureter into the bladder, generally comes on precisely as the patient described her case: her disease, however, was not stone. But careful observation, determined perseverance, and special noting and study of every peculiarity and minutiae, gave a clue to the right key. The case had been one of long duration; severe symptoms only coming on, seemingly, suddenly. This is frequently the case in many dangerous diseases and derangements of vital functions. The suddenness of the disease is sometimes to the bladder what the "last feather" is to the "camel's back." It is so in acute pleurisy, which not unfrequently ushers in an attack of pulmonary consumption. It is so with active hemorrhage from the lungs (spitting of blood); the tubercular mischief, perhaps of years duration is the *cause*. It is quite an error to suppose that spitting of blood comes on primarily and consumption secondarily. It is true, no very marked symptoms of consumption evince themselves before spitting of blood sets in; but the disease has been dormant, perhaps, for years. The first serious *visible* symptom is, spitting of blood, which is simply the effect,—not the cause. It is so with disease of the prostate gland in the male. The sudden acute pain, attended with sup-

pression of urine, is only the *effect* of a long standing chronic enlargement of the prostate gland.

Mrs. Cairns desires the writer to state that he is at liberty to give her name and address to any enquirer.

No. 7.

Case of Mrs. S.

Written by Herself, for publication.

[*Copy—names only being omitted.*]

“June 26, 1874.

“In consequence of severe domestic affliction, in January, 1871, I was constantly exposed to changes of atmosphere, such as rushing from heated rooms to the external air, which gave me severe colds, and discomfort in the bladder. This at length became very severe, and caused irritation of the bladder: the desire to micturate soon became constant. I sent for our family doctor, Dr. N., who gave me some medicine, saying I would soon get better. At the end of three weeks I became much worse, and my doctor told me my disease had turned into inflammation of the bladder. I was now very ill, and could not empty my bladder at all in the natural way, but had to stand in the erect posture, and then suffered excruciating cutting pain. I was ordered more medicine, linseed tea, and twelve leeches, which gave some relief. At the end of a fortnight I became

worse: the irritation and desire to pass water were now intolerable; twelve more leeches were applied; but receiving no benefit, the doctor made a further examination, and found (as he said), that the cause of my trouble was the womb pressing on the neck of my bladder, and intimated that as he had found the cause, I should soon be relieved. I was ordered to wear a pessary, which increased my suffering tenfold. I was now quite confined to my bed, and applied hot sponges, laudanum poultices, and took morphia. In March of the same year, my symptoms increased in severity, when a physician was called in consultation.

I was examined, without success for stone. Both the physician in consultation and the family doctor concurred in the opinion that my disease was chronic inflammation of the bladder, the result of previous acute inflammation. A fresh form of misery now presented itself,—spasmodic attacks of retention of urine, lasting sometimes for several hours, seized me at repeated intervals. I was often compelled to take as many as six warm baths in one night: the baths and repeated doses of morphia were necessary to give me sleep. This state of things continued till the middle of April, when I made a superhuman effort to dress myself, and was conveyed in an invalid carriage by rail to Hull, to be under the personal care of the same physician who had seen me before. He saw me daily for ten weeks. I became worse after reaching Hull: the pain and constant urging to urinate was more severe than ever: I could not remain in bed, but had to sit in an arm chair propped up, with my knees

drawn up, from nine in the evening till two o'clock next morning. I was in this condition for ten weeks, during which period I was examined for stone on several occasions. My physician was as kind to me as any parent could have been, and regretted much he could do me no more good. He advised, however that Sir Henry Cooper should be invited to a consultation. My bladder was again examined. Sir H. C. confirmed the physician's opinion, and said I was suffering from chronic inflammation of the bladder. I was grievously disappointed when I was told that nothing more could be done for me. I was recommended to return home, and was told, that as the warm weather was approaching (it was now the end of June), I might receive benefit from the genial breezes of summer. I returned to Bridlington Quay, and my husband, who was just as disappointed as I was, sent for another doctor (Dr. H.), who went over the same ground as the other doctors had done. He called my disease a reflex irritation arising from the brain and spine. He tried a change of medicine, and injected a solution of nitrate of silver, and occasional leeching. The injection made me ten times worse, and I now was left in a most pitiable condition. My physician resigned my case to nature. I believe nature did more than the doctors. I got well enough towards the end of August to go to London. I remained with some of my husband's friends in the vicinity of Wandsworth. Mr. S. J., of St. Thomas's Hospital, was recommended to me as a very clever surgeon in diseases of the bladder. I sent for him, and was under his care more than two months. He

