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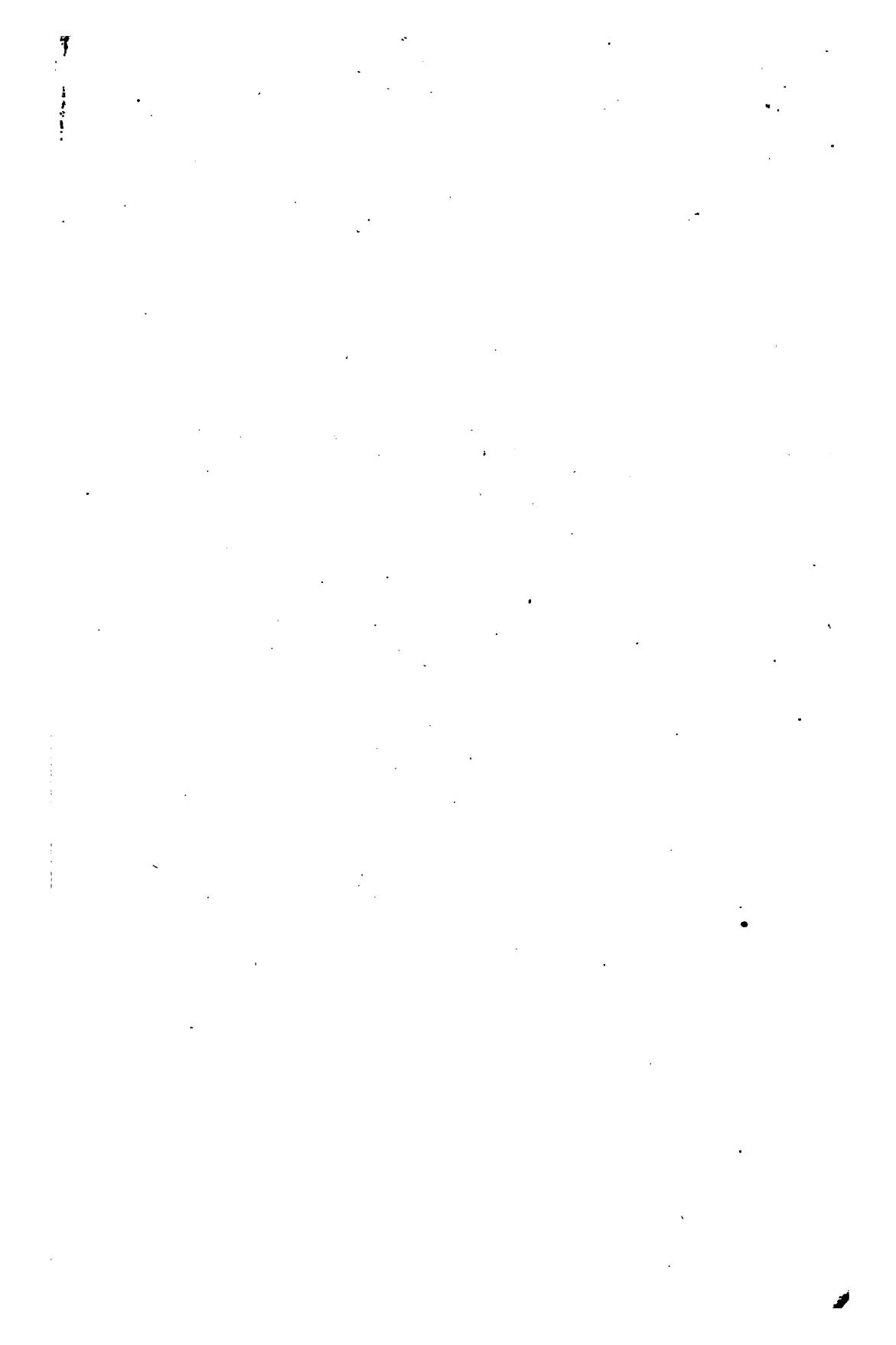
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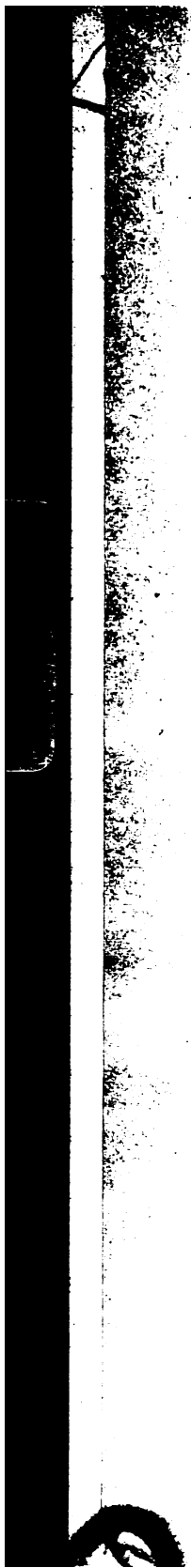
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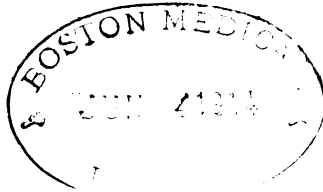
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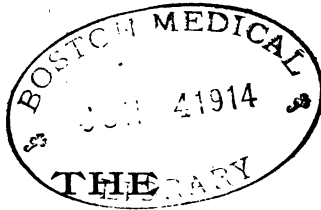
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HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

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“IN CORPORE SANO.”

On the ninth of September last the present writer found himself on the wrong side of a toxic dose of *Strychnia sulphate*: he was outside and *it* was inside! His subsequent experience reveals some features of the action of *Strychnia* that he has not found recorded in any work accessible to him, and therefore this report—which is made with a shuddering horror at recalling the event.

The dose was taken hurriedly just before going out to make some afternoon visits, and after riding three blocks he was at a patient's door. Just as he had mounted a stoop of three steps a vertiginous waft seemed to go over him; it was as if that on which he stood had for a moment sank under him. The door opened and he entered readily enough. Suddenly, whilst talking to the patient, he felt a difficulty in speaking; he was conscious of being obliged to make an effort to articulate, and the obstacle seemed to be a rigidity of the lower jaw. This was soon followed by a difficulty in walking, as he found on attempting to resume his seat. Putting all these unusual phenomena together he said to himself, there is some mistake about that dose of *Strychnia*. Ordering the patient to continue the last medicine, he left the house; and it required quite an effort to get out of the room without staggering. On walking to the buggy his legs felt as if the flexor tendons were contracted; extension was incomplete and difficult. My companion, my son, drove rapidly to my office, and on getting out of the vehicle, it became evident that I could not walk without his assistance. I could flex my legs well enough but extension was extremely difficult. He had to assist me up the stairs, and a wearisome journey I found it.

One glance at my desk told the whole story with startling plainness. Instead of the 4x trituration, I had taken the 2x, and it had about fifteen minutes the start of any antidote. Sending my son for some *Tannic acid*, I opened a volume on *Materia Medica* to refresh my memory for the ensuing perform-

ance. Opening the book, I attempted to sit down on a stool for the purpose of reading. Over went stool and I, my body as rigid as a frozen fish, and my head striking both the window sill and the floor in the fall. By an effort I got to a sofa near by, and my sole desire just then was for a *Tannic acid* cocktail straight. When that drug came, and two drachms of it had been put into a little water, it was with difficulty that I managed to swallow it. Then I told my son what had happened, and sent him for my friend Professor H. Before he arrived my speech had become very much embarrassed. The fault was in the rigidity of the masseter muscles when I opened my mouth. By firmly closing my jaws I could speak with much less effort, though I observed that I was obliged to utter each word deliberately. (By this token I would recommend the drug in large doses for politicians who are given to making precipitate promises before election.)

Before the doctor arrived I essayed to change my position on the sofa, when, *Oop!* I was jerked as if a Leyden jar had been discharged in me. I felt an instantaneous pang in the sacral region, and my legs were suddenly flexed for a second. I soon learned a new aggravation from motion for *Nux vomica*, and my attention was wholly engaged in keeping myself motionless. The doctor took his bearings, and having learned that I had taken the *Tannic acid*, he whipped out a hypodermic syringe and prepared to give me an injection of *Chloral*. I have always had that grand desideratum, "a puffickly reliabul set uv bowils," as Josh Billings says, and while waiting for the doctor's syringe it occurred to me, thinking of the *Tannic acid* I had taken, *What a picnic my rectum will have to-morrow morning!* The thought of the rectal surprise and discomfiture started me off on what should have been a good laugh, but *Oop!* a terrible pang in the sacrum, and that cramp and contraction of the legs. The doctor asked what was the matter, and on my telling him, the ridiculous thought started another laugh, with the same results. It was not a good time for laughing, and that has always been a cold day in my life.

When the needle entered my forearm the involuntary jerk of all my extremities occasioned another *Oop!* with a more painful sacral pang and a severer cramp of the legs.

It was not long before I found that motion was not necessary to induce the painful clonic spasm; the mere *thought* of motion produced the explosion. The sensation at the moment of the explosion which produced the clonic spasm was peculiar; it seemed, almost, as if something had *exploded* in the sacral region,

which jerked up the legs and then locked me wholly in stony rigidity. It was painful, but it was brief, and it had in it something more terrible than mere pain. It filled me with a peculiar fear; a fear of the body rather than the mind, if the reader can conceive of that difference. I grew to dread these "explosions," and to this day as I recall them the horror is fresh upon me. Of a truth, if I could poison the Devil, I would not do it with *Strychnia*—even he is not mean enough to be treated in that way.

The clonic spasms increasing in frequency and severity, and now invading also the abdominal muscles, the doctor refilled his syringe and injected my other arm. My muscles had a marble-like hardness even when there was no spasm; my pulse was tense and hard, and I was feeling cold. A proposition to remove me to an easier sofa in my reception room filled me with intense dread of the unavoidable motion, and I begged them to desist; but it was needful that I should be moved and covered to guard against the fall of temperature. It was nicely accomplished, but hardly was I "fixed" than a mere flexure of one hand brought on a terrible clonic spasm, and the rigidity was slowly creeping up the muscles of my body; if it got high enough, and lasted!

By this time it was very evident to me that the expenditure of force in the clonic spasms was quietly stealing my strength—where was the vigor of an hour before? I felt that I must take deeper inspirations, attempted to do so, and *Oop!* That wouldn't do; evidently I must get along with as shallow an inspiration as possible. I did so, and soon found that air-hunger which led Grauvogl to class *Nux vomica* amongst the *Carbo-nitrogenoid* remedies. (Just observe the shallow respiration of the first chronic *Nux* patient that you meet.) This privation of air appeared to add to my increasing weakness, and I felt that I was not competent for many more severe spasms. But I was fortunately nearing the time when the poison would have spent its force; and we soon found that the clonic spasms were decreasing in severity and that the intervals were lengthening.

It was now half past eight o'clock, and the doctor left me to get his delayed evening meal. I was feeling exceedingly tired, in fact, prostrated, and I sent for some brandy, and drank at once at least four ounces. Very soon my pulse showed a marked gain in force and fulness, and better still, every feeling of rigidity left me. I could breathe deeply, and I was filled with a most delicious feeling of rest. Food was brought me and I attempted to eat; but on opening my jaws to their utmost for a good bite, *Oop!*—not a severe spasm, but enough to postpone any farther

endeavor to masticate. Half an hour later I ate, had a good smoke, and reviewed the situation.

One thing was certain, I had broken the record in *Strychnia* poisonings. Of all preceeding, it is recorded that trismus is found to occur only at the very end of the poisonings. In my case it was first, a *quasi* vertigo, then the stiffening of the *masseter musdes*. Taylor, notedly, has ruled out *Strychnia* as a remedy for tetanus because in it the masseters are first affected, and as the reverse is said by him to occur in a *Strychnia* poisoning, he makes that fact the differentiating feature between tetanus and *Strychnia* poisoning. His position is untenable, for in physiological experiments one positive event is not outweighed by any number of negative; so this *corrigendum* may at once be noted in the toxicologies.

Professor H. had gone strictly "according to Hoyle" in administering the hypodermic injections of *Chloral*, but I verily believe that had I to go through the experience again I would sooner trust copious doses of brandy. It must be observed that the *Chloral* did not seem to shorten the duration of the active poisoning in my case. An antidote should not only mitigate the severity, but also curtail the duration of the toxic action; and this all the more certainly if it be the physiological antagonist to the poison.

Moreover, it was the weakness of my heart that had led me to send for the brandy. If, then, the *Chloral* was powerful enough, to produce that, it should have been potent enough to have shortened the duration of the poisoning—and this it had not done. The sense of utter relaxation that so quickly followed the taking of the brandy should also be borne in mind in estimating its value as an antidote for *Strychnia*. In *Strychnia* poisoning the heart has extra labor to perform in consequence of the highly increased blood-pressure, and this fact will give the *Chloral* an unwonted energy.

If the reader has not the courage to trust the brandy alone in such a case, I would most urgently beseech him to supplement the *Chloral* with brandy; he then has two efficacious agents, and the latter will guard and reinforce the overtaxed heart.

The poisoning was followed by a night of refreshing sleep—in fact every fibre in my body was clamoring for rest—I did not stir from the position in which I fell asleep. But I awakened stiffer and sorer than Rip Van Winkle; and my forearms were adorned with a pair of *Chloral* bracelets that gave me much suffering. They were swollen, hot and threatened to end in abscesses. More than this, my abdominal muscles were so lame

and sore that a vigorous sneeze would seemingly have blown me to pieces. Have you ever given *Nux vomica* in a case of cough where the patient said it hurt his belly so to cough? If not, you cannot begin that salutary practice any too soon.

The rectal picnic, the thought of which had occasioned such unseasonable merriment, did not occur. In fact, the mixing of *Strychnia* with *Tannic acid* was good "scientific" practice, for the acid was an antidote to the *Strychnia*, and the *Strychnia* was a *corrigen*s for the *Tannic acid*; why did I not think of this before, instead of behind as I did?

It was a full week before I got around again. The soreness of the muscles gradually subsided, and I regained strength, and again put on the cart collar of practice.

One friend in this life has never failed me—tobacco. Death has plunged me into the depths, and every book has lost its power to charm; and then the solitary pipe has calmed, and brought patience and resignation. But after this poisoning I noticed an unwonted sensitiveness of the heart to its depressing effect. After a few puffs I became conscious of having a heart; I seemed to feel it rising and falling in my chest, and with this a vague, very vague, sense of impending dissolution—as if some dumb nervous system said, *The heart will stop*. Soon after these cardiac symptoms supervened I observed now and then a peculiar uncertainty in my locomotion, as if I were reeling. I have tested myself on the street by standing with my feet close together and my eyes shut to see if I would fall; and in my office I tested my reflexes; but always with pleasingly negative results. Still I had to curtail my smoking, and was generally suspecting some impending danger that I could not define. They were miserable days.

On the evening of the twenty-first day after the poisoning, I had undressed and lain down, when I began to feel very strange. I was filled with apprehensiveness; something terrible was about to happen; my heart would stop. I examined my pulse; it was going as quietly as a child's. Oh, what was that! I sprang up in a curious fright—that old fright, or fear, of the body, not the mind. Again and again, at irregular intervals, that indescribable sensation occurred, and that strange fear deepened into an awful anxiety. It seemed as if waves of tremor began at the periphery of the nervous system in radii, and these waves converged towards the heart, increasing in intensity as they grew near the heart, and when they all met, which they did rapidly, it was with a shock like an explosion; and with this culmination a most terrible feeling that death was imminent. For a time I dared not lie

down as these frightful sensations were worse and more frequent in that position. At length, by a supreme effort of the will, I laid down and slept.

The next morning my usual matutinal stool was followed in two hours by a profuse and most peculiar diarrhœa. It was a mushy evacuation, and of a color that I cannot describe. There was only one movement, but it emptied me.

For several nights the strange converging tremors continued to annoy and alarm me, but they were by no means so severe as on their first occurrence; and on one occasion they were followed by a diarrhœa which was not so profuse nor of the peculiar color of the first attack. Gradually the tremors faded away, and with their disappearance I have acquired my usual tolerance of tobacco, and am to-day in my usual health.

For a few days before the first diarrhœic movement my stomach had been extremely acid; unusually so, and I who say it am a gouty man and acquainted with such conditions sufficiently to measure their intensity. I am led to couple this hyper-acidity with those curious converging tremors. Had an insoluble tannate of *Strychnia* been dissolved by the *Hydrochloric acid*, and were those tremors with their *quasi-explosion-feature Strychnia* effects? Was that strange diarrhœa a *Strychnia* catharsis, sweeping out some of the liberated poison? Had the *Tannate of Strychnia* been locked up in the liver, to be set free by the acid discharged from the stomach into the intestines, and thence continued to the liver by the biliary circulation? That an elimination was going on is apparent from the fact that with each diarrhœic discharge the tremor sensations decreased, and that with the final complete elimination of *something* in me they completely disappeared.

I believe that these final phenomena of my *Strychnia* poisoning took place in the ganglionic nervous system, and there I locate that fear of the body, not the mind.

When those terrible tremor sensations were at their worst, I think my condition was akin to that of a man with the "horrors," and for a similar condition, from alcoholic abuse, I should look to *Nux vomica* with well-grounded confidence. Remembering my unwonted sensitiveness to tobacco, I shall bear in mind *Nux vomica* for the pernicious effects of that herb upon the heart.

But I am the most deeply impressed by the "explosive" character of the subjective symptoms of this poisoning. This peculiar symptomatic feature is one for which we have by no means too many remedies, and yet it is a symptom that is becoming more and more frequent as a component of nervous diseases.

Let the locality of the explosion, or "shock," be where it may, the rationale of its causation is doubtless the same in all, and this will give a singular value to the drugs occasioning it.

Its salient features as a symptom are its rapid culmination, the "explosion," the singular alarm, the growing unrest, and then another "explosion," and so on. While the "explosion" is not rhythmical in its return it is still wavelike in its recession and its recurrence.

If this description is vague, it is because of the difficulty of describing the sensation; and though vividly remembering it, I cannot depict it in words more plainly than I have endeavored to do. If the horror attending it could be depicted it would find its counterpart in the severest forms of hypochondriasis.

I find that I have written, "It seemed as if waves of tremor began at the periphery of the nervous system in radii." I must qualify this assertion: I did not feel these "waves of tremor" in the arms or legs; they were confined solely to the trunk. Perhaps, too, it would be nearer correct to say that their point of convergence was the solar plexus. The sort of "shock" that attended their culmination brought with it the fear that the heart would stop, and this made it feel as if the total phenomena focussed in the heart. However, that this rôle was enacted in the sphere of the ganglionic nervous system, is, I think indubitable, for I found no symptoms that I could refer to the cerebro-spinal system. It would appear, then, that one law governs all nerve cells. In the spinal cord, *Strychnia* overcharges the multipolar cells with force and they discharge themselves at irregular intervals, giving the tetanic spasm in the muscles; in the ganglionic cells the same overcharging occurs, and the discharges at irregular intervals. This feature, the irregular yet quasi-rhythmic occurrence of the phenomena, is the point that the therapist should bear in mind as the "keynote."

I have forgotten to mention that at the period when I became conscious of the cardiac disturbance from smoking tobacco, the heart itself felt sore. I say the heart itself because the soreness was felt in the territory occupied by the heart. It was not an ache; it was a soreness. If it had set in immediately after the first active poisoning, it might be ascribed to the over-work of the heart occasioned by the increased arterial blood-pressure. Occurring when it did, I cannot attempt to explain it; I shall remember it for use when I meet its counterpart in disease.

I make this statement some eleven weeks after the initial poisoning, and purely from memory. I am aware that the lapse of time since the events took place deteriorates the quality of the

evidence; but the occurrence left such a horror in my mind that I could not sooner bring myself to reënact the drama, even in memory. Still, not a day has passed that I have not thought of the various features of the experience—and I cannot yet look at the stool on which I had my first *Strychnia* spasm without a shudder. All is indelibly impressed on my memory, and so vividly, that the only effort of which I am conscious in making this record is that I have striven to avoid the superlative in statement.

As I said in the beginning of this paper, my experience reveals some features not found recorded in any work accessible to me. A careful examination of the numerous cases of *Strychnia* poisoning compiled in Allen's *Encyclopædia* gives no evidence of the peculiar action of *Strychnia* upon what I must persist in calling the ganglionic system; and it is with a pause that I stand surrounded by such a cloud of witnesses—alone. I am sustained, nevertheless, by the vivid consciousness of what I endured, and which I have under- rather than overstated. I can wait for that corroboration which time never fails to bring the truth.

As near as can be estimated, I took at least five-eighths of a grain of well-triturated crude *Strychnia sulphate*, and followed this in about fifteen minutes with two drachms of *Tannic acid* in solution. If I am correct in ascribing the secondary phenomena—in which my case is unique—to the subsequent chemolysis of the *Strychnia tannate*, that may explain why my experience stands alone.

I wonder if the fear of death is constitutional; and I trust that I have the right to ask the question. In my little life I have faced death by shipwreck, in battle, and from poison, and, with an unclouded intellect in each instance, I had no thought of fear. I mention it humbly, not vaultingly; and of all the mercies vouchsafed me I hold this chief: It is emancipation from a craven fear that impugns the Infinite Wisdom which orders all things well.

S. A. J.

November 30, 1891.

PHYTOLACCA BERRIES.

I have used this as an anti-fat remedy for several years, and know that it is good, having proved it upon myself. My grandfather was a great ale and beer drinker, and of course had a very large corporation—big belly. He used to tell me that

grandfather would never be dead as long as I was alive, meaning that I would grow like him. This used to scare me as a child, but judge of my annoyance, as I grew to manhood, and found the prediction becoming true, and in late years I was very much troubled about it. In studying *Phytolacca*, I saw the statement about birds, and began trying it, and always with much benefit. My own corporation is entirely gone. I can stand up straight and look down my body and see everything. I used one drop of tincture made from berries picked from a tree in my garden. Equal berries to their weight of *Alcohol*. The berry juice with only enough *Alcohol* to prevent their fermentation is the best; then one drop doses night and morning are enough. While I was taking these drops I felt as light and springing as a bouncing ball. Could run and jump with any boy. I am now fifty-eight years old, and took my Saturday half holidays in the cricket field, playing that manly and scientific game.

I have used it on others, and all with benefit. Some very fat women have been made comfortable. I have used it, medicating No. 35 pellets with this tincture which dyes them pink, and all have spoken highly of the Pink pill. By actual measurement their fat (adipose) has been reduced by inches. It was easier to keep track by measure than by weight. In a few cases they have said they gained in weight, while they grew less in bulk, but all confessed to the elasticity they felt.

Stiffness of the shoulders, difficulty in getting coats on and off and difficulty to get hands up to head—it has done some splendid cures.

I have one case in hand now of a chronic paralytic-rheumatism of the thighs I am trying it upon; it has done great good already, and I have a hope it will cure with the hot iron rubbed over the stiff cords daily.

Another use I am making of the *Phytolacca* root it may be worth while to mention. In mastitis and cervicitis I am using an ointment. I boil the *Phytolacca* root in petrolina, (this is stronger and stiffer than any form of vaselin I can get) equal quantities, and let it gradually simmer for six hours then strain. It reduces the hardness, suppresses the inflammation, and cures in a short time, and prevents suppuration.

I write this to answer your question in RECORDER, November 15, 1891, "Is there any Virtue in *Phytolacca* Berries?" I answer in the above.

ROBERT BOOCKOCK, M. D.

Flatbush, L. I., N. Y.

**A PARTIAL PROVING OF SABUL SERRULATA—
SAW PALMETTO BERRIES.**

I began taking ten drops of the tincture three times daily, until after six days was compelled to reduce the quantity to five drops, for six days more; then two drops night and morning, for six days; then ten drops for three days. I have not seen that the change of quantity has made any difference in my feeling. If anything the drawing upwards of testicles has not been so difficult to bear.

I took ten drops on my tongue from the neck of a vial, counting that that touched my tongue on drop; or, I would place my finger on the vial mouth and then it on my tongue, counting that which wet my finger one drop. The sensation to my tongue was of something hot or burning, and leaving a feeling as if scalded for a half hour afterwards; this made my tongue very sore.

The next concious sensation was as if something was tightening my brain, not a pain but a dull feeling as of presure or compression, which would last two or three hours and then gradually disappear. During its existence I had no desire to work, and did not like to be disturbed; and yet, when compelled to move or attend to business, it did not in any way incapacitate me. I was able to do all and think as usual.

But I noticed a feeling of fulness in my nostrils and ears, amounting to severe pressure, and leading me to pick my nose often, but could get nothing but dry crumbs; my ears the same—nothing but very dry wax which would crumble into dust. There were very frequent, sharp stick-like pains inward from my ears, so much so as to give me some little alarm; it was soon over, but acute while it lasted. Some loss of hearing; the voices of people seem a long way off, and have some little difficulty of catching all that is said. As I cannot afford to lose my hearing, I am afraid to go on.

Then, without any change in my diet, I have had these last five days an acute gastritis; the intense heat and burning has been fearful. If I had swallowed *Sulphuric acid* it could not have been more intense. So bad was it that I had to stop the eating of meat, vegetables and pudding, and confine myself to bread and milk, and take a few doses of *Robinia 3d*, which has made me better.

I noticed some return of hæmorrhoids, with dryness of stool, and pressure from within outwards. Stools dark, almost black, but

as I have been a pile subject for many years, I do not place much reliance on these symptoms, only the dark color of the discharge.

The urine is more in quantity. My specific gravity was 1010 before beginning *Sabul*; it has increased in quantity from 2 or 3 ounces at each passage to 3 or 5 ounces, but do not have to urinate so often, and can now hold my water for 6 or 7 hours, when there is any need to do so, without any bad feeling following, whereas, before I had to pass it every 2 to 3 hours at the longest; and the specific gravity has gone up gradually to 1025. It is clear when passed, but soon becomes clouded, and forms a thick lime-like deposit. When *Nitric acid* is added it dissolves this white substance, and causes little red crystals, which I take to be uric acid, but on boiling there is no change, and the red uric acid crystals are not dissolved, but they are not seen before *Nitric acid* is added to the urine. The urine has an acid reaction, as tested by litmus paper.

It does reduce the size of the prostate glands, and causes very strong and firm erection of the penis, which, when gratified, the spermatic fluid feels thick and flows slowly, but produces a hot feeling along the cord; the hardness of penis continues to the end, and does not falter or faint before his work is done. The feeling of desire for an embrace does not come with all the erections, and is not an irresistible feeling, for there are many erections which may awake you from sleep; but a feeling of weakness, or a too tired feeling will prevail, and no pain or flow will follow. The testicles will be tightly drawn up, and this, tight drawing-upward feeling is one of the most prominent and constant, feelings, amounting to pain. This feeling is the most like the feeling of an over-distended bladder, and, like that, it produces a spasmodic contraction at the neck of the bladder, so that at any attempt to pass water it comes slowly and you have to strain in order to empty the bladder. I am sure if this medicine were taken in larger doses it would produce strangury, and possibly cystitis. I think it reduces the size of testicles, but am not sure, as I had no need to watch them before.

I have not tried it upon any females, as yet. I want to find one, if possible, with congested or neuralgic ovaries and small mammary glands. I have had one such case, but not since I have had my mind to this valuable addition. I think it will fill a link between *Cantharis* and *Can. sat.* Such as it is I send it.

ROBERT BOOCKOCK, M. D.

Flatbush, L. I., N. Y., Dec. 4, '91.

THLAPSI BURSA PASTORIS.

Bursa Pastoris—Shepherd's Purse.

Some time since, the publication, in the RECORDER, of a paper upon this little-used drug, from the pen of Dr. Dudgeon led me to look up its empirical history. I found it of sufficient interest to merit publication, and I purposed the writing of a paper, which I could have emphasized by reporting a case of chronic hæmaturia that was speedily and permanently cured by this agent alone. Instead, I quietly pocketed my fee—I got only one bite at the patient, as it was a consultation case—and let my purpose slumber in the Limbo of things-proposed-to-be-done.

To-night I have been reading Dr. Burnett's little treatise on *Diseases of the Liver*, and his book has brought my forgotten purpose freshly to mind. He says, on page 165, "As I have had a good deal of clinical experience of (sic) *Bursa pastoris*, tending to show that it is a remedy specifically affecting the womb as *Chelidonium* does the liver, I determined to test for the *appropriatum uteri*, as I conceive Paracelsus or Rademacher might have done." The subsequent report of this case—which you had better read for yourself—seems to satisfy the Doctor that he is correct in his view. I hope it is not invidious to say that I find nothing in the empirical history of *Bursa pastoris* to reconcile me to his logic. However, the said empirical history shall now be forthcoming to speak for itself.

According to Littré, the *Thlaspi* of Pliny is the *Thlaspi bursa pastoris* of Linnæus, and the great compiler of Natural History says: "The seed carries off bile and pituitous secretions, by vomit and by alvine evacuation. It is used also for sciatica, in the form of an injection; this treatment being persevered in until it has induced a discharge of blood. It acts also as an emmenagogue, but it is fatal to the foetus."

Here, indeed, is a hint of its action upon the uterus; but it was previously shown that injections *per annum* induce a discharge of blood, so that all that is established is its hæmorrhage-producing quality.

We will now follow the history of the drug from the Sixteenth century to the present. And as not every reader of the RECORDER has seen a Sixteenth century *Materia Medica*, the publishers must allow us to present a brief chapter from one as a specimen.

How leisurely those old fellows did everything, even to the writing of a title-page, as this will witness:

“A NIEVVE HERBALL, or Historie of Plantes: *wherein is containd* the vvhole discourse and perfect description of all sortes of Herbes and Plantes: their diuers & sundry kindes: their straunge Figures, Fashions, and Shapes: their Names, Natures, Operations, and Uertues: and that not onely of those whiche are growyng in this our Countrie of Englande, but of all others also of forrayne Realmes, commonly used in Physicke.

First set fourth in the Doutche or Almaigne tongue, by that learned D. Rembert Dodoens, Physition to the Emperour: And now first translated out of French into English, by Henry Lyte Esquier.

At London by me Gerard Dewes, dwelling in Pawles Churchyarde at the signe of the Swanne. 1578.”

Would that the reader could look over my shoulder at the illustrated folio title-page and see its glories. Apollo, Æsculapius, Gentius, Arthemisia, Mithridates, and Lysimachus, adorn the top corners, and the margins. At the bottom is the Garden, of the Hesperides, and Hercules, club in hand, “knocking the stuffin’” out of a dragon in order to get in: the inducement, apparently, being three women inside, who, judging by appearances, forgot to dress on that special occasion. But Mithridates has his eye on the whole performance, and from his perch at one corner can easily brain Hercules with his sceptre at the first sign of misbehavior.

In an out-of-the-way nook is the monogram S A, and below on separate corners are the letters P B; evidently the designer and the engraver snatching at such immortality as a printed page could insure—and three hundred years after they are dust their sign remains! Where are they? Not in English soil, for the printer’s colophon says: “Imprinted at Antwerpe, by me Henry Loë Booke-printer, and are to be solde at London in Povvels Churchyarde, by Gerard Devves.” O thou that wast Henry Loë, if thy sleep is as sweet as thy work is honest, of a surety thou art blessed!

The “Physition to the Emperour” treats a remedy thus:

OF SHEPHERDS PURSE.

Chap. IV.

THE DESCRIPTION.

Bursa Pastoris hath round, tough, and pliable braunches, of a foote long: with long leaues, depely cut or iagged, like ye leaues of Seneuy, but much smaller. The floures are white & grow alongst by the stalkes, in place whereof whan they are gone there riseth small flatte Coddess, or triangled pouches, wherein

the seede is conteyned, whiche is small and blacke. The roote is long, white, and single.

THE PLACE.

Sheepeherds pouche groweth in streates and wayes, & in rough, stonie, and untilled places.

THE TIME.

It floureth most commonly in June and July.

THE NAMES.

This herbe hath neither Greeke nor Latine name giuen to him of the Ancient writers, but the later writers, haue called it in Latine *Pastoria bursa*, *Pera* & *Bursa pastoris*: in English Shepherds purse, *Scrippe*, or *Pouche*: and of some Casseweede: in French *Labouret*, or *Bourse de bergers*: in high Douch *Deschelkräut*, and *Hirten sechel*: in base Almaigne *Teskens* or *Borsekens cruyt*.

THE NATURE.

It is hoate and dry in the third degree.

THE VERTUES.

The decoction of Shepherdes purse dronken, stoppeth the laske, the bloody flixe, the spitting and p***** of blood, womens termes, and all other fluxe of blood, howsoever it be taken: for whiche it is so excellent, that some write of it, saying, that it will stanche blood if it be but only holden in the hand, or carried about the body."

According to Pliny "it carries off bile and pituitous secretions by alvine evacuations," and by Dodoens' day it has been found good to stop the laske [diarrhoea]: an example of empirical Homœopathy, by the way. We also learned from Pliny that njections of it *per anum* induce a flow of blood, and here we have Dodoens declaring that it will stop "the bloody flixe:" Homœopathy again. While Pliny declares it an emmenagogue, Dodoens asserts its power to stop "womens termes"—that is when they are immoderate: one gives its physiological action and the other its therapeutical effect, and Homœopathy is unconsciously demonstrated. Dodoens' testimony emphasizes its anti-haemorrhagic qualities.

An industrious compiler of the next century, who writes purely as a therapist, greatly enlarges the sphere of this remedy. William Langham, "Practitioner in Physicke," published his first edition in 1579, and the second in 1633, and he enables us to see what a rapid enlargement of use the drug had in fifty-four years. He studied brevity, and gleaned from every

available source, and his article gives some peculiar glimpses of medical practice two hundred and fifty years ago.

BURSA PASTORIS.

1. Bloud to staunch, hold the hands full of it; nose-bleeding, binde it about thy neck and hold thereof in thy hand, and also vse it in thy meats, and apply vinegar and water to the secret parts. 2. Spitting bloud, seethe it with Planten, and Knot-grasse in raine water, and streine it and drink thereof with Sugar, at morne, noone, and euen. 3. Bloud to stop, apply the juice with powder of Antimonium, or dip an Elderne pith in the juice, and cast on powder of Sinnach, and put it in. 4. Chafing in the flanks, wash or bath with the decoction thereof, or of Planten, or Horsetaile, or Knotgrasse. [Plenty of choice.] 5. Feuer hot, stamp one handfull with as much Smallach, and as much Frankincense as a wall nut, and as much Bay salt, and apply it to the wrists two houres before the fit. 6. Nose bleeding, apply the juice with Bol armoniake to the temples with the white of an egge. 7. Or mix powder of Bursa pastoris with the juice thereof, powder of Camphire, and Nettleseeds, and make little tents thereof, and put them in, or put in powder of the flower, rynd, and kernels of a Pomegranate with the juice of Bursa pastoris. 8. Teeth ach, stamp a good handfull and apply it to the soles of thy feet. 9. For one that is new bursten, seethe Bursa pastoris, Mugwort, Ribwort, Polypody ana, one handfull in a pottle of strong Ale to a quart, then streine it, and drink three spoonfulls fasting warme daily. 10. Bloud to stop, hold thy hands full of it, and looke to the sunne, and be not straight girded. 11. Flowers to stop, put in a pessarie of the juice, and goats doung. 12. Urine fluxe, use it in thy meats. 13. Bloody fluxe, drinke the juice, or bake cakes of wheat flowre with the juice of it and of Yerrow and Planten ana like much in the embers, and eat them hote, and drinke the juice of them with Red wine warme three dayes: *proued.* 14. Teeth ach grind it with Sage and Mints ana like much, and put it in a linen bag, and hold it to thy teeth, and shut thy mouth while one may say three Pater nosters, then open thy mouth, and let out the glutt and do so as often as need is. 15. Bloody flux, drinke it with Red wine, or milke, or drinke the juice with twice so much Red wine when thou goest to bed, to heale the flix speedily. 16. The decoction thereof drunk, stoppeth the laska, the bloody flixe, spitting bloud, p***** bloud, the flowers, and all other issues of bloud, most excellently well howsoeuer it be taken, but especially with Red wine or Planten water. 17. Stampe it with vinegar and fresh Swines grease, to quench all heat of the

body, as shingles, &c. 18. The juice alone doth heale a new wound, and stoppeth blood. 19. Nothing is better to stop the flowers, than to make a fomentation or moyst bath thereof, and to sit ouer it close, and to drinke of the same clarified in Red wine. [This advice will be "clarified" by a little reflection.] 20. Seethe the dried herbe in Red wine, or raine water wherein hot steele hath beene often quenched, and drink it to all kindes of fluxes both white and red, the termes and all other gnawings of the bowels. 21. Nose bleeding, put in the juice with a tent, and the like into wounds warme. 22. Eares running, put in the juice. 23. Use it in plasters for the sores of the head. 24. Drink the juice for straightnesse of breath, the strangury, to stop reume, and prouoke vrine. 25. Drink it with wine against venemous bitings. 26. Seeth it in wine and hony to cure wounds. 27. It helpeth ach of the eares. 28. It preuenteth the fitts of the Feuers being one houre before the fitt. 29. It cureth creeping and running sores, fistulaes, spitting of blood and matter, the holy fire, swellings and hardnesse, shingles, heat of the stomake, new wounds, hot apostumes, and reumatike sores, and ulcers of the eares, and all kindes of fluxes."

William Langham had exhausted the literature of his day as thoroughly as he has his modern reader, and yet the chief features of its action remain as outlined by Dodoens. The anti-hæmorrhagic influence is still the most prominent; and, as might be expected, an anti-inflammatory action is noted. The strangury, and the "urine flux" are new features, and are the earliest hints of its renal relationship—a sphere which is greatly enlarged by Dr. Dudgeon's observations.

Succeeding writers have not been able to add to Langham's gatherings; indeed, Salmon, who is virtually the last of the herbalists, retrenches Langham's voluminous list. The only new application that is to be found is reported by Tournefort from Tabernæmontanus. "One ounce of the juice of the fresh plant, or two ounces of the decoction of the dried herb, will cure a p***** of blood, or a gonorrhœa. Cures hæmaturia and gonorrhœa without fail."

That it is peculiarly appropriate to the uterus does not appear from the evidence of the old writers, and one of these, William Coles, ascribes it particularly to the nose because, he says, most of the hæmorrhages are from that organ.

In modern times Dr. Dudgeon's paper is by all means the most significant, and beside its use as an anti-hæmorrhagic he calls attention to its efficacy in conditions wherein there is a deposit of uric acid in the urine.

In an old man with vesical hæmorrhage, very profuse, the tincture of *Bursa pastoris* rendered the urine perfectly clear in a few days; but on ceasing to use it on account of the resulting constipation, the trouble returned. In this case the Professor of Surgery (old school) of the University of Michigan, had diagnosed a fungous growth in the bladder, which he proposed to remove by an operation. The case came from him to me because some of the patient's friends wanted him to try what Homœopathy could do. Both he and I found out what it could not do, and yet the result was instructive.

The case of chronic hæmaturia was that of a middle-aged man, and in it the effect of the tincture, long continued, was all that could be desired.

In the third volume of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, p. 63, the reader will find the following note, which is here republished because that magazine is not accessible to all the readers of the RECORDER:

"Dr. Lange has observed the greatest benefit to follow the administration of the decoction of the whole of this plant (*Thlaspi bursa pastoris*) in cases of passive hæmorrhage generally, and especially in too frequent and too copious menstruation, when this occurs in persons of a relaxed constitution. After it had been given during two or three menstrual periods, it entirely cured the disposition to excessive discharge in subsequent ones."

It is a good remedy to bear in mind for the extremity in which it, and, by an inscrutable law, *only it*, can do the work required. Reasoning from the amount of uric acid observed by Dr. Dudgeon, one would place this drug amongst the carbo-nitrogenoid remedies—to adopt Grauvogl's apt pathological classification. In such patients there is a sluggish circulation and venous congestion; hence the hæmorrhages are *passive*. A lesser degree of this venous congestion gives rise to the "pituitous secretions" noted by Pliny. If it has any special "affinities" they appear to be for renal hæmorrhage in the male, and passive uterine menorrhagia; if this constitutes it an *appropriatum uteri*, then so be it.

S. A. J.

Ann Arbor, 16th December, 1891.

'WAY DOWN EAST.

The "Transactions of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society" is to hand, and from its pages we make the following selections.

From President Perkin's address: "It is taken for granted that each member of this Society is firmly grounded in the faith, knowledge and practice of Homœopathy as promulgated by its founder and his coadjutors. While every physician may claim for himself or herself the right to select the potency believed to be required in any given case, the same privilege should be accorded by that one to another. If one can cure with mother tinctures, he has an inalienable right so to do; if another can and does cure with an attenuated dilution it is equally his right, not only to do it, but to proclaim it, and no person is privileged to censure or ridicule the one or the other."

KALI CARB., LYC. CALC., PHOS. AND PTELEA TRI.—The following pointers are taken from the paper by Dr. C. M. Foss, of Dexter, Me., and the discussion that ensued:

"*Kali Carbonicum*.—Catarrh. Tough mucus in back part of throat, difficult to hawk up. Constant hemming. Feels as if something must come up. The irritation is constant. This last symptom occurred in a case of long standing, and was relieved at once by *Kali carbonicum* 6x."

"Cough from tickling in throat and bronchi, hard to start any expectoration with gagging; what does start often has to be swallowed again. Can feel the tough mucus move up and down. I have cured a number of cases of bronchitis this spring with the above symptoms."

"In a case of pneumonia, with the right lung hepatized, with amelioration by lying on that side, cough aggravated after midnight, *Kali carbonicum* acted quickly. I have found that *Kali carbonicum* has an amelioration by lying on right painful side, similar to *Bryonia*."

"In one case, with pain and tenderness over the liver after a blow upon that part, having an amelioration by lying on the painful part, *Kali carbonicum* 3x relieved after *Bryonia* and *Arnica* failed." * * *

"In capillary bronchitis in children, with sibilant rattle over both lungs, but with the rattle more over the right, with difficulty of getting anything up, *Kali carbonicum* helped after tartar emetic failed."

"I have cured with this remedy, a number of cases of cough with spasmodic and suffocative spells. After coughing awhile they could start a little tightly-adhering mucus from the tubes."

"The arms and hands go to sleep easily. A lady aged 62, awakes every night after midnight with arms and hands so numb that she cannot move them for awhile; fingers feel as if asleep until morning. *Kali carbonicum* 6x cured."

"*Lycopodium*. Cough aggravated night and morning, and by lying on the right side, also, on alternate days."

"A lady of 28 years presented a case of neglected pneumonia, with hepatization of the right lung. There was scanty expectoration, salty tasting. The pulse was 125 and temperature $103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. She had night sweats. The cough was aggravated in the afternoon and always on alternate days. Aggravation by lying on the right side. This patient had been sick for five weeks, and the attending physician had pronounced the case one of consumption. I gave the patient *Lycopodium* 200th, no other remedy or potency, with the result of a perfect and speedy recovery."

Lycopodium is one of the best remedies for vertigo dependent upon gastric troubles. The patient eats but little before feeling full. There is a hot feeling at stomach. The patient is irritable. In men that are overworked mentally. Bowels full of gas, with colicky pains in the bowels more to the right side. Constipation. Palpitation of the heart after eating.

Catarrh of the stomach of years standing. The following is the case of a man, aged 45; after eating a little he felt very full; always felt worse in the afternoon. Eating relieved all distress for awhile. He was very irritable. The bowels were constipated. There were colicky pains in bowels in the afternoon. Stools were mixed with mucus at times. He had catarrh in the head, which became better as stomach grew worse. *Lycopodium* 30 cured.

In chronic liver troubles, with yellowish look of the face, and feeling at stomach, as if hot water was in it, with irritability (one patient told me that he had a desire to kill some one and wanted to swear all the time), *Lycopodium* 6x helped at once.

* * * * *

"*Lycopodium* cured for me a case of chronic rheumatism of the hands, of years' standing, in a lady aged 65 years. The pains were aggravated at night."

"Rheumatism relieved by motion. In a bad case of sciatica of the right side in a man aged 58, sometimes he would awake at night with a violent twitching of right leg, with pains streaming from hip to foot. *Lycopodium* 30th cured the case after a number of remedies had failed."

"Two cases of eruption of red itching pimples on the neck were cured with *Lycopodium*, one with the 6th the other with 200th."

"*Calcarea phosphorica*. Vertigo with constipation of old people."

"Headache of pale girls or those that have much mental work, with rheumatic pains in arms and legs. The above symptoms I have cured many times with *Calcarea phosphorica*. In one case of chlorotic headache *Cyclamen* 3x cured after *Calcarea phosphorica* failed."

"Empty, sinking sensation in stomach extending into the bowels. (In *Chelidonium* the sinking increases to hard pain in stomach.) Eating relieves this distress. I have cured a number of cases where this was the keynote."

"Diarrhœa in emaciated children. Diarrhœa with headache. In chlorosis of girls near puberty it is one of the best remedies. In troubles of scrofulous children *Calcarea phosphorica* stands at the front."

"*Ptelea trifoliata*. Sharp, cutting pain, cutting in the region of the liver, better by lying on the painful side. A lady aged 40, of a bilious temperament, suffered from violent pain in stomach and through the liver, with tenderness of parts and bitter vomiting. She would awake at night with violent pain, which was ameliorated by lying on the painful parts. *Bryonia* relieved her, but the patient got worse, the liver became swollen and very painful. *Ptelea* 2x cured the case promptly."

DISCUSSION.

Dr. G. A. Clark: "There is no doubt that *Lycopodium* is a good remedy in chronic rheumatism. It relieves a good many cases. I have often found it useful. With the rheumatic symptoms there will be found many of the symptoms of *Lycopodium*, as those of the stomach, liver, etc. I haven't found it of much use in acute attacks. It is very useful in those cases where there is stiffness and cracking, or creaking, or rubbing in the joints, from the deposit of lithates in the joints."

Dr. S. E. Sylvester: "My idea of the use of *Lycopodium* in rheumatism is the same as Dr. Clark's. It will be found useful in those cases where there is evidently a deposit in the joints. I remember a charity case, the first case I had. The knee joint was affected. It was stiff, creaked on motion, and the ligaments were stiff and drawn. The patient was not a believer in Homœopathy, but his joints were limbered up by the use of *Lycopodium* 6x. This remedy I do not use low, usually the 6th to the 12th and always in trituration."

Dr. E. F. Vose: "I will relate an interesting case in which *Lycopodium* was used with good results. An old gentleman came to me from Gorham. He complained of pain at the base of the spine, running to the hip. He had been under the care of Dr. Weeks, of Portland, who had him go to the Maine Gen-

eral Hospital for treatment, but he kept growing worse and worse. The pain was worse on lying down and better on standing. His physician diagnosed a tumor in the abdomen. The pain was greatly aggravated by pressure. In spite of all treatment at the hospital he grew worse and worse for over a year, and finally it was pronounced a hopeless case. An operation was not advised as he could not stand it; it was incurable. Dr. Dana and others saw the case in the hospital and agreed with Dr. Weeks in regard to it. The case finally came into my hands. He had not been able to lie down for over two years; had to be supported in slings standing all the time. He was extremely dropsical, the legs being enormously swollen. It is the way of people to send for a Homœopath last, when the case is pronounced hopeless. I made a careful examination but found it difficult to do so. A year before the attack he had met with an accident, and had his ribs broken. I decided that there had been an injury to the spine as the cause of his sufferings. His urine was frothy; he was constipated; and there was much gas in his bowels. I gave him *Lycopodium* 12th and persisted in it. For the first three months there seemed to be no change in any way, but after that there was a gradual improvement; in a year he was well, and now, after five years, he is still well."

Dr. D. C. Perkins: "I have under treatment now a young lady who is troubled with spinal irritation. She has been attending the Normal School at Gorham. Her symptoms were much aggravated by so much going up and down stairs as she had to do. I gave her *Lycopodium* and she is doing well under it."

Dr. W. S. Howe: "I will give a case in which *Lycopodium* did well. It was of a lady aged 71. She had been treated some months by two different Allopathic physicians. She was troubled with constant nausea and diarrhœa, with much gurgling in the bowels. She could not take any food or medicine at first. The urine deposited a thick sediment which was not affected by heat or *Nitric acid*. She could not lie down. If she tried it she had a pain running from the heart to the hip and foot. The urine was suppressed, so that the catheter had to be used. Under the use of *Lycopodium* she improved rapidly, the pains and other symptoms went away and she could lie down comfortably."

Dr. Sylvester: "In prescribing this remedy we should use the triturations only. The first trituration requires a long time in making it, as the substance is so hard and difficult to break up. I think the sixth trituration is the most useful form for prescribing. If the first trituration is made right the others will be

easier to make and will give good results. The tincture is not good because it is impossible to get the properties of the drug into it."

Passiflora.

Passiflora literature is enriched by the following from Dr. A. I. Harvey, of Newport, Maine:

"*Passiflora incarnata*. In bringing this remedy to the notice of the profession, I do not wish to be understood as recommending it for any particular condition, by virtue of its similarity from the proving, for I have none; nor do I know that it has ever been thoroughly proven. I offer it, therefore, as an empirical remedy until it shall be proved, and its exact sphere of action determined.

"*Passiflora*, in my experience, has been particularly useful in cases of insomnia of purely nervous origin, especially in cases of debilitating disease which develop a decided neurasthenia, and in which sleeplessness is a marked and very troublesome symptom.

"It does no good where the inability to sleep is due to pain or distress of any kind; but in cases where we find that the nervous erethism is not controlled by the action of coffee, opium, sulphur, or other apparently indicated remedy. *Passiflora* is in its place as a succedaneum for *Morphia* or other sedatives. The dose varies from ten drops to one dram of the tincture, according to the age of the patient. I do not hesitate in the case of an adult, to give dram doses of the tincture every hour until the patient sleeps, and have seen it act in the happiest manner in restoring the rhythm of the heart's action, when that organ has been deranged in its movements by the combined effects of exhaustion and loss of sleep.

"*Passiflora* has also given me much aid in a case of morphine habit of six years' standing, which I cured wholly and entirely by the use of this remedy. It is recommended in the above mentioned doses, for delirium tremens, trismus, tetanus and kindred diseases of the nervous system, repeated every hour or half-hour until relief is obtained. The remedy leaves no after effects, is incapable of creating an appetite, and so far as my observation extends, it is perfectly harmless even in large doses, often repeated.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. S. E. Sylvester: "I have for some time known *Passiflora* to be a good remedy to induce sleep. I would like to ask Dr. Harvey what he considers the *modus operandi* of the drug. How does it act? The doses he uses it in are large for Homœopathic

practice, or to get its Homœopathic action. Above a certain size of dose medicines act Allopathically. You get what is called the physiological action. The doses become poisonous in their nature and action. In these teaspoonful doses of the tincture there would be considerable alcohol. We know that whisky in small and repeated doses will induce sleep. The amount of alcohol in the large doses of *Passiflora* may possibly have had such an effect."

Dr. Harvey: "The remedy was not advanced as a Homœopathic remedy, nor were the effects produced claimed to be in accordance with the Homœopathic law. As for a possible sleep produced by the alcohol in the remedy I will give a case. An old gentleman of seventy-eight years was attacked by la grippe and was greatly troubled by inability to sleep. He had taken a good deal of whisky in small doses, partly in the hope of getting sleep from it. But no relief came till he was given the *Passiflora incarnata*, when he was very soon able to sleep."

Cactus Grandiflora.

Dr. Solon Abbott, of Biddeford, Me., contributed the following:

"Mrs. D., aged sixty-two, has for several years suffered from valvular disease of the heart, with all the attendant symptoms. The disease had made but slow progress, the swelling of the legs extending only a little above the knees. In January, 1890, she had an attack of la grippe, causing a marked aggravation of the heart trouble.

"The body became bloated to quite a degree, the urine was scanty, and the breath very short. The death of the patient was almost hourly expected, but she began to improve and remained comfortable for several months. The dropsy remained, though somewhat improved. In December she took a slight cold, and all the symptoms returned with renewed force. The body was very badly bloated and the hands and face swollen. It seemed that the end was fast approaching. The urine was scanty and high colored, breath short, the heart laboring very hard, and the patient unable to make the slightest exertion. The pulse was slow and intermittent. There was no pain. Various remedies had been tried, principally digitalis, but no benefit resulted. The patient was now put upon *Cactus grandiflora*, 2x, though none of the prominent symptoms of the drug were present. Improvement began almost immediately, urine became free, in fact very profuse, the patient passing more than a gallon daily. The dropsy soon disappeared entirely, except

on occasional swelling of the ankles, and has so remained ever since. She reports herself as feeling better now than at any time for the last five years."

DISCUSSION.

Dr. M. S. Briry: "A lady applied for treatment for rheumatism. She had had hemorrhages from the lungs, and, on examination, I found valvular disease of the heart, with hypertrophy. The heart beat very hard. There was general dropsy. In this case *Cactus grandiflora* and other remedies did no good at all. The urine was very scanty and dark. I gave *Apocynum cannabinum* with improvement which continued for three years. In another similar case with dropsy *Apocynum cannabinum* worked well."

Dr. F. A. Gushee: "In a case of angina pectoris, while *Aconite* gave only slight relief, *Cactus grandiflora* 30 proved successful. The characteristic leading to its use was a sensation as though a swarm of hornets were going from the pectoral region to the head."

Experience.

In the discussion following a paper, Dr. F. A. Gushee, of Appleton, Me., said: "A dose of *Bryonia*, if the right remedy, will be felt by the patient, even if placed upon a tongue foul with tobacco. I used to try to keep my patients from using tobacco, but don't try so much now, especially the old who have used it for years. The medicines produce their effects readily even under such conditions. The potentized drug serves me better if applied strictly Homœopathically than all the adjuvants ever could. The following cases will show this. The first case I have spoken of at a previous meeting. It was a case of hemorrhage resulting from extracting a tooth. All the mechanical means and styptic appliances were used without avail from 6 P. M. to 4 A. M. If we say that mental effect is what performs our cures why did it not do so in this case? The 200th potency of *Crocus sativa* was administered after simply rinsing the mouth out and the hemorrhage immediately stopped. There could be no moral effect. The second case was that of a little girl who was suffering a hemorrhage from the nose. The same remedy was given with good effect."

Cancer and Arsenic.

Dr. A. K. P. Harvey contributed the following:

"During the last week of October, 1890, I was summoned on a professional visit to Mr. W——, a retired cotton manufacturer,

then staying at summer residence at Old Orchard, suffering from epithelioma of the conjunctiva and surrounding tissues.