made repeated examinations of the bladder for stone or any other existing cause to account for my continued suffering. I took acid medicines to correct my urine, which was (he said) in a highly phosphatic condition. Under this treatment my general health somewhat improved; but as Mr. S. J. could not discover the *cause* of my disorder, he took a final leave of me, hoping it would wear off in time. I returned home in November to my sick husband, who had become worse during my absence. I did all I could to conceal my own miserable state, so as not to depress him. The family doctor again took me in hand, but did me no good. From December, 1871, to 1873, I dragged on a most miserable weary life of unceasing pain: nothing that was done for me gave the slightest relief.

"I was recommended at this period to try what change would do again. My brother, living in the vicinity of Manchester, invited me there, with a view of seeing a medical gentleman of great repute, who had only recently come from Guy's Hospital. Having put myself under his treatment, I had to undergo a succession of examinations and applications of a most painful nature, which gave me more pain than all his predecessors had done. He could discover no cause for my great distress, and gave me nothing that afforded any relief. I was again dissatisfied and disappointed, and told him so. The doctor, feeling full confidence in his own infallibility, was angry with me, and said there was not much the matter with me beside nervous fancies. So much for his mature judgment! My next step was to Liverpool, to the medical

celebrities there. I was again examined, and again disappointed: I got no better. I was well nigh tired of doctors, and of my own wretched bodily and mental condition, and returned home, in February, 1874, completely worn out with repeated examinations and failures. I was now quite exhausted and bewildered, and looked upon my case as hopeless. I gradually got worse: I was only able to crawl from one room to another. For four years my suffering was such that I had not been able to sit with any comfort in a chair for ten minutes together. I had not sufficient strength to stand in an erect posture: I was obliged to lie in a recumbent position, till the spasmodic urging and bearing down compelled me to make attempts to urinate, which I could only do in a small quantity at a time. I was obliged to take morphia at repeated intervals, which appeared to enfeeble my mind. My malady and morphia together so upset me, that I could neither read nor even do a little needlework. I was comforted somewhat by the doctor saying, I might be better after change of life took place. In March, through the blessed intervention of Providence, my brother, at Nafferton (on the York Wolds), sent me a "Treatise on Diseases of the Bladder, Cured by a New Discovery, by David Jones, M.D., of 15, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, London." After perusing it, I determined at once, and contrary to advice, to place myself under his care. I made arrangements to enter Bolton House. Dr. Jones informed me I had impacted stone and a vascular tumour in the neck of the bladder. I was operated upon successfully. I was so relieved after the oper-

ation, that in a few days I was able to leave off my morphia pills (which I had taken with me), and to sleep the greater part of the night, and awake refreshed,—a pleasure I had not experienced for years. In three weeks my disease was cured, having suffered very little pain throughout. I was now able to take my seat at the table, walk out in the garden daily, and sleep soundly and naturally. I remained in Bolton House some weeks longer, to regain my strength. I owe a debt of gratitude to the Doctor for his skilful and successful treatment of my case, and for his gentleness and kindness during my stay with him. The domestic arrangements of the Hospital are very comfortable; every department is well managed; the House-Surgeon was kind, attentive, and courteous to every one. I can only add, for the benefit of those who may be suffering as I was, or from any kind of internal disease, they ought to lose no time in being restored to health, which my experience proves they will be, if once under the roof of Bolton House, and under the care of Dr. Jones.”

No. 8.

Case of Mrs. E. A., of Cintra Park, Upper Norwood.

It will have been seen from the “General Remarks,” in this and the former edition, that the cases of bladder diseases which the writer has so successfully cured, have been called by a variety of names

by various physicians and surgeons consulted by the patients. Thus:—“Inflammation of the bladder,” “Catarrh of the bladder,” “Nervous disease of the bladder,” “Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bladder,” “Stone of the bladder,” &c. Why should there be so many different opinions on bladder diseases? The writer can only offer one solution, viz., because bladder diseases are not understood. If a dozen physicians were consulted on a case of Pleurisy (inflammation of the pleura), Pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs), or Ague (intermittent fever), they would all diagnose Pneumonia as inflammation of the lungs; Pleurisy as inflammation of the pleura; and Ague as ague (intermittent fever); because these cases are of common occurrence and easy to recognize; in other words, these diseases are tolerably well understood by the majority of the medical profession, each being known by one name, and that the *right* name. The reader may take it for granted, that when several different names are given to any one disease, the disease in question is an obscure one, or is not understood, or requires *special* skill. No disease can readily be cured that is not correctly diagnosed. No class of diseases more clearly proves this than diseases of the *bladder, prostate, and urethra*. The following case is in point.