"I found my patient, aged sixty-nine, a naturally strong, hardy old gentleman, but much prostrated and broken-down from severe and long continued suffering.

"The ulcer had started at the outer canthus of the left eye, and extended downward and backward as far as the zygoma, well down upon the cheek, and upward deeply beneath the orbital arch.

"It had been under almost constant treatment for six years by no less than four cancer specialists in Boston and elsewhere, and lastly the patient submitted to two operations in the Maine General Hospital which, like all former treatment, had only aggravated the difficulty and depleted the sufferer.

"I assure you the prospect was anything but encouraging. An aged, broken-down and discouraged patient, a malignant ulcer, aggravated by repeated 'drawings,' cauterizings and cuttings, presented a most uninviting case to say the least.

"After carefully reviewing the history of the case and fully considering its present features, I concluded that the only treatment which offered any encouragement whatever to my patient, lay in the now well-known 'Mitchell's Method.' But considering the fact that I had a 'secondary sore' to deal with, and a case presenting the other and many adverse features found in this one, I freely admit that I commenced my work with 'fear and trembling.'

"Treatment was begun November 1, Mr. W—— going to Lewiston where I could give him constant and personal attention.

"The ulcer was dressed twice daily, by first cleansing thoroughly with carbolized linseed oil, then applying the 2x trituration of *Arsenicum album* by dusting over the exposed portion of the ulcer, while that portion situated beneath the lid and orbital arch was first treated to a solution of the remedy, followed by the application of the powder, the whole protected by a *sublimata* gauze dressing and covered with borated cotton held in place by adhesive plaster.

"I will not fatigue you with a recital of the details of the tedious work of keeping up the treatment, but will briefly state that after three or four weeks the sore commenced to heal with little or no slough, and gradually closed up after three months of constant and untiring attention, leaving an indurated mass above the cicatrix. This cicatrix broke down in two weeks, taking a portion of the induration with it, but healing more rapidly than the first, cicatrization, being complete in four weeks. At this time the 3x trituration was substituted for the 2x trituration.

"A portion of indurated tissue still remaining, I predicted another breaking down, which occurred in three weeks, destroying still more of the mass and rapidly healing. The 3x trituration proved much more painful in its application than the 2x, but the healing was advanced by its use.

"The sore again opened in three weeks, the patient having gone to his home in Wayne Village. I was at this time fortunate in securing the assistance of Dr. F. L. Chenery, of Wayne, who faithfully carried out the detail of the treatment, myself visiting the case weekly.

"The sloughing on this occasion was rapid and extensive, including all the diseased tissue external to the conjunctiva. It healed rapidly, smoothly, and I have every reason to believe, permanently.

"There is still a minute spot beneath the lid that will probably require a little attention later, but there is every evidence of a brilliant victory, where at first appeared to be a hopeless battle. A report of this case would not be complete without mentioning the general condition of the patient. He has slept well since the first week of treatment, his appetite returned, he has gained in flesh, and at the present time weighs more than ever before in his life.

"In closing, permit me to say that if ever a treatment was put to a severe test it was 'Mitchell's Method' in its application to this most trying case. And to its distinguished author—under whose tuition I had the privilege to graduate—belongs the honor of having given the most brilliant of an heretofore intractable disease, ever presented to the notice of the medical profession."

SEPIA CASES.

By Dr. Kunkel-Kiel.

From the Allg. Hom. Zeitung, September, 1891. Translated for THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

There is no remedy in our Materia Medica which I have found so often indicated, in my practice of many years, than *Sepia*. I shall give a series of clinical cases which will document the wide range of this remedy, and I intend to conclude with a succinct picture of its sphere of action. Whether *Sepia* sufficed in each case to complete the cure or whether other remedies were called for to accomplish it, is of no moment. In the majority of chronic

cases, in the long run, we will not be able to achieve our purpose with one remedy. If I may judge of others by my own experience, then the communication of clinical cases is one of the best means to introduce the beginner into the *Materia Medica*, and we older physicians ought to feel in duty bound to contribute our mite in the interest of our younger colleagues, and this to a far greater extent than has been done heretofore.

CASE 1. Mr. K., merchant, æt. 27, was in good health up to the year 1887; suffers since then with asthma, "which might have been brought about through bodily over-exertion." At first an attack would come on only once a year, but since September, 1889 (to January 26, 1890), four attacks have occurred with progressive intensity. They commence in the morning *on awakening*, which occurs between 2 and 3 o'clock (he is awakened by the asthma). When an attack is threatened night sweats precede, and sometimes he gets into a profuse perspiration on the day previous, while taking a long walk. *Easily perspires on walking*. Coughs sometimes, which is always accompanied by difficult breathing. Sometimes passes blood with stools. Sleeps always on the right side; *feels better on moderate walking than while sitting*. Fogs occasion distress, "he feels them on the chest." After the attack, has a voracious appetite. The mother of the patient was demented, the father has stomach troubles. Prescribed: *Sepia* 30th, eight powders, one to be taken every seventh evening.

March 25th: A severe aggravation occurred, followed by improvement in every direction. The general condition is quite good, feels also in good spirits on awakening. Copious mucous expectorations in the morning, which are at times easier; then again, more difficult. Asthma, as well as impeded breathing during the day better. He received eight powders of *Sepia*, and was requested to call again after the powders were taken, if not altogether relieved. He did not come again.

CASE. 2: Mrs. K. æt. 40 years, states that she was treated for urticaria in 1885, with success. (I was sorry not to be able to find her record in my journal.) On January 19, 1889, she consulted me about a ringworm on her right upper arm, which occasioned itching and burning *at times*. General condition poor. Loss of appetite; great prostration, *bad taste in the mouth on awakening in the morning, with great drowsiness*. After getting up and completing her toilet she gradually "feels herself again." Perspires easily; profuse sweating at the arm-pit. Experiences chilliness before the menses set in, etc. Prescription: *Sepia* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening.

March 7th: Considerable improvement of the general condition; appetite somewhat better; eruption diminishing. After taking six more powders the eczema disappeared. General condition normal. Only Homœopathy can furnish proof that the most diverse forms of skin diseases may proceed from a common source; and that, consequently, a division in accordance with these forms is an artificial system. That in effect our, if I may say so, organic mode of contemplation, may be applied to all pathological forms; and that, therefore, the whole system of special Pathology is logically untenable. We must, however, not lose sight of the fact that it will be very difficult for the beginner to strip himself of the fetters of this system, and that this can only be accomplished gradually. For we still read from time to time of specific remedies for this or that form of disease.

CASE 3. Mrs. B., æt. 35, consulted me on April 19, 1888. Some time ago she was operated upon for neuralgic pains, and "by mistake a resection of the left lower jaw" had been made. (Most likely the cause of the pains had been looked for in a morbid growth.) While she is free from these pains now, she has been troubled since last summer with pains in her ankle, and generally in all extremities, *drawing now here, then there*. The pains in the ankle are increased by prolonged walking,* also by lying quietly in bed, while yet the *warmth* of the bed is agreeable. She is subject to profuse perspiration for two weeks at a time, day and night. *Sultry air cannot be borne; sitting for a long time is also tedious; flying heat in the face; much fluor albus; feels fatigued and drowsy on awaking in the morning*. Prescribed: *Sepia* 30th, six powders, one to be taken every seventh evening. July 11th: Decided improvement in every direction. Medicine continued. Did not again see patient until September 9th. Found her troubled with tearing in all extremities, also in the chest and back, *aggravated on getting warm in bed*, also during an *impending storm and rain*. Feet have been *cold* from infancy; sweating in summer. Prescribed: *Sulphur* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening. I had occasion

* As is well known, *Sepia* has aggravation in repose and amelioration by motion. But this is only the case when the affection is of a purely neuralgic character. In sciatica, which is often cured by *Sepia*, there is aggravation in repose, especially *after* walking, and better on continued exercise (the reverse of *Causticum*). In this instance the long-continued ailment occasioned a congested condition and consequent swelling. Pressure and movement, therefore, necessarily increased the pains. Question is whether in *Sepia* headaches a similar condition supervenes? In above case moving *during* the pains aggravated the condition, while the whole morbid constitution demanded moving about.

to see patient frequently during first half of 1890, while treating her children, and witnessed her complete recovery.

CASE 4. Mr. S., painter, æt. 25, has been suffering for a year from impeded breathing, in consequence of a draught, as is supposed. It is particularly noticeable on awaking in the morning, passing away in the course of the day. This spring his condition became so much worse that he was confined to his bed for three weeks. Symptoms: Thirst; *feels best towards evening*. Easily fatigued. *Sleepiness* (on awaking) during morning and forenoon. Functions normal. At times has stitches in left hypochonder; heart-beat regular. *Impulse strong*. Prescribed: *Natrum mur.* 30th six powders, one every seventh evening. August 28th: Had several attacks of asthma, each in the morning. Debility about the same. Drowsiness better. Prescribed: *Sepia* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening. October 15th: Somewhat relieved, but no increase of strength. December 25th: Amelioration continues, feels stronger, general condition good, functions normal; medicine continued. January 5th, 1886: Of late experiences in right hypochonder and in the middle of sternum, but feels stronger. Violent tearing pain in right ear, ameliorated by the warmth of the bed. Cannot bear a draught, as it renews pains in sternum. Feels dejected in wet weather. Had epistaxis several times. Feels quite well now on awaking in the morning. Prescribed: *Calcar. carb.* 30th, six powders, one to be taken every seventh evening. February 17th: At times has still some pains in sternum, especially when exposed to cold air. Pressure in right hypochonder ceased. In the last two weeks has had at times for half an hour violent palpitation of the heart. Continue same medicine.

April 9th: Feels quite well, but there still remains great sensitiveness to *draught* and *moist air*. Prescribed: *Sulphur* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening.

Did not see patient again until November: 10th. Felt very well all summer. Took cold this week, has coryza, a cough, the latter especially at night, *has to lie high, cold feet*. Prescribed: *Sulphur* 30th, same as last. Have not seen the patient since then. Repeated examination of his chest disclosed no morbid condition. On account of the still continuing sensitiveness to draughts and moisture, while under the influence of *Calcar* I selected *Sulphur*. The deep and lasting effects of our remedies on the human organism is manifested among others especially by imparting immunity against former injurious influences, such as that of weather, etc., and as *Calcare* had not removed the sensi-

tiveness against cold and wet weather another remedy had to be substituted.

CASE 5. Mr. D., clerk, æt. 27, consulted me on May 18, 1890. Had impure connection three weeks ago. Is now troubled with small pointed condylomata on point of glans penis. General condition good, but feels at times *very feeble*. Urine turbid, smells strong. Prescribed: *Acid. phosph.* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening. July 1: The condylomata have increased in size; once in a while *stitches and burning* in them, feels drowsy, tired on awakening in the morning. Perspires easily on moderate exercise, *feels better on undergoing moderate exercise* than while sitting still. Prescribed: *Sepia* 30th. August 15th: General condition better. Condylomata smaller; sleepiness in the morning not quite gone. October 3: Condylomata have disappeared; urine only smells bad after a cold; the sleepiness in the morning is gone. I gave him three more powders with the direction to take one every two weeks, and to call again in case even a trace of the former complaint was experienced; he never came back.

CASE 6. Mrs. K., a robust woman æt. 28, brunette, consulted me on August 11, 1890. She is feverish; often has palpitation of the heart without cause; falls into a syncope when moving in the *mornings*, highly debilitated, dispirited, lachrymose, *sleepiness* during the day, but not every day; at times she can sleep the whole day; shivering; sometimes has pains in shoulder and knee. The limbs fail to support at times on account of *weakness of the knees*; thirst; also tightness in the chest during the last few days. Could not bear *Quinine*. Prescribed: *Natrum mur.* 30th, eight powders, mornings and evenings the fourth part of a solution of a powder in water.

September 20th: The fever left her after the second powder; she then took, as directed, one powder every seventh evening. September 18th: The fever returned. *Chill began in the feet, and from there spread over the whole body*. Drawing and jerking during chill, so that she "scarcely could stay in bed, then terrible heat," and violent pains in both hypochonders, with drawing up to the shoulder. Paroxysms from 12 M. till 9 P. M. Perspiration after the heat. The pains in left hypochonder do not leave even in the apyrexia; pain increased on taking deep breath. Some palpitation of the heart during paroxysm; has the peculiarity of having *thirst* during chill (not during the heat) and after perspiration. Prescribed: *Sulphur* 30th, six powders, one every second day.

October 3d: Patient called herself; three days ago she took the

last medicine. Fever left her entirely after the first day. But, now, another picture. I gleaned the following antecedents: Patient had suffered a great deal of *headache* when a child; in the forehead *while sitting in school*, as also during *gymnastic exercises*; also, *in the morning when awaking*, at times accompanied by *vomiting*. *Sultry air and fat food* always disagreed with her; later on she was inclined to *congestion of the head*, and *cutting pains in the abdomen* for one day before and on the first day after menses; *perspiration*, especially in the *armpit, between the scapulae* and at the *vulva*. At present has palpitation of the heart on awaking, and on sitting gets cold feet and heat in the head. A few doses of *Sepia* 30th set her to rights within a few weeks, and I satisfied myself by repeated visits of her entire recovery.

I mentioned above that her *having thirst during chill was peculiar*; this symptom is peculiar to *Sepia* but not to *Sulphur*, which has, according to Bœnninghâusen, thirstlessness during chill or thirst, succeeding to heat. Did the *Sepia* sickness of the patient perhaps assert itself? if so the exhibition of both remedies was justified. For we find the symptom "chill, ascending from the feet upwards," under *Sulphur*; but *not* under *Sepia*.

CASE 7. Henry F. afflicted for over a year, with *frontal headache* in the *morning on awaking*, and on *sitting in school*. Has also helminthiasis. The mother is also troubled with headache. Prescribed: *Sepia* 200 (Lehrmann) one dose.

May 2d: Has had headache only three times. Prescribed: *Placebo*. Did not see patient again until August 19, 1891, or for over two and a half years; again afflicted with *headache* for three weeks, especially while at *school*, more frequently during the first hour, and sometimes on *awaking*. Appetite good, but *fat food* is *repugnant*. Helminthiasis is no longer observed. Prescribed: *Sepia* 200th. Cases like the preceding have come up in great numbers. In a majority heredity could be shown, even though the *Sepia* sickness was demonstrated in another form. In such cases my advice is to use high potencies, but more especially with children, and in cases where morbid products have not yet been formed. Their action is decidedly more lasting than that of the lower potencies.

CASE 8. H. (wife of a shoemaker), æt. 22, passed through a pneumonia while a child; otherwise was never sick. Consulted me on July 7, 1890, and I learned the following: Was attacked by fever five days after her confinement, which occurred at end of November last; the fever still persists. It will often come on for two weeks in succession, every day, and then stay away for one or two weeks. The fever commences in the forenoon; at

first there is chill for several hours, accompanied by intense thirst; succeeded, if she stays in bed, by headache and perspiration; if she gets up there is little heat and no perspiration. During dry heat and following perspiration the thirst continues. In the apyrexia the following conditions are present: Diarrhœa, sound, painless sleep; on awakening feels drowsy, unrefreshed; dry tongue, which is at times sore. Rye bread, fats and sour things are distasteful; feels best in the open air, in sultry, stormy weather she feels tired and exhausted; cannot bear protracted sitting. *Quinine* was taken without benefit. Prescribed: *Sepia* 30th, ten powders, each one to be taken in water during two days.

August 27: The fever was weakened at once; only traces of it were observed, so on 23d and 24th of August slight chill in the evening, without thirst, and then some little heat in the cheeks. Menses are suppressed; considerable fluor albus. She still feels better in the open air. Fat food is still repugnant. Feels poorly during forenoon; great weakness in the limbs; feels better towards evening. Mental condition satisfactory. Prescribed: *Natrum mur.** 30th and *Sepia* 30th in alternation, one powder to be taken every fourth evening.

October 14th: No trace of fever left, but weakness in the legs and pain in the legs while walking. Is easily fatigued. *Stiffness of the limbs* on rising in the morning out of bed, or from sitting; sleeps on left side because sleeping on right side is uncomfortable; East wind is disagreeable. Prescribed: *Causticum* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening. She was dismissed with the request to call again if above symptoms persisted. She never called.

The choice of *Sepia* corresponds rather to the fever symptoms than to those of the apyrexia. The complex of symptoms of the latter are nothing but the expression of the constitutional disease which lay at the bottom of the whole, and the fever symptoms are but another manifestation of the same cause. The continuation of the gastric symptoms showed that *Sepia* alone was not sufficient, and not until *Natrum mur.* was given in addition did these symptoms cease. Feeling better towards evening indicated *Natrum mur.*, while *Sepia* generally has amelioration in the afternoon and aggravation in the morning, forenoon and evening. With the exception of sleepiness, aggravation in the evening occurs but seldom in *Natrum mur.* The simultaneous use of both remedies is not incompatible with true science, provided that sufficient indications are manifested for both. We have a

**Natrum mur.* has as much as *Sepia* aggravation from fat food.

series of remedies which supplement each other in their effects in the individual, and for the simple reasons that "two sicknesses" may take possession at the same time of an individual. A supplementation in its true sense does therefore not obtain, but each remedy covers a territory peculiar to itself. Both of these remedies, *Sepia* and *Natrum mur.*, have spheres of action which are far enough apart indeed, inasmuch as *Sepia* is an anti-psoricum, and *Natrum mur.* an anti-malarial remedy, but both of these affections may be found simultaneously in one and the same individual. There are no two other remedies which I give more frequently in alternation than *Sepia* and *Natrum mur.*

CASE 9. J., attorney's clerk, æt. 22, consulted me on May 7, 1890. Has been afflicted for a number of years with an herpetic eruption on the backs of both hands. Subject to profuse perspiration following slight exertion. Prescribed: *Sepia* 200th (Lehrmann) three powders; dissolve each powder in water and take mornings and evenings the fourth part of the solution. After taking the powders cease medicine.

March 22d: Considerable amelioration; proneness to perspiration lessened; on May 7th barely a trace remains. *Sac. lac.* for several weeks. No remedy has proved more successful in my hands against chronic eruptions of the skin of back of the hand than *Sepia*, and in addition *Sulphur* or *Calcarea* is needed in but few cases.

CASE 10. Mrs. D., farmer's wife, æt. 43, robust woman, consulted me on November 6, 1889. Had suffered a good deal formerly with nervous headache, especially in the commencement of the menses. These ceased several weeks ago, and since then she suffers with a violent burning of the skin, which appears suddenly here and there, especially on the scalp and on the vulva. An eczema has formed there which never wholly disappears. Was troubled with diarrhœa all of last summer. Always felt better on moving around than when sitting. She received six powders of *Sepia* 30th, one to be taken every evening. Did not call again until August 15, 1890. Felt first rate during the time; the burning and the eczema had been entirely relieved. Now she is troubled with an eczema of the face, neck and back, violent burning coming on suddenly, morning diarrhœa, dry skin; has often fluor albus and some headache; better by moving about. Fat meat she cannot bear, but can eat bacon. Received six more powders of *Sepia* 30th, and soon ceased treatment as her troubles had ceased. The alternation of differing manifestations of disease is nothing new to us Homœopaths. The old school takes such occurrences easy by simply dubbing

each a new disease. The sufferance of bacon, in this instance, and intolerance of fat meat, is one of the many variations frequently found in nature.

CASE 11. Miss G., æt. 17, consulted me on July 2, 1890. Two years ago, she said, she was afflicted with anæmia, and since then had not been in good health. She complains of erratic pains in the right chest, now here, now there; the pains appear while sitting still. Flying heat in the face, nocturnal sweats, cough evenings, after retiring and on awaking; has also headache on awaking in the morning. Functions regular, as well as the menses; cannot bear close air in the room. Examination revealed extensive pleuritic exudation in right chest in the linea axillaris and surroundings. Prescribed: *Sepia* 3 cent. mornings and evenings, and in addition *Sepia* 30th every seventh evening.

September 3d. Considerable improvement of general condition; no headache of late; the erratic pains in the chest have ceased; feels equally well in the room as in the open air. Still has flushes of heat, menses ceased twelve weeks ago; pleuritic exudation reduced to a small remnant. Continued the remedy.

December 5th: A slight relapse; pains same as before; stitches in the right chest; cannot lie on the right side at night. Under these circumstances I was forced to the conclusion that *Sepia* was not sufficient in this case, and so gave *Sulphur* 3d, mornings and evenings. On February 27, 1891, I received word that patient had been entirely well, until she caught a fresh cold, when the chest pains returned, but were on the left side now, stitches in the ribs and toward the shoulders, cough at night and night sweats. *Sulphur* 3d removed these symptoms in a few days. The father of the patient received *Sulphur* from me formerly, with good results.

The relationship between *Sulphur* and *Sepia* is very apparent. How often have I experienced that of two children one needed *Sulphur*, and the other *Sepia* in similar ailments. The wandering gout-like pains are a prominent symptom of *Sepia*. These may show themselves from time to time for years ere a pleuritic exudation supervenes. It would therefore be folly to connect them with the exudation or with the "inflammation" in any manner. It is a totally false view to regard the symptoms of a disease *nolens volens* as depending on an existing anatomical lesion, as if the latter had dropped down from heaven, and its presence had occasioned the whole symptom complex. The most prominent factor is the constitutional disease. This produces the sickness and the symptoms. As a matter of course, epidemic diseases or those occasioned by colds are not included

in this class. And as to the pleurisy, it is within my experience, more often the result of a constitutional disease than the consequence of a cold, habitual pleurisies are at least as frequent as habitual pneumonias; both are generally symptoms of the "psora;" the former is however much more dangerous in frequent repetitions than the pneumonia. If old and experienced physicians maintain that Homœopathy can not prevail much against pleurisy, it may be explained thus: That this affection always has been considered to be an acute disease, and for this reason the *amnesis anamnesis* is often ignored; in fact individualization is not sufficiently practiced. If any one should miss in this case a fuller description of the extent of the exudation, I would but state, that, given the right medicine, it matters little whether it is a few inches more or less (as little as if in fever a few degrees, more or less are stated) I never took the trouble to accurately measure its extent.

CASE 12. Mrs. J., æt. 31, well nourished, brunette, was successfully treated by me with *Sepia* three years before, for fluor albus. She now seeks relief, August 20, 1890, for an abdominal catarrh, which has persisted for over a year. It begins with the dawn of day, and is preceded by pain in the bowels. Suffers sometimes with a nervous headache, especially after mental excitement. On awaking feels drowsy and low spirited; feels better on moving than while sitting still. Aggravation by sultry condition of the air and before commencement of menses. Prescribed: *Sepia* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening.

On January 20, 1891, she came again. The diarrhœa, which had long ceased, had reappeared a few days ago; has headache, one-sided, stitches in the temples, now in the right then in the left. The diarrhœa comes on in the morning at 4 and then at 9:30 o'clock; then ceases during the day. Gave again *Sepia* 30th in same way as before. She did not call again until yesterday, August 29th, with selfsame complaint. Headache slight, diarrhœa, lasting from 4 A. M. till noon; it then ceases. Dismissed her with the same remedy, and the direction to call again when the medicine is used up. I shall then give her the same remedy in a higher potency and at longer intervals.

CASE 13. A daughter of carpenter B., æt. 16, consulted me on August 9, 1891. Was formerly in very good health. She suffered, as she thought, from poisoning of the blood; this was occasioned by a wound in the right hand, and for which it had been incised several times. About ten or twelve days ago rapidly diminishing sight of the left eye occurred. Examination of the eye with the eye-mirror disclosed no anomaly, but small spots were said

to have formed, but these the writer sought for in vain. Dropping in *Atropin* solution gave no result. I must add that gray threads obscured the field of vision. Though sight rapidly diminished there was neither photophobia nor vertigo. As to the constitution of the patient little could be said. All functions were normal; patient was troubled with sleepiness during daytime while sitting; sitting could hardly be tolerated; there was much desire for fresh air; very little exertion readily produced copious perspiration. Treatment: *Sepia* 3d cent. in water, a teaspoonful every three hours. August 15: Sight improved; the threads before the eyes gone; continued the medicine twice a day. September 2d: Vision restored, excepting a slight haze when looking at a great distance. As no further improvement could be expected from *Sepia*, gave *Ruta* 6 cent.; have not heard of the case since. Farrington recommends *Sepia* for asthenopia.

CASE 14. Miss D., æt. 25, consulted me on November 13, 1886. She had suffered for two years from eczema on the backs of both hands, extending up to the elbows; experiences flying heat on both exterior ears, horripilation. Prescribed: *Sepia* 6th cent., one powder to be taken every seventh day. Did not call again until September 16, 1890. The eczema, long since cured, returned about five weeks before that date. Same prescription. August 10, 1891. Patient was recently confined, and the eczema, which had rapidly vanished before, returned.

Cases like the last one come before us physicians every day. If this patient had not so prematurely discontinued her visits I would have given her higher potencies of the same remedy at longer intervals. I have potentized myself a large number of remedies to the 40th and 50th potency, and have seen very good results from the administration of three successive higher potencies.

An old rule says, "Don't give a second dose until the first has ceased to act." This rule is much easier made than followed. In the present case, at what time had that remedy ceased to act? After the single symptoms had been cured? or, more properly, when the whole morbid condition had been done away with? But how can we tell? There is no other way than to leave it to the tact and experience of the physician. Whenever organic disturbances are present double caution is called for. Such a condition may still prevail after all symptoms that troubled the patient have vanished. In such cases it is a good plan to gradually descend in the scale of potencies.

CASE 15. Carpenter G., æt. 22, consulted me January 27, 1890. He went through an inunction (of Mercurial ointment) cure, for

an attack of Lues, some fifteen months before. Previous to this was quite healthy. Lately he noticed a swelling of the cervical glands. Complains of scratching in the throat, which is somewhat reddened; there are but few granulations and no ulcerations. In the morning, after a good night's rest, feels always out of sorts, is sleepy, with pain in the head and flickering before the eyes. After slight exertion is bathed in perspiration, but feels best when taking moderate exercise. All foods agree excepting fat. Functions tolerably normal. Prescribed *Sepia* 30th cent., six powders, one to be taken every seventh evening.

March 1: General condition better on every point, as also the local trouble. Scratching in throat almost gone; on awakening in the morning feels much brighter than formerly. Has twice had epistaxis, blood dark (has bled repeatedly before this attack of Lues); for seven days he had red spots on the body, without itching; these are now gone. The swelling of cervical glands almost gone.

April 12th: Feels first-rate; had no more of these spots. On getting up in the morning feels stiff in the fingers; much mucus in the throat. At times bitter taste, small vesicles on the tongue, bad smelling urine. In consideration of the preceding inunction cure I prescribed *Nitric acid* 30th six powders, one to be taken every seventh day.

May 24th: Has still much mucus in mouth and throat, urine smells bad, and is turbid; sleepiness especially after awaking, feels limp and dejected. Gave *Phosphoric acid* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening.

July 5: Feels first-rate, urine normal, vesicles on tongue gone, very little mucus. Five or six days ago had a total loss of appetite, with bad taste in mouth. Gave *Pulsatilla* in alteration with *Phosphoric acid*, which speedily completed the cure. Patient could not describe the exact symptoms of secondary syphilis which preceded the inunction cure. It seems very probable that, in doubt as to a proper diagnosis, they put him, "for precaution's sake," through an inunction cure. This was a case of hydrargyriosis, and not of syphilis.

However, I wish to emphasize that the symptoms preceding the infection determined my selection of *Sepia*. In the majority of cases of syphilis as well as of hydrargyriosis we have to select the remedy corresponding to the totality or to the general constitution. *Mercury* will be found to be but rarely indicated, sometimes, of a fact, as antidote to the *Quicksilver* used before, but then only in high potency and where the presenting symptoms indicate it.

CASE 16. Taylor F. consulted me on October 12, 1888. Has formerly had gonorrhœa and chancre, which had been cured on Homœopathic medications. Has been troubled for the last seven weeks with headache in the forehead, which sets in some time after dinner, at other times towards 6 o'clock, accompanied by vertigo. Is filled up after eating very little; sleepy during the days; lays on his back, while asleep, without a pillow. Urine clear as water with a very bad smell, at times becoming turbid on standing. Great lassitude in the legs. Last night the gonorrhœa came back. Strenuously maintains that there is no recent infection. Gave *Acidum phos.* 10th, six powders, one to be taken every seventh evening.

Patient did not come back until April 25, 1889; he says he felt quite well during that time, but lately experiences great weakness in his legs, which he feels less on moderate exercise than while sitting; in the morning feels unrefreshed and sleepy. Urine clear like water. Gave *Sepia* 30th, every seventh evening one dose.

May 29th: Decided improvement in every direction, but not entirely well. *Sepia* continued. January 9th: He called again. About the same time he noticed that fogs had a bad influence on his condition; again *Sepia* 30th, and on September 2d one dose of *Sepia* 200th. His mental condition was still dejected. He finally called again in March, 1891. He added to preceding symptoms that the weakness in his legs was less felt when stretched out on his back. This symptom is not found in *Sepia* but in *Natrum mur.* I prescribed the latter to be taken in alternation with *Sepia*. At last the desired result was attained; his mental state became as cheerful as ever; the man was cured.

CASE 17. R., laborer, æt. 31 years, consulted me on January 3, 1890. As a child, had "a sort of dropsy." Since February 22d he has been under medical treatment, suffering, so said his doctor, from kidney trouble. Has œdema of the lower extremities; urine contains much albumen. For a long time, and long before he was taken sick, has suffered from headache, with which he often awakens in the morning, and which sometimes passes away during the day. His stomach is in good order; can eat anything. Light labor agrees better than sitting. Very feeble. Prescribed *Sepia* 3d, morning and evening, and in addition one dose *Sepia* 30th every seventh evening. January 27th: Considerably better; headache is less; feels stronger; the œdema in the lower limbs is gone. *Sepia* continued. February 17th: Feels well, but headache will come on for a few days from time to time. Worse in wet weather. Urine clear as water, with not a

trace of albumen. *Sulphur* 30th made no change; the feet were swelled at times (œdema?); tearing headache; wanders from place to place. Gave *Zincum* 30th, one dose every seventh evening. May 3d: Better; only traces of headache left; urine more yellowish. Received six more powders of *Zincum* with direction to call in case he should be ailing again. Have not seen him since. I gave *Sepia* 3d on account of the oft-stated reason, *i. e.*, to concentrate, so to say, its action on a particular organ—the kidneys.

CASE 18. Mr. K., house carpenter, æt. 36, robust, was always healthy, consulted me because of a left-sided sciatica which troubled him since last fall, with but few interruptions, all winter; the pain is situated in the left instep. The drawing pain is here, then there, changing location rapidly. Aggravation immediately on retiring and on lying in bed, compelling him to get up and walk several times at night. To sit still is unbearable, least of all after ceasing from work. Perspiration on the least exertion. Feels sleepy and fatigued on awakening in the morning. Prescribed: *Sepia* 3 cent., mornings and evenings.

May 8th: Improvement sets in on the second day, yet he still feels the painful parts. Prescribed: *Sepia* 30th, six powders, one to be taken every seventh evening.

October 5th: Patient came again. The same old story. Thinking he was cured he ceased to come after the pains desisted. But eight days ago the old trouble came back, in a slight measure, it is true, but with increasing intensity. Prescribed: *Sepia* 30th again. The indications for this remedy were precisely the same. The differentiation between it and *Sulphur* is that with the latter pains increase from the warmth of the feather bed, while with *Sepia* the quiet repose brings on an aggravation.

CASE 19. D., mariner, æt. 46, unmarried, consulted me on March 6, 1891. From his 18th year he has been troubled at times with sciatica of the left side; also painless swelling of inguinal glands. Could not tell when the swelling first existed. He states that he had connection in November of last year, and since then there was no exposure to infection. His sciatica came on with every cold; is always better from continued motion; has now contracted a fresh cold. Prone to profuse perspiration, which explains the frequent colds. On awakening in the morning feels dull, dejected, nausea, dull headache; no diminution of strength; stiffness on getting up from a seat. Thunderstorms make him uncomfortable. An inspection disclosed an indurated chancre on left side of gland. Prescribed: *Sepia* 30th, six powders, one each seventh evening.

March 26th: General condition decidedly better; chancre soft, with tendency to heal. Medicine continued. On April 14th he presented himself cured. According to my conviction this was not a case of syphilis, but of chancre on a "psoric" diathesis. No further symptoms of syphilis became apparent. I would yet remark that some time after the action of *Sepia* was established painless pustules came out on the hairy scalp. Why did I not give *Mercury*? Because there was no indication for it. The remedy, which was constitutionally indicated, also made away with the later acquired local disease.

CASE 20. Miss R., a robust girl, æt. 19, always subject to headaches. On April 26th she consulted me on account of a circumscribed cellular induration on the left lower thigh of the size of the palm of a hand, which persisted for some time. It was painless and resisted massage treatment. Accompanying it she had flying heat of the face, fluor albus and cutting abdominal pains preceding the menses. Remarkably dry skin; sultry air is the more depressing as she cannot perspire. Aversion to fat food, which cannot be digested; longing for sour things. Her father is afflicted with hæmorrhoids. Prescribed: *Sepia* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening:

May 25th: The induration softer, general condition better, her ill humor worse; she is changeable, at times cheerful as if nothing ailed her. Short breath, sleepiness in forenoon, feet are swollen; but no œdema in the evenings. Prescribed: *Natrum mur.* 30th in alternation with *Sepia*, one powder every fourth evening.

July 17th: The induration disappeared long ago. She now complains of violent fleeting pains in left chest, sometimes for twenty-four hours at a time; cannot lie on left side, especially when pains are bad; vertigo; fog before the eyes; cannot bear wind; very easily frightened; apprehensive during a thunderstorm, goes to bed then; night sweats while sleeping. Prescribed: *Phosphor.* 30th in alternation with *Sepia* 30th. August 30th: All the described conditions have been cured. The rest need not be considered, but I will state that *Graphites* 30th completed the cure, but that remedy had to be repeated in May, 1891.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL.

Dear Sirs: Please to send me another bottle of *Tincture of the Saw Palmetto*. I gave the small remnant left in my last bottle to a

gentleman in the canton of Grauhünden, and he writes to me that this remedy has cured him of an old urinary ailment consequent upon a chronic affection of the prostate gland; but he wants to keep the remedy on hand at any price.

I will remit amount when renewing my subscription for the RECORDER.

Yours truly,

H. BRÜCKER, M. D.

Basle, Nov. 14, 1891.

HOMŒOPATHY IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL.

Gentlemen: You will perhaps be interested to hear that Homœopathy is beginning to be known and appreciated in this part of South India, even in the face of Allopathy, patronized by government, and that myself and a few other friends are trying all means in our power for the dissemination and promotion of the cause of Homœopathy. The system is doing considerable good here among the suffering sick. As we are working single-handed, assistance for the supply of medicine and medical books is sorely needed. As I want to subscribe next year for a suitable Homœopathic journal, containing only clinical cases, successfully treated by Homœopathy, will you kindly send me specimen copies of any such journals, and also a copy of your book catalogue, price list of medicines, etc., and oblige,

Yours truly,

BHARAWAJ SEVA RAU,

Homœopathic Practitioner.

Mangalore (Madras Pres.), India, Nov. 1, 1891.

MEZEREUM.

FOR THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Mezereum 3x. has cured a case of salt rheum in a young man 17 years of age who has been afflicted ever since he can remember. It never troubled him in summer, but as soon as the cold weather came in the fall his face, neck, hands and forearm would break out and continue to be sore until the warm weather came again—in spite of the best treatment of the old school medicines.

H. B. ESMOND, M. D.

Houlton, Maine.

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL.

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find two dollars, for which please have the kindness to send me a bottle of *Sabal Serrul.* (Saw Palmetto), as prepared by you. While in Arizona, over a year ago, I sent to you for a sample of Saw Palmetto, which I had then never used. The bottle you then sent me I prescribed and used with very good satisfaction. Since my return to Ogden I have obtained two bottles from other sources, and the results have been very unsatisfactory; the medicine not only giving no favorable results, but actually producing injury to the stomach; vomiting, with extensive gastric irritation following. The medicine has not the same appearance; it is green in water and very nauseating to taste.

If you have any literature relative to the article please send me something by which I may learn more of its physiological effects.

I have forgotten the amount I sent before; if that which I send is not sufficient I will correct when I receive statement. Please send by express at once and oblige,

Yours very truly,

O. B. ADAMS, M. D.

Ogden, Utah, November 30, 1891.

THE LAW.

There is a law higher, broader, more readily acknowledged by all than *similia similibus*.

1. Every living thing strengthens (invigorates, corroborates) itself against disturbing influences. If the disturbing attack is not too powerful, the living one may perfectly react or even rise to higher vitality; *e. g.*, growth by exercise. Immunity against disease caused by continued exposure, by once suffering the disease or a similar, and by Homœopathic prophylaxis, also by occasional or even frequent hardening against cold, heat, alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, etc.

2. The general truth extends to or includes Homœopathic and Idiopathic medication.

3. Experience suggests, *proves*, that the law extends in drugs to the attenuated (spiritualized (?) potentized, etherialized, hyper-etherialized) disturber.

Does every substance have its specific force or forces as real as the magnetic, the crystalizing, the vital-formative of the seed or ovum?

N. B.—Almost every scientific physician, rightly approached, acknowledges, yes, affirms, the great law stated in the beginning, which includes and necessitated the *similia similibus*.

J. P. HUNTING.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1891.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

LAMENESS OF THE SHOULDER.—A Jewish business man brought his lean old gelding, the left shoulder of which was lame, which showed itself in the following singular manner: While the point of his withers seemed to be depressed, he dragged his foreleg, with evident pain and with much difficulty, in an outward semicircle forward, and limps with a marked raising and lowering of his head. The shoulder showed no unusual warmth or swelling. No particular cause could be ascertained, the owner stating that only a slight lameness was observed the day before. Evidently an overstretching of the muscles surrounding the shoulder had taken place, and I had to prognosticate a tardy recovery. A strict obedience to my directions I enjoined as indispensable to a cure. I prescribed *Arnica* 3d twice a day, 5 drops on some soft bread, and dilute tincture of *Arnica* root to be rubbed all over the shoulder blade four times a day. I held out no prospect of improvement under two weeks. I was very much astonished, on passing the owner's premises a few days later, to see the horse hitched up, and began to expostulate with the man for disobeying my orders, when he assured me that the horse was no longer lame, a fact of which I then convinced myself.

A similar complaint of the right shoulder, but so severe that the one-year-old foal hopped about on three legs, was also cured, soon after, by *Arnica* similarly applied, but it took six weeks to effect a cure.—*Dr. Böhme, of Súrány, in Pop. Hom. Ztg., Vol. VII., No. 10.*

RETAINED PLACENTA.—A mare was troubled with a retained placenta, succeeding an otherwise normal birth, but a few doses of *Apis* 3 soon remedied the matter and the mare made a quick recovery. This same mare had been similarly troubled in the preceding foaling, and an old school colleague laboriously exfoliated the placenta, resulting in a dangerous and tedious attack of sickness, and remarking, at the time, that in such cases internal medication was of no avail. Hence my great satisfaction at above result.—*Ibid.*

INDURATION OF THE SEMINAL DUCTS.—Nonius, a 5-year-old stallion, was castrated on April 20th. Soon after the operation the bag and sheath became very much swollen, but a suitable diet and much motion soon brought it to termination after sup-

puration had set in, so that within two weeks the gelding could be hitched up. About May 15th his appetite seemed to be impaired, and at times a painful drawing up of left hind leg was observed, and he commenced going lame. An examination disclosed a high-grade thickening and inflammation of the seminal ducts of the left side, a slight pressure occasioning much pain. The castration wounds nearly closed, secreted very little of a yellowish serous fluid. An inunction with 10 grains of *Mercur. sol. 2x* in about 2 ounces of glycerine twice a day, speedily cured the swelling, lameness and pains within a week, so that by May 25th the horse could be worked again.

Mercury effected an almost complete resolution of the thickened seminal ducts and membranes. Very likely the inward use of this remedy would have produced the same result, but it is problematical if in so short a time.—*Dr. Böhme, of Surány, in Pop. Hom. Ztg., Vol. VII., No. 10.*

SORE EYES.—A fifteen-year-old stallion showed symptoms of a rheumatic inflammation of both eyes on June 9th. The horse seemed dejected, let his head hang, had profuse lachrymation, with great photophobia and pains; tried to keep eyelids shut to prevent their examination. The cornea was as if covered with a grayish haze; the white of the eye, especially in the corners, was injected. Received twice a day a dose of *Murcur. sol. H. 3d*, with short rations, but in spite of that the patient evinced a terrible itching in the eye and tried to rub it constantly, no matter how shortly tied, against some hard substance, and this for eight days. This intolerable itching pointed to *Sulphuris tinctura*, the 3d potency of which speedily gave relief after the second dose, and the whole trouble was cured within a week after and stayed cured.—*Dr. Böhme, of Surány, Pop. Hom. Ztg., Vol. VII., No. 10.*

BOOK NOTICES.

Cosmetics. A treatise for Physicians and Pharmacists. By Dr. Heinrich Paschkis, Docent at the University of Vienna. New York, 1891. William Wood & Co. 210 pp. 8vo. Paper, \$1.50.

A book that, perhaps, fills a long felt want. At any rate it gives a most full description of all sorts of external applications

for all sorts of purposes—for the skin, hair, nails, teeth, etc. Its ample and well-filled pages contain enough recipes for cosmetics, washes, etc., to fit out a whole world of proprietary articles. Taken as a whole, the book is not only of considerable value, but is also quite interesting to the lover of odd things.

Pocket Medical Dictionary for the use of Students of Medicine, containing Ten Thousand Words, including all the Essential Terms used in Medicine and the Allied Sciences. By Ch. Gatchell, M. D., Professor in the University of Michigan. Chicago, 1891. 303 pages, flexible morocco, \$2.00.

This handsome little book is a duplicate, so far as size, paper and binding are concerned, of the author's well-known "*Key-notes*" It is small enough to slip into the breast pocket of a coat, yet contains ten thousand words with definitions. An appendix of seven pages of "chill and fever temperature," "metric system of weights and measures," and on poisons and their antidotes, complete the book. While abridged dictionaries like this will not take the place of the unabridged sort, nevertheless where the two are in a library the smaller one will be referred to much oftener than the larger one. These small medical dictionaries are a very great convenience. For instance, a learned gentleman writes "ulaemorrhagia," and the reader, perhaps, doesn't catch the meaning; then is the time that the little dictionary comes in handy to pick up without trouble, and read "bleeding of the gums." There are several words in Dr. Gatchell's book whose definition might be improved. They all belong in the same category. Here is a specimen: "SULPHONAL. Diethyl sulphon—dimethyl—methan. A hypnotic." Now it seems to us that a better definition would be, "A proprietary remedy; composition unknown."

Essentials of Bacteriology: Being a Concise and Systematic Introduction to the Study of Micro-organisms for the use of Students and Practitioners. By M. V. Ball, M. D. With seventy-seven illustrations, some in colors. W. B. Saunders, 1891. 159 pages, 12mo., cloth, \$1.00.

If any one wants to read up on our small inhabitants, the "bacteria," which is Englished Greek for "little staff," this neat little volume will afford them an opportunity. The author, Dr. Ball, was Resident of the German Hospital, Philadelphia, and Assistant in Microscopy at the Niagara University of Buffalo. If these little "rods" are the cause of all our physical ills then, certainly, the study of them ranks the highest of any.

branch of the medical art, *but* are they? One mortal, we wot of, doesn't believe they are the *cause* of anything but are solely *effects*—as much so as the maggots in a dead horse. There is at least one good that may result from all the study of the minutiae of nature, namely, a respect for the small things in the general make up and, sequentially, an acknowledgment of the power and propriety of the Homœopathic dosage. If disease finds its beginning in the atom (the atom is that peculiar thing in matter which, when divided, ceases to be) why is it not common sense to fight it with its like as to size—drug atoms or, in other words, the potentized drug?

WE have received a copy of Postmaster General Wanamaker's annual report. It is a very interesting report, as pub. doc.'s go, and contains many most sensible suggestions to the public. Among these is the advantages of private houses having letter boxes at their doors. If each house had a box the saving in time of delivery of the mail would be very great, besides saving the inmates of the house a trip to the front door every time the carrier delivers a circular. Get a front-door letter box.

THE *American Homœopathist* has come out as a semi-monthly of twenty-four pages. The principal purpose of the change "is to bring the current medical *news* to the busy doctor a fortnight earlier than formerly." Dr. Frank Kraft, Cleveland, Ohio, continues editor, and no doubt will give the semi-monthly the same distinctive spice that flavored the monthly.

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has published a pamphlet, by Dr. E. M. Hale, author of the famous "New Remedies," etc., on "Ilex Cassine, The Aboriginal North American Tea: Its History, Distribution and Use Among the Native North American Indians."

AMONG the pamphlets received is a handsome one, "Addresses and Essays," by G. Frank Lydston, M. D. It consists of seven papers on various medical topics.

WE acknowledge receipt of "The Physician's Visiting List" for 1892, published by P. Blackiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia.

"All Around the Year," a calendar from Lee & Shepherd, is perhaps the most delicately artistic of the '92 crop.

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ACCORDING to our usual custom we inclose in all of the numbers of this issue of the RECORDER subscription blanks or, rather, the binder does it for us. These blanks are not "bills" but mere conveniences to subscribers and those who may subscribe. This explanation is made to forestall those who having paid their subscription for this year may otherwise write and ask "What is meant by this bill?"

ANOTHER large edition of the RECORDER goes out this month. Now, gentle reader, and non-subscriber, to whom a copy may be sent, you have no need to "refuse" the copy sent you, or to write the publishers: "I never subscribed for the journal." They know this without being told and have sent you the copy in the hopes that you *may* become a subscriber. If you do not chose to send in a dollar and be put on the regular list why, no harm has been done. Take the copy as a complimentary one or, if you will not even do this, why, then "refuse." It may not be amiss here to state that the journal's subscription list is growing at a most satisfactory rate. The subscription price per year is \$1.00. The journal is published six times a year—on the 15th of January, March, and so on. Address subscriptions to the publishers, Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. D. N. RAY writes: "I am glad to see the article on *Blatta orientalis* in the September RECORDER. But there is a slight mistake on page 196, tenth line. 'Abnormal condition of the blood, it is efficacious' should read '*less* efficacious.'"

THE last number of the RECORDER contained a paper on *Sabul serralata*, by Dr. W. S. Millins, taken from the *American Homœopath*, in which an error, made by the *Homœopath*, was copied by the RECORDER. On page 262 of the latter journal, 17th line from the bottom of the page, it reads: "Reports decided increase in glandular enlargement, and renewed sexual activity." The correct reading is, "Reports decided *decrease*," etc., which is quite another thing.

PERSONALS.

Dr. H. Whitworth has removed from Grand Rapids, Mich., to Dodge City, Kan.

H. P. Holmes has removed from Douglas Block to Boyd's New Theatre, Omaha.

Dr. H. H. Crippen, late assistant surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and of the Good Samaritan Hospital, has removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he will devote attention to the eye and ear.

Dr. Isaac Van Dusen has removed from 1543 to 1621 Vine street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Geo. W. Winterburn, at one time editor of *American Homœopathist*, and author of *Value of Vaccination*, has taken the editorial chair of the *Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pædiatrics*.

Dr. Rufus Choate has removed from Rockville, Md., to 3667 O street, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Geo. M. Ockford has removed from Lexington, Ky., to Ridgewood, N. J.

Dr. Chas. M. Thomas, of Philadelphia, announces that he will hereafter relinquish the practice of general surgery, and will devote his entire attention to the *diseases of the eye and ear*.

Dr. Geo. H. Quay, 106 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O., will hereafter devote himself to the medical and surgical diseases of the nose and throat.

About this time of the year publishers begin to stir up the delinquent subscriber. Please catch the hint and save some one the trouble and expense of writing out and sending a bill.

A graduate of the Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia, with European experience, desires position as assistant, with view to partnership, or eventually purchasing practice. Address, etc., A. B., care of Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Run through the New Condensed Catalogue up front in this journal. It will be handy when looking for books on special topics.

Some people say the grip is the devil.

FOR SALE. A space like this, and in this place. Price is three dollars. The cash must be sent with the copy. It will be handy if you want to buy or sell. Address the publishers of the RECORDER.

The *Homœopathic Envoy* is supplied to physicians at about cost of printing and paper. It is a good and a *cheap* missionary. The price of a hundred copies mailed to as many addresses is very low. For terms, address E. P. Anshutz, P. O. Box 921, Philadelphia, Pa. (Its columns are open to *short* Homœopathic sermons.)

When Dr. Bradford's new Bibliography is out there will be a rummaging to hunt the forgotten worthies.

When you change your address please notify the RECORDER, and the new address will be published in this place. It keeps your quiescent friends informed of your whereabouts, and makes things generally more sociable.

The fresh and ripe *Sabal serrulata* berries are about the size of olives and of something the same color; the dried berries are black. You should get the tincture made from the *ripe*, not the *dried*, berries, to obtain the best results.

"Pretty busy?" asked Dr. —, of —, of his patient, an undertaker, with "grip." "Y-e-s," was the reply, with professional solemnity, "yes, very." "Many Homœopathic certificates?" Reluctantly, "No; very few."

If pokeberry anti-fat tablets will do what is claimed for them by so many, the fat man ought to give a sigh of profound satisfaction.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

VOL. VII. PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER, MAR., 1892. NO. 2.

DR. HALE ON STRYCHNIA, SABAL AND PHYTO-LACCA.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER:

In the January issue of the RECORDER. I read with great pleasure Dr. S. A. Jones' unique experience with *Strychnia*. It is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of that drug. I, too, had a graphic experience with *Strychnia*, which I would not care to repeat. I took, by mistake, about *one-fifth* of a grain of the *Valerianate of strychnia*. I passed through nearly the same experience as did Dr. Jones, during the first hour. It affected my legs first. I had the same waves of vertigo, the same trismus, but did not get as far as the clonic spasms, but I think I prevented them by adopting the following treatment:

First. I went to a quiet, dark room, laid down in bed, covered up warm and kept quiet.

Second. I took 15 drops of the Tincture of *Calabar bean*. At the end of an hour I felt so well that I tried to rise and walk, but felt a return of the same symptoms, when I took ten drops more, laid down and went to sleep, waking in two hours, without any return of the *Strychnia* symptoms.

A word about *Sabal serrulata*. During one of my winters in Florida, five years ago, I found out a good many curious facts about the effects of the berries. An old hunter asserted that they make a very intoxicating champagne. He made it in a rude way, in a barrel, adding a little molasses. It is a well-known fact that the "razor back" hogs of Florida, get quickly fat during the season of the ripe berries, and I was assured that they are violently libidinous at such times. It was then that I first heard of the use of the berries for hoarseness, cough and bronchitis. Simply eating the ripe berries acts in a curative manner, but the expressed oil, mixed with molasses candy, is much used. I ascertained that a drug firm in Savannah, Ga., made

a saccharated oil. I procured some, and used it successfully in coughs, pharyngitis, laryngitis, and other diseases of the respiratory passages. I observed that thin, emaciated patients rapidly gained weight under its use. Four years ago I wrote the first paper on *Sabal*. It was published in the *Medical Era*.

As to the discoverer of the "anti-fat" qualities of *Phytolacca berries*, I can certainly claim priority, for in my first edition of "New Remedies," published in 1858, I mentioned the observation that "birds who eat the berries become emaciated," and I then suggested that it be used for obesity. I also pointed out the similarity of *Phytolacca* to *Iodide of potassa*, and stated that the chemical analysis of the ashes of the plant showed a large percentage of pure *Potash*. I now use an inspissated extract of the juice of the berries, in doses of one or two grains three times a day, successfully.

E. M. HALE, M. D.

Chicago, Feb. 6, 1892.

P. S.—*Sabal* (*Saw palmetto*) is one of the drugs selected by the Bureau of Materia Medica of the American Institute, for investigation. Anything of value relating to the pathogenetic or clinical history of the drug, if sent to me, will be very thankfully received.

H.

SKOOKUM CHUCK.

We have many remedies brought to our notice in an empirical way, which soon lose their prominence, first because we have no provings, and second having no provings, clinical study is not close enough. When *Skookum chuck* was first written up, I began to use and watch its effects, that it might be possible to find its proper niche in practice. The following two cases will, I think, give an idea of the cases in which it may always be depended upon :

Case No. 1. A married woman of 40 years of age. History and present condition show a lithæmic diathesis. For years has never been free from eczematous troubles. At times suffers much from rheumatism, not infrequently, rheumatism disappears to be immediately followed by hordeoli upon eyelids. Has been treated long and faithfully by Allopaths, and now for some years by our own school. Prescribed *Skookum* 3x—one powder every 4 hours. Improvement was soon evident. Persisted in this treatment for three months, and now for two years patient has been perfectly well.

Case No. 2. Patient, married woman of about 26 years, comes to me with urine, sp. grav. 1.030, marked uric acid deposits, flushed face upon a yellowish background—so often seen in lithæmic cases. Much difficulty of digestion. Great dryness of skin, especially of scalp, with great trouble from falling out of hair—in short a thoroughly lithæmic case. *Skookum chuck* 3x every four hours. Satisfactory improvement. Has feared head will become entirely bald. Now no loss of hair, and a loss of the heated, congested feeling of face and head. In fact, a satisfactory recovery now of some weeks standing. These cases briefly stated ought to be of interest, in that they show it to be probable that we will find the sphere of action of *Skookum* to be in lithæmic cases, and for the treatment of these cases we have but a few clearly defined reliable remedies.

B. F. BAILEY, M. D.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 13, 1892.

DR. HELMUTH'S POEMS.

With the Pousse Café, being a collection of post-prandial verses. By Wm. Todd Helmuth, M. D. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. 1892.

Medicine is not disdained by the Muses, as the *Regimen Sanitatis Salernum* in its two hundred and forty editions amply testifieth. This poem hath such an antiquity that its authorship is as vague as that of the Iliad. "It represents;" says Daremberg, "a poetical cycle which first appears in the middle of the eleventh century, and terminates with the beginning of the fifteenth, and leaves no possibility of determining either the date or the origin of its successive interpolations, or any ability to decipher its first common foundation, since all verses which appear in the Salernian writings prior to the edition of Arnaldus de Villa Nova, are written in an impersonal style, and without name of either author or of work. Every one seems to have had a share in its production; and it is no one's work in particular, or rather it is the faithful echo of universal common sense in matters of hygiene." Dr. Ordronaux accepts the first line of the poem as evidence of its composite authorship.