Mrs. E. A. had been suffering from distressing irritation of the bladder for many years, which troubled her night and day, and eventually quite disabled her from attending to her domestic duties. She was under the care of an old friend, Dr. —, a Homœopathic physician, for a considerable time, who called

her disease by a variety of names. He did all in his power to afford relief; but without success. Finding Homœopathic remedies of no use, he suggested a consultation with an eminent physician attached to Guy's Hospital. Mrs. A. was sounded for stone and underwent a variety of examinations, with a view of ascertaining the cause of her discomfort. All the means employed failed to give her the slightest relief. Another eminent physician (and the author of a recognised work on Midwifery, and Physician to two Hospitals), was consulted. After long continued treatment and great attention from him, she was advised to try change of air. She left Norwood for Llandudno, in North Wales, where she remained a long time. She became worse during her stay in Wales. All her symptoms increased in severity. After considerable difficulty and inconvenience, she, by the aid of various urinary contrivances, reached home. Finding that all ordinary means had failed to give relief, she consulted the author of this pamphlet. The case was diagnosed to be a very small calculus (stone) hidden (impacted) in the mucous membrane of the bladder. On the second visit Mrs. A. was placed under an anæsthetic and the calculus removed. The patient was very speedily relieved, the severe spasmodic pain which she suffered from was soon cured; but owing to other complications, the desire to urinate continued very troublesome. On the whole, the case was a very troublesome one; but she ultimately recovered, and still continues well. After her recovery, which to her was quite unexpected, she wrote to one of her

former physicians to say that the writer had cured her; he wrote to congratulate her, and ultimately paid her a visit. When he met her, he greeted her and complimented her on her improved appearance, and then said (taking both her hands), "I have come to you with three words,—'ignorance,' 'congratulation,' 'rejoicing.'"

The following letter has been received since the patients recovery, and is (with permission) published verbatim:—

(Copy)

Upper Norwood,
Sept. 23, 1876.

Dear Dr. Jones,

Your remark the other day did not escape my observation, that you "intended publishing all your successful cases of Bladder disease:" and as through your skill and attention, I am amongst the happy number, I beg you will refer any one suffering to me for confirmation. I would with pleasure tell any one particulars of my case, and express with all earnestness the gratitude I feel towards you, as well as the high opinion I have of you, which might be called flattery, were I now to write my sentiments. Trusting that my recovery may lead others suffering from so painful and distressing a disease to a consultation with you is, dear Dr. Jones, the sincere wish of,

Yours very faithfully,

E. A.

The above cases are typical of Bladder Affections, such as frequently present themselves to the Physician,—each case having its own individual peculiarities. Up to the present time, no plan of treatment, other than that adopted by the writer, has given more than temporary relief.

Out of 85 cases treated by the writer, 82 have been radically cured in the space of a few weeks. 44 have occurred in women, and 41 in the male sex. Of the three cases that did not result successfully, one was that of a gentleman suffering from severe organic disease of the lungs and kidneys, and who was so sensitive and nervous, that the plan of treatment could not be fairly carried out.—Another was the case of a young woman who had suffered since she was three years old. She was very much relieved. Instead of micturating every few minutes, in great agony, she can now retain her water about one hour and a half without inconvenience.—The third case is that of a patient who was considerably relieved, but who, up to the time of going to press, has not replied to the writer's enquiries.

STATEMENT
RESPECTING THE
SELF-SUPPORTING
HOME HOSPITAL,
NOW OPENED AT
No. 10, DEAN STREET, SOHO.

For the reasons appearing in the following statement, Dr. JONES is desirous of making known the establishment of the above SELF-SUPPORTING HOME HOSPITAL.

That there is urgent need for such a "Home," will scarcely be denied by any person at all conversant with the wants, in times of sickness, of large masses of society.