Anglorum regi scribit Schola tota Salerni.

And how strangely syphilis and the spirit moved Hieronymus Fracastorius in the sixteenth century while he sang his sinister hymn to Venus—or was it rather a penitential psalm? Speaking of psalms reminds us that this very poem was Englished in 1686

by Nahum Tate, who, with Brady, translated the psalms that our ancestors piously sang through their noses—as the unfortunate syphilitic of those times could not—for want of that organ.

Later came Garth with his *Dispensary*—which envious critics declared he didn't write. A century after brought Darwin with his *Botanic Garden*: to some of which Miss Seward laid claim, but, unlike Goldsmith's beggar, did not have her claim allowed.

Of singing doctors who really wore the robe have we not Goldsmith? We stick to his doctorate, although Garrick did advise him to prescribe only for his enemies—good advice that to any "Regular!" And there is Akenside, and Armstrong, and Smollet, and Holmes; no; he isn't a doctor; "he only thinks he is." Let him pass for a Balaam, who, lacking an ass, made one of himself.

Here we are at Helmuth's door, and alas! we cannot ring the bell and hand him the laurel—he would laugh in our face and beckon us away. Even if, in that "after-dinner condition" which he advises, we had such a design, his motto—*valeat quantum valere potest*—is objurgatory thereof. He has, as Walt Whitman once told a Boston poet, the "little tinkle," but the lyre is far out of his reach: and our telling *him* this is superfluous. But we write it for the heathen who know not the shrine.

This little book will fare well in such "an after dinner condition" as is suggested by the design on its front cover. The glasses delineated are suspiciously indicative of Schlitz' beer and champagne; at least two of them; the largest of them puzzles the writer, who can speak of only the liquids with which he is familiar. [N. B.—This is *sarkastikul*, as the late A. Ward used to remark, and I emphasize the declaration lest the thirsty ones should get envious of a Michigan practice.] But be that third glass for whatsoever purpose it may, it isn't there *for nothing*, and we may be sure that it did its duty on occasion. In that mellow mood when no man can believe in Original Sin, and when, in the words of a Lord Chancellor of England, "hell is abolished, with costs," it is impossible to say if a rhymester's spavined Pegasus hath a limp in her pace; and if should one "see double" it is not easy to declare which horse is to blame. Then, then is the time to read "With the Pousse Café."

But there is yet a tenderer occasion, if, indeed, one can see the book through the tears, which are unrebuked because we are alone with the book and the dead. It has been the writer's ill-fortune to hear only one of these twenty-three poems read by its author. That was twenty years ago; not the poem of that title, but the hard fact—"O Time, you Thief!" Of those who then

listened to the jingling rhymes, how many have *gone over to the majority!* As we read this little book, suddenly its pages faded, and face after face pictured itself in memory. One face that beamed on that occasion as only it could beam, went from us only the other day. Dowling they called him who wore it; and he is gone, prematurely worn out, "expended in the service," as we phrased it in the army.

And this rhymer who sings *with the pousse café* was graduated in 1853; nearly forty years ago! Art snow-headed, old friend; art spectacled; art thick of hearing; art using the Œdipusian "three legs;" art longing for "the old familiar faces;" art listening for the voice?

O younger brood, who soon must take our places,
We see our shadows lengthening day by day,
And one by one the old familiar faces
No longer greet us *with the pousse café*.

It matters not how many new friends greet us,
How fresh the wit, how fit the festive lay,
When we remember those who used to meet us
To cheer the rhymer *with the pousse café*.

O mother dear, what is the old, old story
That used to win us from our fondest play?
Will some one tell it to us graybeards hoary
When next we gather *with the pousse café?*

It is a tale all radiant with pleasance—
"There are no tears there, it is always day,
And all our lost ones are gathered in His presence!"
So let them tell it *with the pousse café*.

—S. A. J.

A SENSATIONAL CASE.

EDITOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

I have a very strange case, upon which I desire information, and therefore take the liberty of sending a report to you, hoping that you will publish it in the RECORDER, so that it will have the very widest circulation, and that I may thereby be able to get some light upon what I conceive to be a most extraordinary case.

Mrs. B——, age 49. About eight years ago a pain suddenly struck the patient in the back of the left hand, and within five minutes a round tumor, half an inch in diameter formed and burst, or, as the patient expressed it, "exploded," the blood

flying as water would from a sudden break in an overdisted wate piper, leaving a lacerated wound one-fourth of an inch in length, from which blood flowed as from an ordinary incised wound, but with much more force, until the patient fainted. This is only a sample of what has occurred, more than a hundred times during the last eight years. These tumors have been from half an inch to three inches in diameter. The patient avers that one was larger than half of a large orange, and that when it "exploded" the blood was showered over the carpet for more than six feet around her.

Fifty or more of the these blood tumors have been on the left hand and forearm. Others on the right hand and arm, on the lower extremities, on the abdomen and vulva, in the mouth, under the tongue, within the œsophagus, stomach, vagina and uterus, and always attended by intense pain, which continues until the tumor bursts, which has always been within ten minutes, sometimes within three or four minutes. There is one scar three inches long, extending across the left fore-arm near the elbow. Another two inches, and ranging from that down to a quarter of an inch. The left hand and arm are almost covered with scars, nearly all of which are at right angles with the larger veins and arteries, and many of them are directly over large blood vessels, but no veins and no arteries of any considerable size have been ruptured.

The vessels forming the tumors seem to be the capillaries within and immediately beneath the skin, which is always broken entirely through, and the edges of the wound widely parted. The blood is usually more arterial than venous in appearance. Those wounds unite as readily as do ordinary incised wounds in healthy persons.

The entire skin and visible portions of mucous membranes appear pale and bloodless.

The hæmorrhage comes on at irregular intervals of a few days, weeks, or months.

The patient is still menstruating regularly, and there is no apparent connection between this and the appearance or formation of these blood tumors. When they form in the œsophagus or stomach, the blood is sometimes vomited up. At other times it passes per rectum; when in the vagina or uterus it rushes off in a flood.

The case has been in the hands of many physicians, and, as a matter of fact, has had much and varied treatment.

When I first saw the case I found unmistakable evidence of endocarditis, and as I think, disease of the semi-lunar valves of

the right side of the heart, with an aneurism of considerable size midway under the right clavicle, evidence of which has since disappeared.

The patient is five feet five inches high, well formed, and weighs about 125 pounds. She has had three attacks of hemiplegia preceded by sudden, sharp pain in the right side of the head, followed immediately by almost total blindness, and almost complete paralysis of the left hand and arm, foot and leg. This condition, however, has not lasted long, usually growing better from day to day, week to week; and ending within a few weeks, or a few months at most.

In the meantime she has had two attacks of anasarca, both of which readily yielded to treatment. Now I think that I know the cause of the dropsy and the paralysis, but I do not know the cause of these blood tumors followed, as they are, by the hæmorrhage. Therefore, I respectfully and earnestly appeal to the profession for information appertaining to this novel case, and will be thankful for any response by any member of the profession either privately, or through the press.

Respectfully

Santa Cruz, Cal.

M. S. McMAHAN, M. D.

EDITORS OF HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER :

On page 191, September number, 1891, *Medical Advance*, a lady traveler says that persons bitten by a rabid dog, an extract prepared from the liver of the same dog has frequently proved successful. It is her belief in the universal existence of this law.

Boericke & Tafel, in 1873, published a book, *Ophidians*, by Higgins. On page 227 is a description of the uses of serpent gall. I see no reason why the gall of the rabid dog might not be useful in hydrophobia. If a dog is surely known to be rabid, if the gall can be secured and prepared with sugar of milk or alcohol, the 3d cent. might be used on puppies to ascertain its effects; the 30th cent. might be used in hopeless cases of hydrophobia. It might effect a cure.

Yours sincerely,

DR. THOMAS YOUNG.

411 Twentieth Street, Columbus, Ohio.

EDITORS OF HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER :

A society has been formed in New York, known as the New York Homœopathic Materia Medica Society, with a large membership, including a majority of the prominent Homœopathic practitioners of this city.

The chief object of this Society is the collection and preservation of all verified symptoms from every Homœopathic periodical published in the world, and from members of the Society.

It is the intention of the Society to publish a complete report of these verified symptoms each month, giving due credit to all sources of information.

A few periodicals have already been donated to the Society for the above purpose, and we would respectfully solicit a donation of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER for the year 1892.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES VER NOOY, M. D.

New York, Jan. 15, 1892.

A VERIFICATION OF ARNICA (RADIX).

Occasion was afforded me recently to confirm a rather odd symptom of Arnica. I had been vainly endeavoring for a week or more to relieve a very obstinate facial neuralgia (left sided), in a lady who had suffered from an obscure spinal affection for many years, and was more or less subject to these attacks. The face was swollen, dark red, and very painful to touch. The pupils were dilated, and there was a bitter taste in the mouth; *cold nose*; was very excitable, and *worse* at night, so that she had been able to get but little sleep.

Everything that seemed at all indicated (electricity included), had been tried and had failed. The suffering was gradually growing worse, and finally a hypodermic of morphia was given, to give the patient a respite from the pain, and an opportunity for rest.

The following evening when about to leave, she exclaimed, "Just feel how *cold my nose is!*" Instantly that symptom from Hering's Materia Medica cards flashed across my mind—cold nose—*Arnica!* I immediately gave *Arnica radix* (following Hering's suggestion here, also), tincture in water, without, I must confess, expecting any great results.

Next morning the patient declared she had "slept all night," and was "so thankful" I had given her that "*Opium.*" So immediate and complete was the relief that it was with difficulty that I convinced her she had not had an opiate. The neuralgia has not returned, and the swelling and soreness disappeared in a few days.

Thinking this symptom might be of use to some other struggling Medico, I submit this experience with it to THE RECORDER.

LILLIAN A. DELL, M.D.

Kenosha, Wisconsin.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE FIVE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

The following statistics of the work of the Massachusetts Asylums for the Insane have been carefully compiled from the official reports of the several hospitals. They tell a story that, for the welfare of humanity, should be heard in every legislative hall in the country. For the benefit of readers who may not know the various hospitals named—the RECORDER'S public being a rather extended one—it may be stated here that at the Westborough Asylum the patients are under Homœopathic treatment, while at the other four the regular treatment prevails. In view of these figures, and also of similar figure from Middletown, Iona, and Fergus Falls, where the insane receive Homœopathic treatment, it may well be asked, not in a controversial or partizan spirit, but in the name of humanity, why should the insane in these other hospitals be deprived of the benefits of the superior treatment? This is a question for every citizen to ponder.

Here are the figures—

	Admitted.	Total No. Treated.		Discharged as						No. Discharged Recor- ered more than once during the Year.	Per cent. of recov- eries to		Per cent. of deaths to		HABITUAL DRUNK- ARDS, AS FOLLOWS:	
		No. Discharged.	Recovered.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Not Insane.	Died.	Readmitted.		No. Discharged.	Total No. treated	No. Discharged.	Total No. treated		
Worcester.	549	1334	509	129	48	85	165	1	81	25	1	25.3	9.6	15.9	6.0	Recovered, 42. [All H. D's were dis- charged as recovered.]
Taunton..	254	933	253	52	39	45	63	1	53	4	1	20.5	5.5	20.9	5.6	Recovered— 0: Much Imp. 6: Imp. 1: Not Imp. 5.
Northamp- ton	141	636	183	45	14	53	40	—	31	3	1	24.5	7.0	16.9	4.8	Recovered, 1: Imp. 1: Not Imp. 1.
Danvers...	366	1179	362	66	44	60	85	22	85	8	—	18.2	5.6	23.4	7.2	Recovered, 0: Imp. 9: Not Insane, 18.
Westbor- ough.	397	905	412	142	77	54	60	2	57	3	—	34.4	15.6	13.8	6.2	Recovered, 16: Much Imp. 32: Imp. 10.

The moment of leaving the hospital is the uniform time in all the hospitals for estimating the mental condition of patients.

The last column refers only to habitual drunkards. They

have been included in the totals of each hospital, but are there entered separately to assist any one in finding the number of the insane by subtracting the number of H. D.'s from the total: for example, Worcester: total Recovered, 129—subtracting 42 H. D.'s leaves 87 insane discharged Recovered.

ABOUT THE WEARING OF EARRINGS.

Translated for THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

In February last a nine-year-old girl was brought before me, whose mother related that for about eight days she had been troubled with a running sore on the left ear lobe. An investigation disclosed the following: The child had passed twice through an attack of measles; the first time when two years of age, and again a year before she called on me. Both attacks were rather complicated, and left a chronic catarrh of the eyelids. Otherwise her general health was undisturbed, until towards the end of last year, when she had a violent attack of panaritium, which successively attacked the nail-joints of three fingers of the left hand. Scarcely were these healed when the inflammation of the eyelids came back, during which thick, unsightly crusts of dried-up matter encumbered the eyelids. Finally the lower half of the left ear also became inflamed. The inflamed surface soon became denuded of skin, looked as if bruised, bled here and there, and soon an ichorous, bad smelling, thin discharge was secreted, which did not dry up. This sore assumed the size of a silver dollar on the ear and immediate vicinity within a week. In this condition the girl was brought before me. It is scarcely worth while to delineate the treatment pursued. In fact *Graphites*, *Mercur. sol.*, *Nitric. acid.*, *Sulphur*, and several others were exhibited in the course of several months, but without making any impression, and the soreness had meanwhile spread over the whole face, behind the ears and even over part of the neck, while the eyes were almost filled with the dried-up mucuous crusts. Summer meanwhile had come on, when one day in June, while looking almost with despair on the repulsive features of the otherwise graceful child, and hardly knowing how to conceal my quandry, I detected that where one of her earrings pierced the lobe a greenish line was visible—verdigris—a beacon light was discovered. I at once had the earrings removed, and in order to verify the correctness of my suspicion I refrained from giving any more medicine. Within a few days the ichorous discharge ceased, the sore skin healed up in a remarkably short time, and

within three weeks all traces of this troublesome complaint, including the festering eyelids, had vanished.

A few weeks previous to this case, in January of the same year, an eight-year-old girl was brought to me of a pronounced scrofulous habitus. In its third year the child passed through an attack of pneumonia. In its fourth year it had measles, this was followed by whooping cough, which lasted nine months, and which left a dry, slight cough with which the child was yet afflicted. At the same time with the whooping cough an inflammation of both eyes was developed, accompanied by excessive sensitiveness to light. This eye-trouble, together with the cough, had persisted up to date, or for over four years, and was the chief cause of the mother's consulting me. The child was very restless at night. Whenever the cough, which was more frequent at night, failed to wake her up she would toss to and fro in bed. There were no positive indications of worms. A local examination of the eyes could not be effected on account of the excessive photophobia; all attempts to part the eyelids were fruitless. There was, however, no lachrymation. In this case also the best indicated remedies failed to act, or afforded, at best, but temporary relief. The exhibition of *Cina* 30th seemed to afford some relief, the child was able at times to open its eyelids somewhat, so that the eye could be partially seen; it appeared to be only slightly reddened and only in spots; at times it seemed to be free from morbid changes. Soon after photophobia increased again, rendering any further examination impossible.

In this way six months had passed, and meanwhile the first mentioned case had drawn my attention to the influence of copper alloys in earrings, whereupon I did not hesitate to have her earrings removed also. Under the influence of *Cina* 30th, given at longer intervals, the eyelids soon opened of their own accord, and the girl was enabled to attend school without hindrance. The moral of these two cases is, that care must be exercised that, in the manufacture of earrings, only such metals be used which are impervious to the secretions of the skin, and to the oxydizing influence of the air. As, however, all gold used for such purposes contains at least some copper, it would be best not to make use of these ornaments at all.—*Dr. V. Villers, in Pop. Hom. Zeitg., Vol. VII., No. 10.*

Kali Bichromicum. Cough. Worse when undressing; better after getting warm in bed. Worse in the morning, on waking; wheezing and panting, then violent cough, with retching and difficult expectoration of mucus, so viscid that it can be drawn in strings down to feet. LIPPE.

IPECACUANHA AND SOME OF ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

By Dr. Mossa, of Stuttgart.

"It is astounding indeed, how extremely meagre is our information on the action of a remedy as often used in medicine as *Ipecacuanha*" says Dr. Nothnagel, in his handbook of *Materia Medica* (1870). And the physiological school of to-day, while proudly posing anent its exact knowledge, is in no better position while refusing acknowledgement to the provings of Hahnemann and his disciples.

The mother-plant of the American, or Brazilian, vomit root was only made known with certainty in 1801, when two physicians returned from Brazil to Portugal. The root, however, had been used since the end of the 17th century. The Portuguese obtained their knowledge from the aborigines of Brazil, where it is found in the deep shade of the damp tropical forests.

For a time it was used as a secret remedy, and the Dutch physician Joh. Ad. Helvetius, received the royal reward of 1000 ducats from Louis XIV, for the brilliant cures which he effected with it in dysentery. This induced his colleagues to make known the remedy. In Germany the great Leibnitz, in 1696, first brought it to general notice.

Hahnemann's provings spread more light, but even he acknowledges that they need to be perfected. We shall try to penetrate as deeply as possible into the pharmacodynamic of this valuable remedy, by means of these provings and abundant clinical material.

The "Annals of the Pharmacodynamic" report several cases of persons in whom *Ipecac* produced very peculiar and energetic effects, as, it is said, by reason of a predominant idiosyncrasy in these individuals. This means nothing more but that they were influenced to an unusual degree by this remedial agent, but always in a line with its pronounced effects on the general organism. Thus *Ipecac* dust, when inhaled, induces with, all more or less pronounced, impeded breathing, which may be intensified into a severe asthmatic attack.

A Mr. Robert Dudley was attacked by a sort of asthma whenever he entered a room where some preparation of *Ipecac* was being made. The dyspnœa became very severe in a few seconds, coupled with hoarseness and a sensation of heaviness and anxiety in the chest. The attack usually lasted for an hour, and ended with a copious expectoration but without other sequelæ. This case was mentioned by Scott in the "Philosophical Trans-

actions" of 1776, and our Hahnemann, who, with bee-like assiduity collected any and all pure undoubted observations for his *Materia Medica* incorporated this and several other experiences of Scott into his provings. In a similar manner the wife of a druggist was affected by a spasmodic oppression on the chest while *Ipecac* root was being powdered in her neighborhood. On witnessing the filling into a bottle of *Ipecac* in powder she was thrown into convulsions which lasted for nearly eight days. Under similar circumstances a man suffered from dyspnoea, constriction of the chest, violent convulsive cough, sneezing, blue face, bloodshot eyes, and suffocating feeling in the larynx.

A druggist clerk on pulverizing *Ipecac* root in a mortar, and inhaling the dust for nearly three hours, was afflicted with vomiting and oppression on the the chest, and an hour after constriction of the windpipe and of the pharynx supervened, with violent suffocative attacks, during which the face became deathly pale. The asthmatic attack persisted for several days, despite the most active treatment. Marshall Hall denoted this condition as bronchial spasm. Some times after inhaling *Ipecac* dust blood was expectorated.

Quite as important is the following: A neuralgia of the eyes, especially the *right* one, was occasioned by *Ipecac* dust, and this extended also to the nose and mouth. In the *evenings biting* and *pressure* was felt in the eyes; he was awakened between 2 and 3 in the morning by tearing *pains* in the eyes, especially on the *right*, radiating *toward the forehead* and driving him out of bed, *worse from strong light*, accompanied by *chilliness, heat* and *perspiration*. *The eyelids were closed, slightly swollen, painful expression of the face*; the pillow was soaked with *tears* which flowed freely on opening the right eye. Conjunctiva bulbi, rose-colored, injected and infiltrated, the conjunctiva palpebrarum less so; the fascia vaginalis oculi swollen, the cornea opaque, as if infiltrated; pupil contracted with little or no reaction. Sight gone on the right eye; could not read in the evening on account of being dazzled by the candlelight, which appeared multiplied five or six times. Next morning had fiery, iridescent rings before the left eye which had been less affected (*Allg. Hom. Ztg.*, Vol. 54, p. 185.)

On casting a retrospective glance on the Homœopathic use of *Ipecac* at the sick-bed, we notice a puzzling pathological state—a kind of apoplexia cerebri. So Rummel, a good observer, gave the remedy in a case of cerebral apoplexy in a lady, who had vertigo, relaxed lip, defective speech, salivation, and lameness of extremities. These manifestations ceased on administering

Ipecac, and the rest of the symptoms were cured by *Cocculus*. Though these symptoms are more or less pronounced in the pathogenesis of *Ipecac*, I would draw the attention to the following manifestations observed by Hahneman: In the morning on awaking, anxious agitation of the blood, as if he had been subjected to a great heat, or had had profuse perspiration, or had awakened out of an anxious dream, although the skin was neither hot nor moist; at the same time a heaviness in the head as if the brain were compressed.

Rummel called this state an apoplexia serosa. This form of apoplexy has been seriously questioned by many, and yet it cannot be denied that in the course of morbus Brightii, or in uræmia, or in other affections of a chronic nature, which occasion a watery deterioration of the blood, a certain effusion, an œdema of the brain, may supervene, in which the patient succumbs as in a stroke of apoplexy, with all the symptoms of an altered state of sensibility, as witnessed in true hæmorrhagia cerebri.

That *Ipecac* has a decided action on the brain, either direct or from the stomach by means of the vagus, the provings show very clearly. I myself have experienced a compressive pain in the head, after taking a few pellets of the 30th potency.

Hahnemann observed: Headache as if the brain and skull were contused, which penetrates through all the bones of the head down to the root of the tongue, with nausea. Stapf reports painful heaviness of the head, a tensive pressing pain in the occiput and neck drawing down to the shoulders, and aggravated by moving the head. The heaviness of the head was accompanied in one prover by sleepiness. The branches of trigeminus are also affected, for which see the symptoms: Fine stitching pain in the forehead, aggravated by touching the part. External pain in the temporal bones as if from a push with a dull pointed substance; an outward pressing, almost boring; pain in the temples, then in the orbital region, ceasing on external pressure, and diminished on closing the eyes. The aggravation of the pain by touch, and its alleviation by pressure, point to its neuralgic nature. A strong implication of the brain is also clearly indicated by the following symptoms: Vertigo, with uncertain gait, vanishing of thoughts for a few seconds, only while walking and especially on turning. In the evening, on walking on the street, tottering from side to side as if from drunkenness and as if dazed. Langhammer observed this symptom after ten hours. The same observed, half an hour after taking the remedy, nausea, as if from the stomach, with empty eructation; a copious gathering of saliva; after two and one-half hours he observed dilatation of the

pupils, and about the same time frequent urging to urinate, with voiding of small quantities of urine.

Vertigo originating in the stomach, vertigo gastrica, and more especially verminosa, might be of such a nature as to be readily cured by *Ipecac*.

Eyes.

Hermel, bearing in mind the above mentioned effects of the dust of *Ipecac* on the organs of sight, successfully used this remedy in a case of choroiditis duplex. The patient suffered for six weeks from violent stitches in the eyeballs; every attempt at using the eyes was followed by a copious flow of tears; the light of a candle was surrounded by a red or brown halo. Conjunctiva palpebrarum somewhat injected. By the use of *Ipecac* 12th, afterwards 6th, three times daily, the condition was ameliorated within two weeks to such an extent that patient could read and work through the day. (*L'Art Medicale*, October, 1858.)

It is remarkable that the external application of *Ipecac* dust to the eyes should be followed by so strong and deep-seated manifestations, while the provers experienced so few symptoms in their eyes. In like manner the inhaled *Ipecac* dust acted decidedly more energetically on the respiratory organs, with persons predisposed to its action, than the taking of the remedy by the mouth. However, though the effects of the remedy on the respiratory organs, administered in whichever way we choose, are about the same, it would be a justifiable experiment to ascertain by clinical observation whether *Ipecac* in powder, applied externally to the eye, would not exert its beneficent influence much more energetically on that organ.

Digitalis, according to the provings, powerfully affects the eye, and yet this remedy is too often overlooked by us in affections of that organ, while Rademacher used an infusion externally with excellent success in suitable cases.

In a facial neuralgia *Ipecac* was mainly instrumental in effecting a cure. A young man æt. 20, experienced for about eight months, every evening, a pain in the left temple, which, winding around the left orbita, extended to the jaws, but was most violent along the Ramus suborbitalis of the Trigemini. No sleep, face pale and wasted, tongue heavily coated white; can scarcely speak. Vomits after every meal. Has been treated unsuccessfully by the Allopaths. Prescribed *Ipecac* 12, followed by amelioration, could sleep the second night; after five days had only slight pain in the orbita, which *Belladonna* 12 relieved in three days. (*British Journal*, October, '53.) Was *Belladonna* really necessary to complete the cure?

Odontalgia.

(MY OWN OBSERVATION.)

Young man æt. 21, gracile build, often afflicted with rheumatic pains, pale face, suffered for eight days from a very painful tooth-ache; he had several teeth drawn in consequence; the pain only changed, but would not cease. The pain started from a right upper molar, was stitching and radiating to the right temple, the ear, nose and teeth. The worst feature was a terrible wrench every few minutes as if the tooth were being drawn. Worse in daytime than at night. The gums were spongy and bled easily, but *Acid. nitr.* had about mended that. His teeth were bad generally, the tongue was coated, appetite poor. The one symptom, the wrenching pain, etc., drew my attention to *Ipecac.* Gave *Ipecac.* 1st dilution, three drops several times a day in a spoonful of water. Shortly after the pain ceased.

In consequence of its influence on the Pneumogastricus and plexus solaris, *Ipecac* is one of our most important polychrests which is especially useful in complaints of women and children.

We draw attention to the many cases of subacute or feverless disorder of the stomach consequent upon over-indulgence in heavy food and especially fats. As characteristic stomach symptoms we find a feeling of emptiness as if the stomach hung down flabby; the pit of the stomach is generally distended from gas; there is pressure, stitches, and other pains. The taste in the mouth is insipid, bitter, or rancid. Tobacco is not relished or tastes bad, produces vomiting. Generally aversion and loathing to food. Soon after eating there is vomiting, later on mucous and bilious masses are voided. Diarrhœa often accompanies the attack. However all these indications are well known to us Homœopaths. Hering mentions one peculiar symptom as an indication for *Ipecac*, that with the Flatus gastricus, or pituitosus; the tongue is *clean*, not *coated*. This has been repeated in many compendiums, but I don't know whether it has been corroborated by other observers. There are indeed chronic stomach troubles in which a reddened tongue is observed. Perhaps an inflammation or subacute condition of the stomach may then obtain. But Tobethal also mentions a *clean* tongue with vomiting, which may have its origin solely in an heightened irritability of the stomach-nerves, such as is found in weakly, nervous constitutions of hysteric women, or in the morning-sickness of weakly persons or pregnant women, then *Ipecac* will be indicated.

A laundress called me in January, 1890. She had been suddenly attacked one evening with great nausea and finally vom-

ited, first food and then mucous bilious masses. But with this the nausea by no means ceased, but continued unabated, with pressure in the pit of the stomach which extended to the chest, occasioning a feeling of suffocation even to fainting. This was accompanied by colicky pains in abdomen, downward pressure and urging to urinate, voiding but small quantities of urine. Face pale, tongue slightly coated, menstruation scanty and painful, skin cold. As I could not make out any preceding indigestion I took it to be a hysterical attack, *i. e.*, started by the nervous system. I gave *Ipecac* 3d, six drops, in water, a teaspoonful half hourly, and when better not so often. The effect was favorable indeed, for next morning I found the patient relieved from the more or less convulsive state, as well as the stomach and abdominal troubles. But there the good effect of *Ipecac* ended; it had done its duty. An examination disclosed an affection of the uterus and a painful swelling of the portio vaginalis. The strangury continued, and *Ferrum phosph.* 8, followed by *Nux*, *Bellad.*, *Sepia* and *Aurum*, together with a quiet, recumbent position, brought the uterus to rights again.

Hæmatemesis.

Among the pathogenetic symptoms of *Ipecac* vomiting of blood will not be found, but Hahnemann remarks, the first effect of *Ipecac* is to cause hæmorrhages from all openings of the body (especially uterine). Clinical experience abundantly endorsed its efficacy in hæmatemesis. Individual cases will demonstrate its usefulness: A young girl, æt. 23, blonde and hitherto blooming and healthy, experienced, as a consequence of great grief, continuous pressing pain in the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, finally frequent nausea. Eight days later, after a fit of anger, she vomited, first coagulated, and later on fluid blood, altogether about two pounds. She was deathly pale, almost pulseless, and in a fainting condition. *Ipecac* 1st in water every half hour. Soon after the second dose she vomited again, but with a sensation of relief, pulse better, breathing less oppressed. One hour after she vomited bloody mucus, and two hours later mucus only. Next day she suffered with the usual anæmic symptoms, which soon yielded to *China*.

A strong girl, æt. 25, who suffered for some time with a pressing tearing stomach ache alternating with tearing in the teeth, was suddenly attacked on the street with hæmetemesis, and was brought in a half-fainting condition into the house of friends near by, where the vomiting was repeated several times. The blood was black, thin, and amounted to about a pound. Pulse full; she looked well; the monthly period, always regular, was due in a

week. After another fit of vomiting—in the observer's presence—pulse, there supervened anxiety, a feeling of fainting, diminishing pale, cold face and cold hands. Gave *Ipecac.* After the first dose, hæmatemesis with relief, then vomiting of bloody mucus, and finally of mucus alone. Tranquil sleep, and on awaking next morning all right again.

A chlorotic girl, æt. 28, suffering frequently with stomach ache, of irritable disposition, was suddenly taken with hæmatemesis after partaking of strong coffee; the blood a blackish brown, then black and half coagulated was voided in large masses. In the intervals of vomiting, which occurred about half hourly, there was anxiety, pressure in the stomach and repeated fainting spells. Pulse small and empty, face and hands pale and cool. Thirst and internal heat. *Ipecac* 1st, in water, every half hour; at once relieved, and after 24 hours cured the attack. (*Natr. mur.*, followed by *Calcarea*, cured the then existing chronic disease.)

These three cases, published by Dr. Goullon, in *Hirschel's Zeitschrift*, Vol. 2, p. 156, cured by *Ipecac*, have some characteristic peculiarities in common. In the first place the afflicted were three girls, æt. 23, 25 and 28 respectively, among whom there was one chlorotic, but all three were previously afflicted with stomach ache; this, with one, was a continuous pressure occasioned by grief, and with the second pressing or tearing. The advent of the hæmatemesis was sudden in one case, occasioned by a fit of anger; in the other two the partaking of strong coffee was the exciting cause, but without vomituration: we are forced to think of the bursting of a larger blood vessel in the stomach in this connection; the more so as the blood was voided in large quantities. The cure was brought about comparatively soon; the remedy first produced a sensation of relief, then there was some vomiting of bloody mucus, and at last of mucus alone. Baehr gives, in his *Therapeutics*, Vol. 1, the following indications for *Ipecac*: "for hæmorrhages from the stomach we have no remedy so well indicated and so effectual as *Ipecac*; it is always in order unless there are peculiar accompanying symptoms. It is, therefore, more useful in the first attack than in the later disquieting symptoms of anæmia, (the cited cases, however, show *Ipecac* to be quite useful also in fainting spells, cold limbs, etc., and other sequelæ of hæmorrhages—Ref.). The less reason there is to ascribe the bleeding to causal affections as those of the liver, spleen, etc., the more confident we may be of a favorable action of *Ipecac*. It is, however, necessary to give stronger doses repeated often, and the trituration is to be preferred to the tinctures." This last point we cannot concede, the more so as

Jahr, who favors the employment of *Ipecac* in hæmorrhages, has seen good results even from the 30th dilution.

Hæmorrhages of the Uterus.

Hahnemann, in his proving of *Ipecac*, made the observation on a woman that the discharge of the blood towards the end of her monthly period was suppressed, which we take to mean that her period did not last as long as usual. In metrorrhagic cases he points out three characteristic for *Ipecac*: cutting pains around the navel, as in the beginning of the period, with chilliness and coldness of the body, while an internal heat ascends to the head coupled with urging and pressing toward the uterus and anus. Hering states that *Ipecac* is the most important remedy in all post-partum floodings, and Jahr mentions it as the first remedy in all floodings, when there are no special indications, to be given for another medium. Baehr, emphasizing the characteristics mentioned by Hahnemann, states that he considers *Ipecac* especially useful during parturition and after abortus. Nausea, vomiting, faintness, stomach troubles and pressure in the epigastrium indicate *Ipecac* no less.

Cases.

After a normal parturition and voluntary separation of the placenta, the uterus apparently contracted into a hard ball. Orific. uteri closed to one-fourth inch. And yet there was moderate flooding for two hours approaching the danger mark. Patient received *Ipecac* 1st, five drops every ten minutes. Within fifteen minutes the bleeding ceased, and within one hour normal lochiæ were established. (*Allg. H. Ztg.*, Vol. 26, p. 218, Dr. Kalenbach).

After aborting a three-weeks foetus a woman had such severe flooding that she was very much weakened; she could hardly speak; face like white wax, everything looked black to her; terribly nauseated; on raising her head she fainted. Blood bright red, flow moderate but uninterrupted, uterus relaxed. *Ipecac*, two doses, caused immediate cessation of the flow and, and within twenty-four hours the uterus contracted. (*Ibid.*)

A woman æt. 24, of regular functions, was *enceinte* ten weeks for the first time, after exerting herself she experienced violent pains in the abdomen with a softish sensation of warmth about the epigastrium and moderate vertigo; soon flooding commenced, accompanied by drawing in the sacrum, faintness, heaviness of the thighs; the whole body relaxed. The flooding was becoming more abundant with every hour, so that it flowed from under

the bed. Face pale, dark rings around the eyes; she aborted, having terrible pains in the sacrum. The flooding increased; there was nausea, mouth dry with thirst. *Ipecac*, two drops in water. After ten minutes there was warmth in the epigastrium, cessation of the abdominal pains; flooding stopped within an hour, followed by tranquil sleep. Next day *China*. On the third day she got up. (*Annalen*, Vol. 1, 2p. Dr. Gaspar). It is to be remarked in regard to the flooding in this case that it was very fluid, bright red or pale, continuous and copious even with contracted uterus, the effect of the remedy was striking and was much more indicated than *China* which is usually given, for with *China* the flooding comes in spurts. Also in very copious and persistent menstruation, commonly designated as passive. Patzack gave *Ipecac* 3, one or two doses with telling effect (see *Archiv*. Vol. 19, p. 2). This remedy shortened the then too copious period. We find in *Annalen* 3 to 21, an interesting case of

Hæmaturia.

A robust woman, otherwise healthy, who had ceased to menstruate five years ago, caught cold the day before, and was very sick. She complained of vertigo, confused head, severe pains in sacrum, feeling of warmth in abdomen as if warm water were coursing through the bowels; this was soon followed by copious urine, scalding hot, which consisted of fluid dark blood. Weakness, necessitating lying down. Sleep at night full of dreams; renewed bleeding amounting to $\frac{1}{2}$ -quart. In the morning feet feel as if paralyzed, cold, head heavy, cannot keep it erect. Another strong flooding, syncope, very pale, intense nausea, constant urging to urinate. *Ipecac* 2d, 1 drop. Nausea increased, but no vomiting; within one hour there occurred normal urination. Within three hours she got up from bed. Though the diagnosis in this case may be obscure, yet the effect of the remedy, selected in accordance with the symptoms, cannot be gainsaid.

I have not been able to find a record in our literature of *Ipecac* having been used in cough with bloody expectoration, and yet it produced on several persons, after inhaling *Ipecac* powder, a catarrh of the air passages, accompanied with bloody expectoration; neither has it been used in bleeding of the nose. I came across some interesting notes lately by Professor Aug. G. Richter, who was as prominent a surgeon as he was a practitioner, who used *Ipecac* in minute doses with telling effect in such cases. In a case of hæmoptysis in a young man he gave $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain doses of *Pulv. Ipecac*, with the result that the bloody expectoration grew

less at once, and had ceased altogether next day. In a woman suffering from epistaxis, after all sorts of remedies had been given unsuccessfully, externally as well as internally, the bleeding ceased, as if charmed (as he says) on giving *Ipecac.* Also, in spasmodic affections of the colon, even in miserere, and in several incarcerated hernias he used the remedy with success. In these cases, he observes, it by no means increased the vomiting, but stopped it. It is to be regretted that no particulars are given of these interesting cases.

(Conclusion in next number.)

PARONYCHIA AND NITRIC ACID.

Translated for HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

The late Dr. Hirsch of Prague, published an interesting statement how to cut short incipient attacks of paronychia, or whitlow and greatly benefit more advanced cases by the external application of strong *Nitric acid.* We condense from his interesting article, as published in *Vol. 65, No. 17, of the Allg. Hom. Zeitg.,* as follows :

The inflammation of the cellular tissues which surround the nail and form its proper bed, may be of a lower or higher degree of intensity. Whilst in its lighter degree it moves around the basis of the nail and affects only its immediate tissues, it attacks in its higher degree of development all the cellular tissues underlying the whole nail joint, especially the fibrous septum of the sinews; and in its highest development even the periosteum etc., and then spreads from the nail joint over the whole finger, the back and palm of the hand and further up the arm.

I have found, from large experience, that no matter how intense the inflammation may be, a thorough painting of the inflamed surface for about two minutes with fuming nitric acid will never fail to give relief, often even while the acid is being applied. Care must be taken to apply it only to the reddened and inflamed surface, and to the places where a yellowish color indicates that matter is being secreted. On these the application will be *absolutely painless*, while, whenever a burning is experienced, it is evidence that some healthy skin had been touched, and an immersion of the finger in a bowl of cool water, kept in readiness for the purpose, will immediately allay the pain. Sometimes the acid will not readily adhere to some spots in which case the rubbing must be persisted in until it does; the reddened inflamed surface

should be repeatedly covered with the acid. Care should be taken not to have the acid enter under the skin at the edge of the nail, as it will occasion burning.

I use the fuming *Nitric acid* by preference, and keep it in a flat bottle, with a well ground stopper. It is best applied with the broken end of a match, or with a tiny roll of paper. A camel hair brush may also be used, but that is soon destroyed by the acid. A thin tender skin need only be painted lightly, while the rough hard skin of a laborer must get repeated and energetic inunctions. Within a few minutes after the application the skin assumes a bright yellow color, and usually, after three or four days, peels off. From among many clinical cases I select the following :

Case 1. Baroness W., a lady æt. 30, called me on account of a very painful finger. For three days the symptoms of an incipient panaritium were developing, the pains increased from day to day, rendering the last two nights sleepless. Warm cataplasmata of various kinds and divers salves had been applied in vain. The panaritium had developed on the right side of the index, and was spreading along the base of the nail from right to left ; the skin was of an intense redness, and the inner side of the finger was also very much swollen, but not so red. Patient complained of a dull pulsating pain, itching at times, compelling her to pace her room all the time, and driving her out of bed at night. On the right side of the nail were spots of a greenish yellow, denoting incipient suppuration. The lady expressed her sore disappointment at the affliction, as she wanted to finish several presents for the approaching holidays. I promised speedy relief, and painted the swollen and reddened surfaces for two minutes with the *Nitric acid*. Even during its application patient experienced some relief, which soon became more pronounced. About two hours after she retired, and, much to her astonishment, slept from 10 P. M. to 7 A. M. On awaking she could press the finger without feeling any pain. When I called about noon, I found her busy at an embroidery. The painted skin was intensely yellow, and the skin felt like parchment; swelling and pain were gone, and three days after the skin peeled off, and the dried matter was exfoliated.

Case 2. A young farmer from a village about five miles from Prague had suffered severely for the last four days with a panaritium. A young friend, a surgeon, himself similarly afflicted, treated him, but as he had to go to the city the farmer's relatives prevailed on him to consult me. The whole first joint was implicated, was very much swollen and intensely reddened.

At the base of the nail a speck of matter the size of a bean had already formed. The pain was furious, and patient carried his arm in a sling for fear his finger would burst, as he said. On account of the more robust skin I repeated the inunction with the acid several times, and presently the yellow color manifested itself. As soon as the application was finished patient evinced some relief and returned home. A few days after I was informed that on his return from Prague he had a good night's rest, and that the finger was cured. It is of interest to note that the next morning the young surgeon visited him with the words: I make a great sacrifice by calling on you to-day, for I am in furious pain, not having slept a wink all night. Great was his amazement on beholding the painless finger of his friend, and he regretted much that his friend could not give him the name of that "yellow fluid."

Case 3. A young man in a friend's family was in great pain, had not slept all the previous night, and on his stating so to me I consoled him that he would be able to make up for that the next night. A friend happening to be present remarked, that's all right, to say so, but malgre all the good intentions of your doctor, I bet you will pass a number of nights in sore distress before you are through, for I had that same complaint last summer. So you want to bet? I remarked, what is it to be? two bottles of wine: result—next morning I had two bottles of fine Rhine wine.

And right here I would remark that it is necessary first carefully to investigate whether the panaritium has not been caused by the presence of a foreign body, such as wood, glass, etc., for in such a case the *Nitric acid* will afford some alleviation, but will not bring decided relief until the foreign body has been removed.

I will now speak of panaritium of a high grade, *i. e.*, that in which the inflammation is deeper, and extends to the sinews and flexors, and implicates the whole hand, radiating as far as the shoulder. Such high-grade inflammations are accompanied by distressing pains, high fever, with rapid, tense compressed pulse, hot burning skin, total loss of appetite, violent thirst and other symptoms nearly driving the patient wild.

Here also the treatment had best be commenced with the application of strong *Nitric acid*. We must first satisfy ourselves, however, that there is not already a considerable secretion of pus. For in that case we would be called upon to get rid of that as speedily as possible; and to accomplish that I use in rather quick succession a mechanical and a chemical agency. The mechanical expedient is to open the abscess and, if the skin is thin or

even with thicker skin, when there is much tension, the operation is as a rule painless or nearly so. After a considerable quantity of the pus has been voided we make use of a chemical appliance with which to get rid of the remaining festering exudation, remnants of fibrous bodies, etc., and this we find in a solution of caustic potash. To half a pint of tepid water add ten to twelve drops of a concentrated solution of the *Potash* and bathe the finger in it for ten or fifteen minutes. If this bath, which is altogether painless, be applied in a glass container it will be interesting to note how quickly the chemical effect of the *Potash* is manifested in the thready exudations and fibrous bodies rapidly being eliminated out of the gaping wound.

The patient soon experiences great relief, and a rapid lessening of the swelling and of the redness soon becomes apparent. This finger bath is applied two or three times during the first twenty-four hours, afterwards once a day is sufficient, using a weaker *Potash* solution. After every bath the finger should be dried and covered with some lint spread with an indifferent animal fat. In this way a favorable resolution can be brought about much quicker than by any other procedure; at least, such is my many year's experience.

In the highest grade of panaritium, when the periosteum has been destroyed and the bone becomes necrosed, I generally commence with the finger baths in a much diluted *Potash* solution, and prescribe immediately, as indicated, *Calcarea carb.*, *Silicia* or *Sulphur*. I also remember to have seen good results from the external application of *Hepar sulph calc.* in trituration.

Several years ago a woman brought her 11-year-old daughter to Prague, afflicted for several weeks with a high-grade panaritium. A surgeon had pulled off her nail, and declared that next day the joint would have to be amputated. The child was then examined by me, and I found one of the most virulent panaritiums I had ever seen. The very much swollen finger looked like a formless, intensely red mass; excruciating pains darted clear up to the shoulder; the whole bed of the nail was one festering sore surrounded by fleshy ridges, and in the apex could be seen the denuded bone. Encouraged by previous experience, I was able to promise the mother the conservation of the finger, but stipulated a sojourn of several weeks in the city; and as she could not well arrange that, I kept the girl in my house. Three times a day the finger was bathed in tepid water, and *Silicia* 24th was given inwardly. The patient received two doses of that medicine within the next two weeks, and by the end of that time her condition was remarkably improved, but as the sup-

puration was still profuse, I applied *Hepar sulph. calc. 2x* externally to the wound, sprinkling it on mornings and evenings.

The success was so gratifying, that patient was cured a week later, leaving a somewhat distorted joint. But the mother was overjoyed that the operation was averted and the finger saved. Two years after I accidentally met the girl, and judge of my surprise when I had difficulty to point out the finger that had been affected.

The nail, which had been violently torn out by that surgeon; had been replaced by a perfectly normal one.

Eye-Film.

In July I was called to see the 13-year-old daughter of teacher K. concerning an inflammatory condition of the right eye, which had continued for over a year, and which, in spite of medication, had been steadily growing so much worse for the last three months that her sight was almost gone. This was coupled with violent pains, so that a friend had advised her removal to the Clinicum at Rostock. An examination of the eye, which occasioned a stream of tears, disclosed that the conjunctiva bulbi was inflamed over its whole extent, but redness seemed to be intensified in the right corner. From this corner extended a skin-like formation—a film—the basis of which was at the outer corner of the eye, and from there, growing narrower, the point reached to the middle of the pupilla. From this short description it will be apparent that this was a case of a perfect eye film, the extent of which fully explained the total cessation of the eyesight. This was accompanied by great photophobia, increased secretion of mucus and agglutination of the eyelids on awaking in the morning; there was also pain on opening the eyelids, with copious lachrymation. In addition the nose of the patient was considerably swollen, but without inflammatory symptoms. The other functions seemed to be normal. To the question of the father, what had best be done? I replied that the only rational treatment was by Homœopathic remedies. As all other physicians had insisted on an operation, he seemed to be very skeptical, but yet desired that an attempt be made. On that day patient received one dose of the 2d dilution of *Apis tincture*.

Within two months there was decided amelioration, the inflammation of the conjunctiva was almost gone, the film was perceptibly flattened and less in extent, and had receded altogether from the cornea; on the latter there remained a slight opacity which, on account of its location, interfered with perfect

sight. Pain and lachrymation of the eyes had ceased also agglutination of the eyelids. For three weeks longer *Apis* 2 was continued, and all abnormal conditions had vanished, and sight was re-established, but there still remained an opaque spot on the cornea, near the edge of the pupilla, which would not yield to a continued use of the remedy, but which was soon overcome by *Aurum* 3d, a dose every evening.—*Dr. Gentzke, of Bautzen, in Pop. Hom. Ztg., Vol. VII., 11.*

AVENA SATIVA AND ITS INDICATIONS.

Tincture of *Avena Sativa* is indicated to those familiar with its action almost as frequently as that sheet-anchor of the Homœopathic school, *Aconitum Napellus*, yet it is a drug which is but little known, and rarely employed by the great majority of Homœopathic physicians. This is not to be wondered at, for although it has been upon the market for years, it is not mentioned in any of the Homœopathic works upon materia medica, so far as the writer is aware, nor has any proving of the remedy ever been made. Medical journals generally seem to be equally reticent upon the subject, The HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER being apparently the only magazine which has referred to the drug.

Avena Sativa is pre-eminently an anti-neurotic, quieting the nervous system to a remarkable degree. Its special sphere of action seems to be upon the male sexual organs, regulating the functional irregularities of these parts perhaps as much as any drug can. It is a most useful remedy in all cases of nervous exhaustion, general debility, nervous palpitation of the heart, insomnia, inability to keep the mind fixed upon any one subject, etc., more especially when any or all of these troubles is apparently due to nocturnal emissions, masturbation, over sexual intercourse, and the like. For these disorders it is truly specific. It is one of the most valuable means for overcoming the bad effects of the morphine habit. In most cases in which the habitué has not used more than four grains daily, the opiate may be abruptly discontinued and even substituted, without any serious results. If a larger quantity than this amount has been taken for some time, it is better to gradually reduce the daily dose of morphine, in the usual manner, simply prescribing the *Avena* in addition. The latter should be given in the same dose, as a rule, regardless of the amount of morphine taken. In other words, it is not necessary to increase the *Avena* as the opiate is withdrawn. When the quantity of morphine has not exceeded four grains daily it

should be stopped at once as stated above, and *Avena* given in its stead in fifteen-drop doses, four times a day, in a wineglassful of hot water. By this method the disagreeable after-effects will be much less than though the dose of morphine is gradually reduced, and the patient will find life quite bearable, as a rule, at the end of a week.

Avena sativa should always be given in appreciable doses of the tincture. Fifteen drops three or four times a day, well diluted, will usually meet the case. It may be given in doses of from five to sixty drops in rare instances. It should, however, never be given in larger quantities than twenty minims unless the patient is thoroughly accustomed to the remedy, and has found the usual dose insufficient. Otherwise there is danger of getting the physiological effect of the drug, which is *pain at the base of the brain*. When this symptom makes its appearance the medicine should be discontinued for a day or two, and then given in reduced doses. There seems to be no danger whatever of forming the habit of taking this drug, as it can be suddenly abandoned at any time without evil consequences, even when given in large quantities. In one case it was prescribed by the writer in sixty-drop doses, night and morning, *for one year*, and then abruptly stopped, nothing being substituted therefor, without bad effects.

Whenever a quick action is desired, and in all cases where *Avena* is given to overcome the morphine habit, it should be prepared in hot water. It is also a good plan to prescribe it in this fashion wherever indigestion complicates the case.

The writer has employed this drug in his private practice for a number of years with the most gratifying results. He has very early found it to fail when indicated, and on account of his high opinion of the remedy he takes great pleasure in thus bringing it prominently to the attention of the medical profession.

—Dr. H. E. Russell, in *North American Journal of Homœopathy*.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA.

I have now used it over two years (carry it in my case), and pronounce it a soporific without narcotic action, and one, if not the best anti spasmodics and anti-neuralgics we have. Its action seems to be between *morphine* and *chloral hydrate*, or nearer *sulfonal*, but it does not depress the system nor derange the stomach, is devoid of danger, is non-poisonous, and can be given in any case where sleep is needed. It is the remedy *par excellence* in diseases of children and old, feeble persons.

In nervous or sick headache, neuralgia of the fifth pair of nerves, it has no superior, and few equals. In sleeplessness of typhoid and other fevers, as well as from over-work, which we find so much amongst bankers, merchants, clerks, etc., it will produce a quiet, refreshing and dreamless sleep. If an overdose should be given the patient can easily be aroused, nourishment given, and when left alone a few moments will fall into a quiet and natural sleep. But it is in diseases of children where physicians will most appreciate it. Cases where *Opium* and its preparations, *Bromides*, *Chloral*, etc., cannot be given or are not well borne, and where we do not wish to lock up the secretions. Cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, spasms, etc., 10 to 30 drops of a good mother tincture every half, one or two hours will surprise and please you.

It should be thought of in all spasmodic and neuralgic affections.

It should be made from the fresh plant while in bloom or bearing, and giving in quite large doses, 10 drops to 1 drachm repeated often, if necessary, will constitute the dose. It can be combined with most of the vegetable remedies having similar action, but is best administered alone.

In cases where *Gelsemium* seems indicated, but we wish sleep, it seems to work the best.

I do not wish to weary you in praising this remedy, but I want you to try it, and if I can answer any questions that will help you on this subject let me hear from you. I will give you a few cases in which I have used this remedy with perfect success.

Case 1. Was called in the evening to see Gracie I., aged 10 months; cutting teeth, slight fever and diarrhœa, very restless and cried a great portion of the time. Had not slept for 24 hours. Gave 5 drops of *Aconite* to half glass of water, teaspoonful every hour. *Passiflora incarnata* (mother tincture) in 10-drop doses every hour secured a good night's rest. Father called at the office a few days later; asked to have a bottle of "that sleeping medicine," and said it worked so nicely that they wished to keep it on hand.

Case 2. Baby S., aged four months, had dysentery for a week when it "went to the head." The attending physician said it could not live. Had not slept for nearly two days. Head drawn back and a tendency to episthotos, bowels not very bad. I saw her at 4 p. m.

Gave *Passiflora incarnata*, five drops every half hour until she slept. Left two powders of one grain each of *Mercurius corrosive*, third trituration, to be given after stool.

By 10 p. m., baby was resting finely, and by repeating dose of *Passiflora incarnata* when she showed signs of awakening we kept her quiet for forty-eight hours, when she awoke seemingly perfectly cured. From that on she made a rapid recovery.

Case 3. I will give you this case to show that it can be used any length of time and in heart disease. Was called the first of September last to see Mr. S., aged 66. He had valvular insufficiency, with general dropsy. Legs were burst open and discharging freely. Could not lie down, and had not slept only a few moments at a time for two weeks. His physician had used "everything," they said, even tried *Morphi. sulph.* hypodermically, which nearly "ended things" then and there. Had been with him three nights, then went home acknowledging his defeat. I found he was taking fifteen-drop doses of *Digitalis*, and half teaspoonful doses of tr. *Mur. iron* (to keep up his strength, they said). Perfectly regular.

I gave one tenth grain of *Eliterium* every two hours until we had obtained several free watery movements. To a small glass of water I added,

℞ Sp. Tr. apocynum can. gtt. xx.
Fl. ex. cact. grand gtt. xxx.
Mix. Sig.—Teaspoonful every hour when awake.

Ordered half teaspoonful of *Passi. inc.* at 8 and 10 P. M. I called next day. Patient not so restless, having slept four or five hours. Pretty good. Continued treatment and ordered *Passiflora* given at 7, 9 and 11 P. M. A good night's sleep, mind now clear, which it had not been for two weeks. Legs stopped discharging, and bloat going down rapidly. The patient is still living (the first of December), can sleep nicely with *Passiflora*. Other remedies, as indicated, keep his digestion and bowels good, but for all this he is gradually nearing eternity. I have told the family many times I could not cure him, but they with himself say, "If you can only keep me easy until the time comes, it's all we ask."

I have tried to not overdraw in this article. I think if you try the remedy once and fail, it will be due to a poor article, or in not giving enough.—*Dr. W. E. Daniels, Madison, S. D., in Chicago Medical Times.*

SOME EXPERIENCE WITH SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Kali Muriaticum.

A gentleman attending a crowded meeting was compelled to stand in a draught beneath an open window, the result being an

attack of *otitis externa* of the right ear with subsequent otorrhœa and deafness. The case was treated, successively, with *Acon.*, *Puls.* and *Merc. sol.*, which controlled the pain and inflammatory symptoms, but only partially relieved the otorrhœa, whilst the deafness remained untouched; *Hydrastis* and then *Sulphur* were given with still incomplete effects.