There are well-endowed Hospitals for the very poor. Surely there ought also to be some Institution for the better class of Artisans, the small Tradesman, Shop-Assistants, Milliners, &c. &c., many of whom have no homes suitable for times of sickness, but who would willingly pay a small sum per week for Medical or Surgical attendance, good food, nursing, &c. Nearly thirty years experience in London has convinced Dr. JONES that a "Home," or "Self-Supporting Hospital," such as is here presented, will, when known, be highly appreciated by the classes alluded to, and preferred by them to any mere Charitable Institution.

It is not overlooked that, since the Statement, similar to the present one, appeared (appended to previous Editions of this work) the authorities of some of our great Metropolitan Hospitals have entertained and practically dealt with the subject, and provided "pay-wards" for patients. Dr. JONES cannot but rejoice in this practical adoption of an idea long urged by him on the attention of the public. He is, notwithstanding, convinced that there is need for the fullest possible extension of the proposed benefit, and, moreover, that the Hospital which he has erected will, by many, be preferred to those larger, and, in the main, charitable Institutions in which the arrangements can scarcely be expected to be so homelike.

Much suffering may be prevented, much domestic inconvenience avoided, and many useful lives preserved, by careful treatment in a "Home," where sick persons may secure for themselves (at charges suited to their means), those indispensable auxiliaries to successful medical treatment—undisturbed rest, suitable diet, and careful nursing, which can rarely be secured at their own homes; where, too frequently, the rooms are badly ventilated and over-crowded, and where the noise of children

is intensely painful to the patient, and generally highly prejudicial to recovery.*

There are many cases in which sickness, in the first instance, not, perhaps, serious, is intensified, and ultimately rendered fatal, by the exertion and exposure which persons are obliged to undergo whilst attending as out-patients at the general hospitals. Whilst going to and fro and tirefully waiting the "turn" in the out-patients' room, these poor people often take fresh cold, and thus, cold upon cold results, in very many instances, in acute Bronchitis and Consumption, and it is not too much to say, that apart from the suffering endured, fatal results ensue in thousands of cases annually, which might, humanly judging, have been avoided by proper, timely, preventive, and protective care.

Again, there is a very numerous class who altogether object to cast themselves upon the charity of any public hospital or institution; they know that they can afford to pay *something* in return for the care and treatment their cases require, and they are willing to contribute that something to ensure the means of cure.

There is also a large class—Domestic Servants—to whom such a "Home," would be a great boon. The lot of the sick female domestic servant is a peculiarly hard one. In many instances she has no home, no friends or relatives, able or willing to support her during her illness; her sickness, though sufficient to incapacitate her from fulfilling her duties, is not sufficiently severe to entitle her to admission into the wards of a general hospital;—the employers are not, perhaps, able to retain the sick person in their house, yet would be willing to contribute for the maintenance and cure in any "Home" available for the purpose. Male domestic servants are sometimes similarly circumstanced.

Knowledge of these, and similar cases, the exigencies of which are not fully met even by the partial adoption of the principle by the Managers of our large Metropolitan Hospitals has led Dr. Jones to carry on to completion and to open the above "Home" for the reception and treatment of persons circumstanced as before mentioned. The Cases more particularly to be treated, will be Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate, Stone, and kindred affections of the urinary system in both sexes. The arrangements in the "Home" are made with every regard to the comfort of the patients, and tending to accelerate their recovery. A gift of nearly £2000 from the late THOS. HALL, Esq., presented in grateful recognition of professional services rendered him by Dr. JONES, has greatly facilitated the erection of the Hospital, and enables a few indoor patients to be received free. Other patients will be charged 2 guineas per week, or other sum suited to their means, for board, residence, and treatment.

For further particulars apply to Dr. JONES, during professional hours, at 15, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, London, W., daily (except Tuesdays and Fridays) from 11 to 1.

* That the similar Institution for persons of higher class, and ample means, established by Dr. JONES, at Bolton House, 192, Clapham Road, S.W., nearly eleven years ago, has been thus useful and appreciated, is evidenced by the fact that the "Home" has been nearly always full ever since it was opened for the reception of Patients—and the Patients have themselves (almost without exception) borne willing testimony as well to the comfort experienced (as being far greater than, under the circumstances, their own home surroundings could have secured) as to the medical and surgical benefits derived.