At this stage there were thickening and narrowing of the meatus, with a thin, flaky discharge therefrom. The watch-hearing was 4 inches. I then prescribed *Kali muriat.* 3x, and in the course of a few days the discharge ceased, and in a fortnight from the time the medicine was commenced, the hearing had become normal. This remedy also did good service in a case of recent catarrhal Eustachian deafness in a boy who suffered from chronic enlargement of the tonsils. *Puls.* and *Merc. sol.*, had previously been given without effect, but the deafness disappeared after fourteen days use of *Kali mur.* The tonsils were unaffected, but treatment was given up at the restoration of the hearing.

In Drs. Boericke and Dewey's *The Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler* (a well-arranged and complete volume on the subject), it states that *Kali mur.* is "one of the most useful and positive of all our remedies in the hands of the aurist, chiefly suited to the second or later stages of catarrhal states."

Dr. H. C. Houghton, in his *Clinical Otology*, speaks of this medicine as "one of the most effective remedies we have ever used for chronic catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear, especially the form designated proliferous;" and Dr. H. P. Bellows gives a similar account of the drug when he says, "my own experience of *Kali mur.*, has been largely confined to chronic catarrhal conditions of the middle ear, and after keeping a careful record of its action in nearly two hundred of these cases, I am convinced that it is one of the most useful agents we possess in their treatment."

Ferrum Phosphoricum.

My first experience of this remedy in febrile conditions was markedly satisfactory. The case was that of a stout child, eighteen months old, with a large brain and florid cheeks, suffering from dental irritation. Previous to my visit, the mother had been giving *Acon.* and *Bell.*, for twelve hours with no relief. The skin was hot and burning, the cheeks highly flushed, the eyes sparkling, with pupils dilated, and the child in a state of extreme restlessness and irritability.

I gave *Trit. ferri phos.* 6x in water, to be given in teaspoonful doses every hour, and, on visiting the case next day, the mother

assured me that the first dose had a decidedly quieting effect, the child going to sleep shortly after taking it, and the cheeks becoming much less flushed. The medicine had been repeated two or three times during the night, and the little patient now appeared quite lively and well.

In the volume referred to, *Ferr. Phos.* is stated as "seeming to stand midway between the intensity of *Acon.* and *Bell.* and the dulness of *Gelsem.;*" and that its field of action is in "febrile disturbances and inflammations at their onset, before exudation commences."

A florid complexion, with less nerve tension than that of *Bell.*, is considered a key-note for its use. Also, when throbbing or pulsation is complained of in the affected part.

The following case presents *Ferr. Phos.* in another sphere of action, and confirms its well-known remedial power over diurnal enuresis.

Mrs. M., ætat 34, came to me in January, 1889, suffering from incontinence of urine. The trouble had existed for three years, and she could give no light on its origin. She stated that she could retain the urine at night, but not in the day time, when she passed a large quantity of water involuntarily. Her general health was otherwise fairly good. *Trit. Ferri. Phos.* 6x was prescribed, to be taken four times a day. A week later she reported that she could now retain the urine much better during the day. The medicine was continued for three weeks longer, when she informed me that the power over the bladder was now complete, and that she was better than she had been for two years. Nine months afterwards, the patient came to me again with a return of the malady, and, although she was then *enceinte*, *Ferr. Phos.* again completely stopped the incontinence.—*Stanley Wilde, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., Edin., in Monthly Homœopathic Review, Feb., 1892.*

SAW PALMETTO IN PROSTATIC DISEASE.

I have been afflicted with the most distressing of old men's troubles, enlarged prostate, for four or five years, and for three years previous was obliged to use a catheter from two to six times in twenty-four hours. A year ago last July I had a short respite of a month or so, and thought I had succeeded in overcoming the difficulty, but it was only partial and temporary, and I had to resort to the catheter again. I had been using rectal suppositories of *Ergotin*, *Iodoform* and *Belladonna*, various internal remedies—*Staphysagria*, *Carbonate of lithia*, etc.—and locally

Cocaine ointment, etc., applied to the catheter. In March last I commenced using the *Saw palmetto*, when I began to improve, and by the first of May was so much better that I omitted the use of the catheter, and have not used it since until about the first of this month—over six months' respite—the longest in over four years.

I was so well that I became negligent in the use of the remedies, and so suffered myself to become constipated and lithemic, causing cystic irritation and spasm at the neck of the bladder, requiring the catheter for a few times.

A few doses of *Cascara sagrada* for the bowels, *Carbonate of lithia* and *Pichi* for acid urine and irritation of the bladder, and resumption of the *Saw palmetto* for the prostate gland, soon corrected all the unpleasant symptoms, and now all is right again. I find it necessary to keep the bowels regular as possible to avoid pressure from gas or impacted fæces on the gland and neck of the bladder; also to be somewhat careful of diet, to prevent lithæmic symptoms. Although the cystic trouble was relieved by the former remedies, I am satisfied that the gland remained congested and inflamed till I began the use of the *Saw palmetto*, and since then it has materially lessened in size, and is relieved of its tenderness and inflammation.—*H. Knapp, M. D., Medical World.*

CENANTHA CROCATATA.

Miss H. E. G., æt 16, sanguine temperament, well grown, robust appearance, but dyspeptic.

When 8 years old would have spells of absent-mindedness. Would be listless and inattentive for a few minutes, then would be all right. Health at that age good. These absent-minded spells would occur at irregular intervals, and recurred up to date of applying to me for treatment for epilepsy. Menstruation began at about the age of 12; epileptic convulsions were manifest about the age of 14, and grew more frequent and more intense with time. Had been under treatment by Allopaths, Homœopaths, and Eclectics. For the past six months the patient would have six to ten convulsions in twenty-four hours, if not kept stupefied with bromide of potash. It would require from sixty to one hundred grains per day to control the condition. The mind was beginning to show feebleness, and the functions of the body were subnormal. The convulsions did not occur at or near the menstrual period any more than at other times.

I prescribed *tincture Cenantha crocata, minims 5*, water 6 ounces, mix. Directions, give a teaspoonful every three hours

until there was some complaint of headache, then only every four or six hours, during the day, as would be necessary to control the convulsions. Result, not another spasm. The medicine was continued for three months and then omitted. At that time a little mental excitement brought on a convulsion. The medicine was resumed and continued for three months longer. No more convulsions, and the absent-minded condition had disappeared. The young lady became gay, cheerful, with active mind, and entered society and took part in social entertainments as did other of her associates.

When the remedy would be withheld for a short time a little mental excitement or mental fatigue would cause an epileptic seizure. The remedy was continued, gradually reducing the dose, for a period of about two years. Since that time more than a year has elapsed, there has been no indications of epilepsy and no sequelæ. I have treated five other cases with like results.—*F. H. Fisk, M.D., Mineral Hill Springs, Tennessee, in Chicago Medical Times.*

APOCYNUM FOR THE BAD EFFECTS OF WHISKEY AND TOBACCO.

Several times within the last three years I have been called to see "an old soaker," a man of probably 45 years, who had been a hard drinker for twenty years or more. He had also been a most inveterate smoker, using a strong black pipe, and smoking strong plug tobacco. Each time I have found him upon his back, scarcely able to breathe; his heart fluttering, and a pulse that could scarcely be counted. He complained of great pericardial distress, with a heaviness over the entire left side of the chest; when I first saw him I did not think he could live twenty-four hours. I prescribed small doses of *Cactus* and *Digitalis*; still, at each subsequent call I found him in about the same condition. At length I noticed a peculiar swelling, or puffiness about his face and eyes, and changed my prescription to about twenty drops of *Apocynum*, to half a glass of water, and ordered a teaspoonful to be taken each hour. Before half a dozen doses had been taken he was out of bed, and when the medicine was gone he was nearly as good as new, and ready for another drunk. Each time since, when called, I put him upon the *Apocynum*, and all bad symptoms were gone within a few hours. Within the last ten days I was again called, after he had been under treatment at a college clinic for some time. He said, "Doctor, fix me up some more of that d—d bitter water." The "bitter

water" put him upon his feet in twenty-four hours. The puffy condition pointed out by Scudder, as indicating *Apocynum*, I believe saved this man from the hands of the undertaker.—*Dr. E. R. Waterhouse, in Medical Gleaner.*

(*Apocynum* may be had either in the tincture or decoction. The latter is cheapest, as a sixteen-ounce bottle costs but \$1.00, or eight ounces, 60 cents. The decoction is very largely used.—RECORDER.)

SYMPHITUM OFFICINALE.

The *Homœopathic Examiner* for August contains a paper entitled "Connection of Homœopathy with Surgery," by Crosero, translated by P. P. Wells, M. D. It is there stated that "injuries of the bones are healed most effectually by *Symphitum officinale* 30, internally once a day. This remedy accelerates the consolidation of fractures surprisingly." The translator adds a note as follows: "I have had repeated opportunities of verifying this declaration of Crosero. A boy fourteen years old broke the bones of the forearm, at the junction of the lower and middle thirds, two years ago. He had twice repeated the fracture by slight falls. The ends of the fragments are now slightly movable on each other, and the arm is weak and admits of little use. Three doses of *Symphitum* effected a perfect cure. The lad became more robust, and has since had better health than ever before. A boy, eight years old, fractured the humerus, near the junction of the condyles and shaft. *Arnica* 30 immediately arrested the spasmodic jerks of the muscles of the injured arm. This remedy was continued the first three days, when the traumatic fever had entirely subsided. He then had *Symphit.* 3 gtt. i., in half a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful every morning and evening. The splints were removed the ninth day, and the bone was found consolidated. The cure was entirely without pain. How much earlier than this the fragments ceased to be movable is not known. Well may the author say it heals broken bones surprisingly."—*Am. Jour. of Hom., 1846.*

STILLINGIA.—It is a good thing to think of just now, as the season for coughs and colds is so near at hand. No remedy will do better as a general cough medicine. One drop on a piece of sugar, slowly dissolved in the mouth, and allowed to slowly flow down the throat, will give speedy relief in all cases caused by an irritation of the throat. This dose can be repeated every fifteen minutes, whenever necessary. As an external remedy in croup, it has no superior, and affords immediate and wonderful relief.

It should be applied to the throat by binding around the neck a piece of flannel, wet with the lotion. My faith in its influence is so great, that I should not like to attempt to treat a case of this nature without this remedy. I don't say it will cure all cases of croup, but with *Stillingia* liniment for external use, and small doses of *Aconite*, as the internal remedy, I believe the physician well prepared to contend with this dread disease of every household containing small children. The liniment can also be used internally in the treatment of croup, and with marked benefits.—*John Fyfe, M. D., Saugatuck, Conn., in Eclectic Review.*

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Cow, with calf, about four months, had an erysipelatous swelling of the left udder of considerable extent; cause unknown. *Apis 3*, one dose of four drops gave entire relief within 24 hours.—*Dr. C. L. Bæhm, V. S., in Pop. Hom. Ztg., Vol. VIII., 126.*

COLTS having diarrhœa, especially chronic diarrhœa of very watery consistence, expelled in a strong stream, were benefited by *Phosphorus 6*, in a striking manner; one having a relapse, after several weeks was cured by a few more doses of the remedy. I have repeatedly found this medicine useful in such cases.—*Ibid.*

STALLION COLT, æt. 1, having at the time a nasal catarrh, received by some means a superficial abrasion of the skin at the loins, which developed at once a disproportionately large and painful swelling. *Dulcamara 2d*, three drops, three times a day, relieved it of the swelling, and of the catarrh in a few days.—*Ibid.*

MARE, an old hard used animal, had a violent attack of colic that had already lasted six hours; pulse had become very weak and hurried; heart-beat was tensive; the mucous membranes of the mouth livid; extremities cold; abdomen tympanitic and constipated. *Arsenicum 2x*, dissolved in water, soon brought her about.—*Ibid.*

AN OX, a strong drafting animal, Hungarian breed, middle-aged, was afflicted with pronounced general anthrax fever (without local manifestation), received several doses of *Arsenicum 3d* trit., dissolved in water, in connection with cold water treatment; *i. e.*, cold well water was poured over him until he showed

symptoms of chill, when he was rubbed dry and wrapped in woolen blankets—he also received numerous clysters of cold water. Within 12 hours he had completely recovered.—*Ibid.*

INFLAMMATION of the eyes in horses, in the form of iritis, was very prevalent last spring. *Mercurius sol. H. 3*, proved to be the remedy.—*Ibid.*

LAMBS.—My friend and colleague, Dr. George Lackner, veterinarian to the Duke of Koburg, at Vars, wrote that he had much difficulty of late with an epizootic epidemic of pleuro pneumonia in lambs—that from 10 to 20 were attacked daily, and *Aconite* was useful as a prophylactic only with one flock, while with another *Apis* was effective as such.—*Ibid.*

HORSES, LOCKJAW.—Dr. George Mills, veterinarian, in Agram, states that he succeeded in four cases of lockjaw in horses, within two years, with *Nux vomica*. He promises some detailed interesting clinical cases shortly.—*Ibid.*

Ox.—And now let me give you a most amusing account of how an ox effectually silenced two doctors: Mr. Krueger, leaseholder of a large estate in Wredenbogen, Mecklenburg, had a sick ox. When I arrived in W. to investigate, Dr. N. N. from R., a disciple of Rademacher happened to be present, and he and Mr. K. accompanied me to the stable, the former regaling us with witticisms about Homœopathy along the way. A hundred yards from the stable we already heard the whistling and groaning respiration of the ox. A minute examination disclosed the following symptoms: The animal stood swaying to and fro, eyes staring, protruding from the sockets, breathing terribly, labored and whistling as if a plug had lodged in the throat, the parts surrounding the larynx somewhat inflamed, appetite poor, and almost suppressed. Dr. N. N. and Mr. K. thought that the ax was the only needed remedy; however, I was not so apprehensive, and stated that I thought Homœopathy would still be efficacious. "Yes" retorted Dr. N. N., "if you help that ox with your Homœopathic druglets I will eat him up alive." "Very well, doctor," I answered, "I shall take you at your word." I gave *Spongia* 1x dilution, 10 drops every four hours. Three days after I again met Dr. N. N., in W. "How is your ox?" was his first question. "Quite well since yesterday," I answered, "and at your service to be eaten alive." Well the doctor did not seem to want to fall to, just then, for although fully appreciating a good

beef roast, he may have concluded a whole live ox to be too much for him. But he could not deny that a few drops of spirits had worked wonders in this case, and he never after had a word to say against Homœopathy.

About two weeks after this occurrence there was a small, select company in W., and among them a Dr. X. from W., from the physiological school. 'The conversation drifted on to Homœopathy, and Dr. X. maintained that it was a psychological mode of cure, for it could only cure imaginary diseases by imagination. As an answer, I asked Mr. Krueger whether his ox, whom Dr. N. wanted to eat alive, had only imagined himself sick and whether he only imagined himself to be well again?

A roar of laughter followed my remark, for that case was yet quite fresh in their minds, and well known to all present. Dr. X. jumped up, left the room and called for his carriage. After a great deal of persuasion he was prevailed upon to stay, but he has had nothing to say about Homœopathy since then. Whether these two gentlemen will be converted I don't know, but have my doubts about it.—*From Letter of Dr. A. Jenisch, Veterinarian, of Freenistein, Pop. Hom. Zeitung Vol. VIII., 26.*

BLUE MILK.—Four weeks after, a landed proprietor of the neighborhood came to me saying, "Some time ago you gave to one of my friends a remedy for the 'blue milk' of his cows. It helped immediately. Now, I have four cows in my stable similarly afflicted for over six months, *i. e.*, their milk will have blue spots on the top after standing some time, and the blue color often covers the whole surface." The cause of this condition could not be ascertained, but I gave him *Pulsatilla* 1, in liquid, one drop to be given night and morning. After scarcely a week the blue spots on the milk of all the cows had disappeared.—*Pop. Hom. Ztg., Vol. VII., pp. 14.*

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS THE EATING THEREOF.

Last month I was called to Ashland, to see a very sick cow, getting worse all the time, they said. I found her a ten-year-old cow, standing motionless, very dejected, looked like she wanted to die. On inquiry found she had calved a week before and cleaned all right. That the calf got hurt and died when about three days old, dying in the stable with her; so remaining over night, then removed by the man in her presence. She made no fuss at all.

I concluded at once a real case of silent grief, so prescribed *Ignatia* 3, six drops every three hours. In two days she was entirely well and milking as usual.

I feel most positive this was right, and that *Ignatia* is often called for in the treatment of brutes. I have had no deaths from milk fever in eleven cases. All were *Arsenicum* cases.

H. C. PASSMORE.

Fairville, Pa.

ESERINE SULPH. IN VETERINARY PRACTICE.

I do not know if many veterinarians use this remedy or not, presumably not many Homœopaths, at any rate. I have found it a valuable remedy in cases of parturient fever in cows. Three-grain doses, every twelve hours, hypodermically administered; have never had to give more than the second dose, with *Cocculus* and *Ignatia* internally. Under this treatment I have never lost a case, while other veterinarians lose nearly every case where the animal is down in convulsions. I also use it in some cases of colic in horses, with the best results.

J. LAMB, V. S.

Delaware, O., Jan. 18, 1892.

(It may be well to note here that *Eserine Sulph.* is a very expensive drug, the 2x trit. selling at \$1.25 an ounce. Or, 100 1-grain hypodermic tablets, \$20.00.)

BOOK NOTICES.

With the "Pousse Cafe." Being a Collection of Post Prandial Verses, by Wm. Tod Helmuth, M. D. "*Valeat Quantum Valere Potest.*" Philadelphia: Boericke and Tafel. 1892. 141 pages. \$1.50 net. By mail \$1.58.

Dr. Helmuth's host of friends will welcome this elegant volume of poems from his facile pen. It would be difficult to give the poetic jewels a finer setting. The paper is of the finest quality, the type new, the press-work the best that a large house could do, while the binding—white and gold back, mauve and silver sides, gilt top and untrimmed edges—is a delight to the connoisseur. The stamp on the side of the book outlines a table, in silver, set with the glasses, the fruit, and the "pousse cafe," the steam of which arises and unfolds the title of the book.

The verses have all appeared in print at various times, but are

now for the first time collected in one volume. The first one "An Error in Diagnosis" was read in response to the toast "The City Doctor" at the banquet of the American Institute of Homœopathy, at Deer Park, June, 1884. This is followed by "The Story of a City Doctor," no dates.

"Surgery and Medicine" read at Delmonico's at the banquet of the Students and Alumni of the New York Homœopathic College in March, 1887.

The others are:

"The Doctor Woman," read at Horticultural Hall, Boston, at the banquet given to the American Institute.

"The Doctor's Dream," at the banquet given by the Western Institute, at Chicago, in 1864—*tempus fugit!*

"Ode to the Bacillus," a rollicking production whose birth-place is not mentioned.

"Commencement Memories," at the Alumni dinner, New York, 1891.

"My First Patient," American Institute festivities, Pittsburg,

"Dogmatic Doctors," Pittsburg, 1887, at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of Homœopathy west of the Allegheny mountains.

"An Alumni Poem," Alumni dinner of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1886.

"The Memories of Twenty Years Ago," American Institute, Philadelphia, 1871, banquet at the Continental Hotel.

"The Harmony of the Medical Profession," Institute meeting, Brighton Beach, 1881.

"A Ballad of the Sixteenth Century, Alumni dinner, Hotel Brunswick, New York.

"The Present Status of the Medical Profession," St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, 1890, at dinner of N. Y. S. Hom. Medical Society.

"My First Introduction to Surgery," Alumni dinner, New York.

"How I became a Surgeon," American Institute, Niagara Falls.

"A Letter from Alma Mater," Alumni dinner, Delmonico's, New York, 1884.

"Anticipation, Realization and Retrospection," no dates.

"Our New Materia Medica," at dinner given by Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, to Dr. T. F. Allen, on completion of the *Encyclopædia of Materia Medica*, New York, 1880.

"Minutes of a late Medical Meeting," annual meeting of N. Y. State Society, Albany, 1882.

The volume concludes with a "Prologue for a New Medical Journal, June 6, 1883."

Looking over this list, no doubt, will call up memories of many a "good time," to many a Homœopathic veteran, as also to numbers who are still fighting their way to the front in the ranks of *similia*.

Essentials of Nervous Diseases and Insanity: Their Symptoms and Treatment. A Manual for Students and Practitioners. By John Shaw, M. D. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1892. 194 pages, cloth, \$1.00.

This volume is not arranged in the "question and answer" style of so many others of the Saunders series, and is, perhaps, all the more interesting in consequence. Here in a nutshell you get the description of all the nervous diseases, many of them illustrated with wood cuts. The treatment occupies but small space, and Homœopaths have nothing to learn from it. In looking over "regular" books one is struck with the air of confidence with which the author proceeds until he runs against the "treatment" end of his subject, and then he seems to be suddenly taken with "that tired feeling."

Pocket Medical Formulary, with an Appendix containing Dosological Table, etc. By William M. Powell, M. D. Wm. B. Saunders. Philadelphia. 1891. Tucks, \$1.75; Cloth, \$1.50, *net*.

This little book is a sort of "Johnson's Guide," from a "regular." It begins with "Abortion" and runs the gamut of diseases to "Xeroderma," giving prescriptions from the most eminent "regular" practitioners for each. Take as a sample "Acute Rheumatism." Under this head are given twenty-two prescriptions, by as many physicians, each of whose name is given as authority. In some instances hospitals are given as authority. For "Chronic Rheumatism," at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, the patient gets:

℞. Tr. aconiti,
Chloroform.,
Aq. ammon., aa ℥ij.
Linim saponis co., ℥viii.

M. Sig.: Use locally.

At the Philadelphia Hospital they give:

℞. Tr. ferri chlor., ℥ij.
Sodii salicylat., ℥ij.
Acid citric., gr. x.
Glycerinæ, ℥j.
Liq. ammoniæ citratis (B. p.), q. s. ad ℥iv.
Ol. gaultheriæ, gr. xv.

M. Sig.: Dose—One or two teaspoonfuls every two hours, until ringing of the ears is produced, and then increase the interval to four or six hours.

At the Bellevue Hospital, New York, they give:

℞. Potass. et sodii tartratis,	ʒss.
Potass. nitratis,	ʒv.
Vini colchici sem.,	ʒij.
Aquæ, q. s. ad	ʒij.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times a day.

They give the same at the Charity Hospital of New York, minus the "*Potass nitratis*." The entire book contains 1734 prescriptions, and its value will depend entirely on the buyer's point of view. The book is amply interleaved with blank pages for the writing of additional prescriptions if desired.

The New Cure of Consumption by Its Own Virus. Illustrated by numerous cases. By J. Compton Burnett, M. D. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Philadelphia: Boericke and Tafel. 1892. 187 pages. Cloth 75 cents, net. By mail, 80 cents.

The first edition of this book was published at London about a year ago, under the title "Five Years' Experience in the New Cure of Consumption by its Own Virus." The second edition is brought out in the United States only, and is enlarged by the addition of new matter which falls a little short of doubling the size of the book. In his first book Dr. Burnett most positively states that consumption, if not too far advanced, *can be cured with Bacillinum*. Since then he has had a year's more experience on the subject. This is the way he sums up that year: "And what effect has the past year's experience had upon my own views as to the therapeutic efficacy of *Bacillinum*? Simply to confirm them. My *Five Years' Experience* in the New Cure of Consumption has simply become *six*, and having enlarged my clinical borders by this additional year's experience, I have only to add that I have nothing to take from my first edition—the further year's observation having fully confirmed the views therein set forth."

There is always a considerable shrugging of shoulders, and sometimes a vigorous kick when a book of this sort appears. Why? "Well, we don't believe in this sort of thing." Why? "It's a nosode. It's nasty. It isn't Homœopathy." But isn't the disease still nastier, and should not a nosode cure the symptoms it will cause? And if it will, is not that Homœopathy? Dr. Burnett took the virus himself, and while no long proving is published, the leading symptoms caused by it are given.

It may also be complained, has been in fact, that the cases cited are too short, not full enough. They are short, and here is one of the shortest: "A little girl of seven was brought to me

in the month of December, 1888, with tuberculous disease of the left knee. For eleven months she had been limping; the knee is much enlarged and very tender; the teeth are tuberculous; there are numerous cases of consumption in the family, and her father had spine disease. After one month of the virus 30 the swelling of the knee had gone down one-third, the joint had become more movable; the strawberry condition of her tongue had gone and her teeth had cleaned. She had thereafter two months more of the virus c., and got quite well; the remaining enlargement of the knee yielding to a course of the third decimal trituration of *Perlarum mater.*" That is short, to be sure, but is it not suggestive? Is the world so rich in remedies for tuberculosis that it can refuse to even look at the new remedy? Here, in this book, are outline sketches of some sixty cases reported *cured* by it.

A word now as to *Bacillinum*, the remedy. Any one can prepare it, as full directions are given in the book. Speaking of the numerous calls coming from all parts of the world for the remedy, after the publication of the first edition of the book, Dr. Burnett says, on page 128, "I would, therefore, like to say that it may be obtained in England of Dr. Heath, 114 Ebury St., London, S. W., and in America, at any of the pharmacies of Messrs. Boericke & Tafel." The remedy in the hands of the above named pharmacists is that which was used by Dr. Burnett in treating the cases reported in the book.

A Dictionary of Treatment ; or Therapeutic Index, including Medical and Surgical Therapeutics. By William Whitla, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Queen's College, Belfast, etc. Revised and Adapted to the Pharmacopœia of the United States. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. 1892. 921 pages, cloth, \$4.00.

The text of this book begins under the heading "Treatment of Diseases," with "Abortion," and runs through the list of diseases, alphabetically arranged, to the conclusion "Yellow Fever." An index of nineteen pages completes the work. Barring the administration of drugs, there is much matter of value in it for Homœopathic physicians. This line, under "Insomnia," is golden: "A very common error is to confine the management of the case to the administration of narcotics and hypnotics." But another part of the same interesting subject will cause a shudder in many—"Of all the drugs ever used to counteract sleeplessness, there is not, on the whole, one so generally valuable as alcohol in some form or other." And of all the forms, the author

considers pure whiskey, in warm water, taken at a draught, just before tumbling into bed, the best. Two and a half fluid ounces, he thinks, is about the average dose. He says it acts more certainly, if given warm than hot. If patient abstains from alcohol at all other times, there is no danger of forming the alcohol habit, and the treatment may be continued indefinitely without harm. This does not agree with the opinions of many earnest men and women, but an experienced physician advances it as his experience. On the heels of "Insomnia" follows "Intermittent Fever," which opens: "The treatment for this disease might be summed up in the word '*Quinine*,'" which make one wish that Dr. Whitla could see a copy of Lilienthal's *Therapeutics*.

Specific Medication and Specific Medicines. Fourth Revision. With an Appendix containing the Articles published on the subject since the first edition, and a Report of Cases Illustrating Specific Medication. By John M. Scudder, M. D. Thirteenth Edition. Cincinnati: John M. Scudder. 1890. 432 pages. Cloth, \$2.50.

If any one wishes to take a look into Specific Medicine he can not do better than to take that look in the books of the veteran Dr. John M. Scudder. There is a certain breezy unconventionality and frankness in what Dr. Scudder writes, that makes it peculiarly refreshing reading even to those who do not agree with him in his medical faith. Specific medicine is thus defined: "We use the term specific with relation to definite pathological conditions, and propose to say, that certain well determined deviations from the healthy state will always be corrected by certain specific medicines." The difference between this and Homœopathy is that "the Homœopaths will not admit of any explanation of their law of *similia*. The remedy is a remedy *because* it will produce the exact diseased condition, or at least the exact symptoms of such a condition. I contend that a drug is a specific remedy: first, because it influences uniformly and directly the part or function diseased; and second, because it *opposes* such diseased actions. I would, therefore, write the law of cure, *contraria contrariis opponenda*, instead of *similia similibus*." And yet the Doctor's book is full of prescriptions of medicines for precisely such states as those medicines will produce. Opening at random we find under *Colocynth*, "colic." Whether *Colocynth* will produce genuine colic we do not know, but it will certainly produce all the symptoms of colic, and will cure them.

"In ordinary practice," says the author, "whether it be Old

School or Eclectic, there is no *principle* or *law* of cure. Remedies are not given because they are opposed to or agree with diseased action, but simply because they have been previously used with reputed good success. It is, in fact, pure empiricism." The more's the pity, for medicine should not be pure empiricism, but pure science; to be the latter it must be based on law.

Leaving this old, old dispute, we may say, in conclusion, that any student of *Materia Medica* will find much of interest and profit in this book, as also in the numerous "cases" and papers with which it closes. Some of these are very good.

Specific Diagnosis: A Study of Disease, with Special Reference to the Administration of Remedies. By John M. Scudder, M. D. Ninth edition. Cincinnati. 1891. 387 pages. Cloth., \$2.50.

This is a companion volume to *Specific Medication and Specific Medicines*, noticed above, and is intended to be a new study of diagnosis, with special reference to the relations between symptoms and the curative action of drugs. We quote from the opening the following: "It is yet the opinion that 'diagnosis' has reference to the classification of disease according to the received nosology; that it means naming the affection 'bilious fever,' 'typhoid fever,' 'pneumonia,' 'nephritis,' etc. And so it does with the genus doctor, at large, and their souls travail in diagnosis until a suitable name is delivered. And then they consult their memories and books for recipes to throw at this name which, to them, seems almost an entity. It looks absurd when thus plainly stated, yet it is true to a far greater extent than the majority suppose. If we examine the literature of the profession, we find that writers on the 'Practice of Medicine' labor to make diagnosis in this way, and so arrange the symptoms of disease that their readers may be enabled to follow in their lead. The student would certainly think, from this teaching that the getting a *name* for a disease, was the first and principal object in medical practice. Not only does this seem the principal, but the only end of medical study, and men pride themselves on their skill in naming diseases—calling it diagnosis." These are bitter words, but further on they become still more rasping, as, for instance: "'Do you mean to say,' asks the reader, 'that the present system of nosology is useless?' Yes, so far as curing the sick is concerned, that is just what I mean to say. Not only useless, but worthless—a curse to physician and patient—preventing the one from learning the healing art, and the other from getting well." That tells what the

book is *not*. What it is, the reader, if he cares to, must find out for himself. He will get many a valuable hint from it, for reading the disease manifestations.

Essentials of Physics. Arranged in the Form of Questions and Answers. Prepared Especially for Students of Medicine, by Fred. J. Brockway, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. With 155 illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1892. 12mo, cloth, 330 pages. \$1.00, net.

"What is matter," is the first question, to which comes the answer: "Matter is that which reveals its properties to us by means of our senses. It is anything which occupies space or anything that can be weighed." One could easily pick a quarrel with the author (if he be a disputatious man) on the answers to several of his questions, but as they are questions that philosophers have quarrelled over for ages, it would be useless. For instance, "An atom is an indivisible particle," etc., why "indivisible?" For the student who wants to get over the ground fast the book will be a great aid, and that is what it is designed for.

First Lines in Midwifery: A Guide to Attendance on Natural Labor, for Medical Students and Midwives. By G. Ernest Herman, M.D. (Lond.), F. R. C. P., etc. With 80 Illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. 191 pages. Cloth, \$1.25.

This little work, as indicated by the title, is designed to give such elementary knowledge as is needed for the management of natural labor. This defines its sphere accurately, and where a book of this description is needed, Dr. Herman's will fill the want. He holds a high position in one of the largest hospitals in the world.

Essentials of Medical Electricity. By D. D. Stewart, M.D., and E. S. Lawrence, M.D. With sixty-five Illustrations. 165 pages. 12mo. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1892. Price, \$1.00.

This is No. 23 of the "Saunders' Question Compend" series, though the question and answer form is not used in it. The title speaks for the book; it contains the A B C of electricity, applied to the cure of disease. The writers "lay no claim to originality," having compiled and condensed their matter from larger works.

The Year-Book of Treatment for 1892. A Critical Review for Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery. Cloth, 486 pages. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. 1892.

If any one wants a "Year-Book" of regular medicine he cannot do better than to buy the one issued by Lea Brothers & Co. They are one of the oldest medical publishing houses and command the best talent, as shown by the list of contributors to this book.

Archiv fuer Homœopathie is the title of a new Homœopathic monthly, edited by Dr. Alexander Villers, and published in Leipzig. Hundreds of our readers have made the personal acquaintance of Dr. Villers at the World's Homœopathic Congress at Atlantic City, last summer, the genial, whole-souled, and only delegate from Germany. At that time he was still editor of the *Allg. Hom. Zeitg.*, but shortly after severed his connection, and started the *Journal*, as mentioned above. Dr. Villers is thoroughly independent in his views and writings, and withal, a true Homœopath. Those of our readers desirous of taking a German Homœopathic periodical, cannot do better than to subscribe for this. Subscription price, per year, \$2.50. Each number has 32 pages. Subscription may be addressed to the publishers, Ernst Heitmann, Leipzig, Germany, or to Boericke & Tafel's Homœopathic pharmacies.

A LITTLE PAMPHLET, by Robert H. M. Dawbarn, M. D., under the title "A Vegetable Plate: Also New Technique in Intestinal Anastomosis," seems to be of unusual value. The "Vegetable plate" is made of a raw potato. Dr. Dawbarn says: "I have made a pair of plates, with threads in place, and ready for use in ten minutes." After forty-eight hours the potato plate showed intact, though shrunken, and after five days it had disappeared. The last sixteen operations on dogs were completely successful. Dr. Dawbarn is Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery at the New York Polyclinic.

DR. E. L. STYLES writes to the *Medical World* (Nov., 1890) that he has used *Sabal Serrulata* in fifteen or twenty cases of impotency and loss of power, caused either by over-indulgence in sexual intercourse or by masturbation, and has not failed in any case to give prompt relief or a permanent cure.

OUR Homœopathic neighbors should be happy, for they have a clean pharmacy and good medicines, and have had it from the beginning. The worry about poor medicines, worthless medicines, dirty medicines, has not troubled them. I refer to their standard, the *mother tinctures*, which are uniformly good.—*Dr. Scudder.*

Homœopathic Recorder.

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REMEMBER that the annual session of the American Institute of Homœopathy meets this year on June 13th, at the National capitol. Shape your plans to attend. Also join the ranks. Remember that in union there is strength.

* * *

It may be of interest to the physicians of Cincinnati and vicinity, to learn that Messrs. Boericke & Tafel have bought out the Worthington Homœopathic pharmacy of that city, located at 170 W. 4th St. The pharmacy has been fully restocked with the reliable medicines of that firm, and in the future physicians can look to it with confidence that all their calls will be promptly and satisfactorily met. The advantage of having a well stocked and thoroughly reliable Homœopathic pharmacy within reach are considerable. The new "branch" is under capable and courteous management, and physicians are invited to call, take a look at things, and get acquainted.

* * *

THE *National Advertiser* gets off the following plaintive plea for the quacks: "If a man has derived benefit from partaking of some proprietary medicine, he must possess a very mean nature to grudge the money expended in making its virtues known to him. Nevertheless, there are thousands of people whose sole objection to proprietary medicines is that a certain percentage of the money they are sold for is spent in advertising them. Such people forget that if a medicine was not sold at a sufficient profit to enable the manufacturers to advertise it they would never hear of the remedy, and hence, never obtain the benefit of its curative properties." As a rule men do not "grudge" money spent in advertising that does not come out of their own pockets, yet there must be exceptions if there are "thousands" whose "sole objection to proprietary medicines" is the money their proprietors spend in advertising them. We always believed that the chief objection of "thousands of people" to these medicines is that they are positively harmful to the patient, and not the money spent by their proprietors in publishing about as gaudy specimens of lying as may be found outside of Munchausen.

PERSONALS.

The *Boston Herald*, in a two column article, says that the Homœopathic schools and hospitals of that city were never more prosperous. Large additions to the buildings are imperative.

Dr. A. V. Leonardson has located at Vernon, Mich. Specialty of chronic diseases.

Dr. J. P. Willard has removed from Jacksonville, Ill., to No. 118 13th Ave. W., Denver, Colorado.

Dr. F. A. Carrell has removed from Hutchinson to Redwood Falls, Minn.

Dr. Sarah T. Rogers-Evenson has removed from 1015 to 1729 Vine street, Philadelphia.

Dr. John H. Clarke, editor of the *Homœopathic World*, has removed from 34 Harrington road, to 30 Clarges street, W., London, England.

FOR SALE. A rare chance for a physician to step into an established Homœopathic practice in West Philadelphia. Address: M. M., care of HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER. P. O. Box 921, Philadelphia, Pa.

A competitive examination will be held at the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, for Resident and Associate Resident physician, in the early part of April, 1892. The experience obtained in the Institution and its Out-Patient Department, of which residents have charge, is particularly valuable to a graduate. Applicants will please address Dr. Bushrod W. James, president of the hospital, or Dr. Joseph M. Reeves, president of the Medical Board, 926 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The American Obstetrical Society will hold its next regular meeting in Hahnemann Medical College, Fifteenth street, above Race, Philadelphia, on April 20, at 8 o'clock P. M. An invitation is extended to all members of the profession to attend. Dr. Thomas Franklin Smith, 264 Lenox avenue, New York, is chairman of the Board of Censors, and will receive applications for membership. Any regular graduate in medicine, in good standing, a practitioner of Homœopathy, is eligible for membership. The annual dues are one dollar; there is no initiation fee.

The *Argonaut* has been changed to a monthly. Dr. Frank Kraft is editor.

Dr. B. W. Stilling has removed from West Middlesex to New Castle, Pa.

Dr. C. P. Gettier, Gettysburg, Pa., wishes to resume practice, and would like to locate in some town of 5,000 population where there is no other Homœopathic physician.

Dr. Olin M. Drake has removed from Ellsworth, Me., to Boston.

Dr. Paine has resigned his position at the Westborough Asylum for the Insane, and opened a private asylum on a fine estate at West Newton, Mass., where patients can have the benefit of good Homœopathic treatment. Frequent applications from other States for admission to Westborough, which were refused by the authorities, led to this step.

Dr. J. M. Patterson has removed from Augusta, Ky., to Paxton, Ill.

Dr. A. J. Givens, of Middletown and Westboro, has opened a private asylum for the insane at Stamford, Conn.

Dr. H. G. Hanchett, author of *Sexual Health*, etc., has removed from Waverly Place to 3 West Twenty-ninth street, New York.

Dr. T. M. Strong has removed from Macon, Ga., to Boston, Mass., where he has accepted the position of Resident Physician at the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital.

Dr. Wells Le Fevre runs a Homœopathic Sanitarium at Hot Spring, Ark. He advises visitors to beware of "drummers," not the commercial, but the medical kind.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

VOL. VII. PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER, MAY, 1892. No. 3.

GATHERING FIGS FROM THISTLES.

The frequent and eulogistic mention of *Carduus Mariæ* in Dr. Burnett's little book, "Diseases of the Liver," set me upon some out-of-the-way reading, from which it would appear that gathering figs from thistles is not a wholly impossible performance.

Instead of tracing the stream of tradition from the spring-head, as I have formerly been wont to do, I have taken the painful (please read that word in its ancient sense of painstaking) William Salmon, M. D., for my guide; confident that I shall find his plethoric folio a flowing river into whose channel all related rivulets have found their way. I am, at last, up to the trick of those old book makers, and I no longer ramble toilingly from Dan to Beersheba, only, at the end of my journey, to find that they had been over every step of the ground before me, and that when I at length reach their pages—weary and somewhat wind-bröken—they greet me with a grin.

There is no likeness of himself on the illustrated title-page of Salmon's *Herbal*, but he was of the legitimate lineage, and we can form some conception of his appearance from the portraits of Dodoens, of Parkinson, and of Johnson, the editor of Gerarde. Each of these worthies had a serious face; one worthy of the learned work which presents it to us at this late day; and as we look upon them, we feel that they did their work in earnest, exhausting all existent authorities, and calmly assuming the whole "find" as their own.

Johnson's picture—Thomas Johnson by birth, Sir Thomas by the grace of Charles I—is worthy of a cavalier; high forehead, large intelligent eyes, straight nose, well nostrilled, mustachioed, and with the pointed beard of the period—something of a Vanddyke like face. The head crops out of the great ruffed collar of the day, and only the bishop-like sleeves of his gown preserve the symmetry of the picture. In his left hand he is holding a

slip of the potato plant which, by a botanical anachronism, presents at once the flower and potato-apple. Johnson's *Gerarde's Herbal* is the first book in the English language that mentions the potato. "It groweth naturally in America, where it was first discovered, as reporteth *Clusius*, since which time I have received roots hereof from Virginia, otherwise called Norembega, which grow and prosper in my garden as in their owne natiue country."

A small beginning; "roots hereof from Virginia" one day growing in a botanist's garden, and two centuries later the fate of humanity in Ireland depending from the failure of a crop!

But let us return to the Thistle, of which Salmon mentions fifteen species—enough to make a jackass bray with delight. Of these fifteen species, the sixth appears to act singularly upon the ass, for Salmon writes of it as the "Asses *φαρμακον* thistle;" an epithet worthy of Homer.

The medicinal qualities of all these species are summed in one category: "Thistles according to Galen are hot and dry in the second degree: They are also Aperitive, Diuretick, Stomatick and Nephritick.

"They help the Stranguary, or stoppage of Urine, take away the rank or evil smell of the Arm-holes, or whole Body, Cure a stinking Breath, and make hair grow again upon Bald places."

"The Virtues," as Salmon delights to phrase it, are detailed at length: "*The Liquid Juice or Essence of the whole Plant.* Pliny says That if any bald place be bathed with Juice, it causes the Hair to grow again speedily. And if the Juice or Essence be made before Flowering and Drank, he says they help a Stinking Breath, and strengthen the Stomach: so that it is probable they may be good for the Cure of the Scurvy, that always beginning in the Stomach, and being called by the Greeks the *Stomach Disease*.

"*The Decoction of the Roots in Wine.* Galen says that it drives forth stinking Urine, and takes away the rank or evil Smell of the Arm-holes, and of the whole Body.

"*A Decoction of the Leaves and Heads of Flowers when just blown, in wine,* is certainly an Antidote against the Scurvy in a Cold Habit of Body."

Hardly a fig crop in that gathering, but there is awaiting us the "Blessed Thistle" *Carduus Benedictus*. It, and *Carduus Mariæ* have found a lodgement in our *Materia Medica*, but as a school we have fallen behind the Rademacherian in our use of these agents. The *C. Benedictus* figures largely on Salmon's pages. He says, "It is good against Agues, Malign and Pesti-

lential Fevers, recent Surfeits, Pleurisies, Stone, Gravel, Vertigo's, and the Bitings of Mad Dogs, and other Venemous Creatures."

"*The Liquid Juice.* Put into the eyes it clears the sight, taking away bloodshot and redness; dropt into the ear it eases the pain thereof. It kills Worms in the belly; and given from an Ounce to two Ounces, in any proper vehicle, it is good against Quartan Agues and the Plague; as also recent Surfeits, and admirably cleanses a foul stomach.

"*The Decoction in Wine, Water, or Posset-Drink.* It is good against Agues of long continuance, and Pestilential Fevers, [in] which if timely given it has the greatest effects; and is also profitable against Pleurisies, and Stitches in the Side. It is good against a Vertigo, and Deafness, and [it] strengthens the Memory. It provokes the Terms in Women, is good against the Strangury, as also Sand and Gravel in the Urinary parts.

"*The Pouder of the Leaves.* It stops Bleeding at the Nose, and is given from half a Dram to a Dram against all the afore-named Diseases. It is Sudorifick, and cures all sorts of Agues, being given some few Hours before the coming of the Fit for several times together.

"*The Extract.* It has all the former virtues, and being given from half a Dram to a Dram or more, it particularly is said to cure the Quartan Agues, kill worms in the bowels, and is a Specifick against the *Lues*, or *French Pox*.

"*The Cataplastm.* Made of the green herb and applyed it is good against hot Tumors, Erysipelas, Botches, Boils, Plague Sores, the bitings of Mad Dogs, Serpents, Spiders, Stinging of Venemous Creatures, &c. But made up with Hogs lard and Wheat Meal, and applyed, it cures stubborn or rebellious Ulcers. The *Calaplastm* made of the juice with *Orobis* Meal is profitable also against Gangrenes.

"*The Down within the Reads.*" Applyed to simple green wounds it stops the Blood, and presently heals them: Applyed to Ulcers after Cleansing and Incarnating it causes a speedy Cure.

"*The Distilled Water.*" It is said to have all the Virtues of the Decoction, but is nothing near so effectual, tho' much more pleasant to be taken. It is esteemed a peculiar thing for the eyes, helping their soreness, and a Dimness of the Sight.

"Roger Dixon's *Antipestilential Sudorifick.* Take leaves of *Carduus Benedictus* and *Scabious*; Roots of *Butterbur*, of each 4 Ounces; *Posset Drink* 3 Quarts; make a decoction and strain out. If you have not *Posset-Drink*, you may make it with thin water-Gruel, With this Drink, he told me, he Cured many Hundreds

of the Plague (when last the Great Plague was in London, *Anno* 1665) who, by drinking largely of it, were Cured (many of them) in the space of twenty four Hours, when nothing but Death was expected: and thereby he also stayed Pestilential Vomitings and Loosenesses. It produces a potent Sweating [for] an hour or two. In the Sweating he gave the Sick Mutton or Chicken Broth, or some proper Alexipharmic Posset-Drink, wiping the sweat from the face and neck with Warm cloths, but forbearing to shift the Patient; and this course he took every Day, till the Malignity of the Disease was wholly rooted out."

What a picture: the Pestilence devastating that great city, the rumbling of the death cart through the deserted streets, and the hoarse cry, "Bring out your dead!" and countless smitten ones brought out and buried—the life not gone out of them—and Roger Dixon faithfully giving his Posset-Drink, and wiping the faces of those plague-smitten ones from whom their own kin had fled in dismay and despair.

There was a terribly devastating fire in London the next year, beginning in the King's Baker's house, in Pudding Lane, on the second of September, and continuing until the fifth. *That* event they subsequently commemorated by erecting a monumental tower or column; but the only record of Roger Dixon's doing is the few brief lines in an old Herbal and this feeble echo of it one hundred and eighty years later. If Roger Dixon had only started that fire he had been immortal!

The "Ladies Thistle"—*Carduus Mariæ*—is filling a larger *role* in our *Materia Medica*. Reil proved it in 1858, and Buchmann in 1879. The English student can find the symptomatology in Hering's *Guiding Symptoms*, Vol. III, and in Allen's *Handbook*.

Just here I would like to ask my reader, especially if he be what is miscalled a "practical man," if he imagines that I transcribe these antique records "for fun." If so, then, of a surety, the *practical* man cannot read between the lines.

A proving after the manner of Hahnemann is a test of the validity of the Empirical History of a drug; and, conversely, the empirical record is a check upon the "proving." As a rule, to which I have not yet found an exception, they corroborate each other. The proving substantiates the empirical application by presenting symptoms that would lead the Homœopathic physician to administer the drug in diseased conditions wherein the empirical history declares it to have been efficacious; that is, the Homœopathic "indications" correspond with the empirical applications. On the other hand, if no such evidence is found

in the "proving," then the latter is either incomplete, or fictitious. The ancient empiric and the modern prover are diverse witnesses, testifying at different times and in separate courts to the same general truth, and when there is no collusion their evidence is unimpeachable. Hence the value of these antique records as a touch-stone, and as a store-house of hints in regard to drugs not yet proven.

Turning to *Carduus Mariæ* we cite first *The Specification*. "It is used for the Cure of Agues and Fevers, both Malign and Pestilential; to open obstructions of the Stomach, Lungs, Liver and Spleen, and other Viscera; to provoke Urine, help the Jaundice and Dropsie, and give ease in the Strangury, Dysurie, Stone, Gravel, and other Diseases of the Reins and Bladder: it is also good against Palpitation of the Heart, and other Passions of the same."

Then the ancient author giveth *The Virtues* seriatim:

"*The Juice or Essence*. They are thought to be as effectual as *Carduus Benedictus* for all the same purposes, viz. for Agues, Infectious Diseases, Malign and Pestilential Fevers, and the Infection of the Plague, both to prevent and cure it. They open Obstructions of Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Reins and Womb, are good against Hypochondriack Melancholy, Scurvy, Dropsy, Jaundice and Gout: They ease pain in the Sides, Stitches, and are profitable against the Colick and Gripings of the Guts.

"*The Pouder of the Seed*. It is said to be as good, if not more powerful for the Cure or help of all the aforementioned Diseases.

"*The Distilled Water*. It is good against all inward Fevers and the like; to allay the heat and inflammation of the Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Reins and Womb; and besides is often applyed outwardly with Cloths or Spunges to the Regions of the Liver and Heart to cool the hot distempers of those parts, and to resist Fainting and Swooning Fits."

Our Homœopathic applications of this drug are by no means so numerous as the empirical, and this fact suggests the inference that our provings of this remedy have not yet been sufficiently exhaustive. We are ready to accept the empirical testimony as to its virtues in "obstructions of the liver," in jaundice, and in hepatic dropsy; but why not as to its wider range?

The truth of the empirical testimony is corroborated by Buchmann's provings in an item that the prover would not be likely to *invent*, to wit: the pains in the sides, and the *stitches*.

If these desultory observations shall lead to the reading of Dr. Burnett's little book,* the physician unacquainted with *Carduus*

* Burnett's Greater Diseases of the Liver, 1891, 186 pp., price, 60 cts. net, by mail, 66 cts. Address any Homœopathic pharmacy.

Maria will be led to add an efficient remedy to his armamentarium.

When Mallock's book, *Is Life worth Living?* first came out, one witty critic replied: That depends upon the liver. Ah, how much depends upon that viscus! It determines the character of our theology as well as the nature of our other dreams; and the condition of the *ductus communis* decides whether we shall be optimists, or pessimists. It is not without significance that the author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy* was an Englishman, for it may be called the English disease. Nor is it without significance that one thistle is called in England the *Melancholy* Thistle. It probably got its name from its efficacy in relieving that pitiful condition. It has escaped our modern therapeutists, though William Salmon found a place for it in his voluminous *Herbal*.

He treats of it as *Carduus Mollis*, and gives as *The Specification*: "It opens obstructions of the Spleen and other *Viscera*, eases pains thereof, and is said to Cure Hypochondriack Melancholy."

"*The Juice or Essence*. They potently open Obstructions in the Spleen, Liver, Reins and Womb, give ease in pains of the Spleen, Sides, Reins and Mesentery, allay Vapors, are good against Fits of the Mother, provoke Urine and the Terms, and potently repress Melancholy, carrying off the Morbifick matter by the Urinary parts.

"*The decoction in Wine*. If a good Draught of it be given every Night at Bedtime for some considerable season it cures the *Incubus* or Nightmare, as has been several times proved by Experience.

"*The Spirituous Tincture*. Is a good Cordial against Sickness at Heart, Fainting and Swooning Fits, Vapors, and withall makes the Patient Cheerful and Merry, wonderfully exhilarating the Spirits.

"*The Acid Tincture*. Opens Obstructions, represses Vapors, strengthens a weak Stomach, and provokes Urine.

"*The Oily Tincture*. It is singular against the Cholick, provokes Urine strongly, eases the Strangury, and gives wonderful relief in the most profound Melancholy. It should not be given to such as are of a hot Constitution, unless by a skillful Hand. It is good against Convulsions and Palsies in cold Habits of Body; potently provokes the Terms, cleanses the Reins and Womb, causes conception, and at time of Travel [travail] eases Delivery."

Who of our younger practitioners will endeavor to rescue this *Carduus Mollis* from its empirical imprisonment? It was such

hints that guided Hahnemann in the building up of his *Materia Medica*, and the stock is not yet exhausted.

We should not despise these familiar plants that grow at our feet: they follow Man in his migrations, as if saying by their presence, *You have need of me.*

February 24, 1892.

S. A. J.

THE EMPIRE STATE'S TRANSACTIONS.

A goodly volume of 444 pages, containing the sayings and doings at Albany of the Fortieth Session of the Society. A jot from here and there is all space will permit.

President Geo. M. Dillow wanted to know why the commission, headed by an Allopathic doctor, which has been nosing around among the New York asylums for the insane did not publish the fact that during the past two years the death rate at the Allopathic hospitals has been nearly 300 per cent. higher than at Homœopathic Middletown.

Dr. C. E. Walker, of W. Henrietta, said, in his paper, that if women would lay aside their corsets at the beginning of their pregnancy they would be spared many troubles.

Dr. Shelton, in his interesting and valuable paper on *Tellurium*, related the following cases: "The first case was a widow lady of about 50, who consulted me for a long standing trouble. She complained of pain and soreness in the upper portion of the back, over the dorsal vertebræ, the pains extending down the left side and arm. I requested an examination, and she acquiesced, but said that she was afraid that I would hurt her. After exposing the back, I tried to examine it, but she shrank from even the slightest touch. She described the sensitiveness as being so acute that when touched it extended into the occiput and all over the upper region of the back. Guided by this symptom, I gave her *Tellurium* 6th, and requested her to call again in a week. She returned in some twelve days, and reported herself as much improved, but had some remaining sensitiveness over the left scapula, and stated that it was constant; it went through to the left shoulder, but she would not let anybody touch it. *Tellurium* was continued, and in another week she sent word that she was well.

"CASE 2. A maiden lady aged 45, who had the misfortune to fall, striking a severe blow on the sacrum. She suffered for some weeks from concussion, with one point of great soreness in the sacral region just above the point where the blow was re-

ceived. She was confined to her bed some weeks, the general condition improving, but this soreness persisted; and the same sensitiveness appeared over the back, especially at its upper third. *Tellurium* 6th was given, and not only did the sensitiveness all disappear rapidly, but the soreness in the sacrum likewise. Now, over a year afterwards, she has had no return of her trouble, and her back, which has always been her weak member, gives her no trouble whatever."

CASE 3. A case of pachy-meningitis, a young lady aged 29, who some 10 years ago had a severe attack of spinal meningitis, consulted me for a burning, pressing pain in the base of the brain; this grew worse, and gradually symptoms of ptosis and first right hemiplegia, followed by left, until she became almost helpless. To relate all the history of the months of duration which this case ran, would not in any way help my purpose in this paper; suffice it to say that, all through the history of the case she lay bolstered up upon pillows; during some of the time her head drawn backward, and a feeling as if she were being drawn into a reclining position, which always aggravated her condition and increased her sufferings. Many drugs were prescribed with varying success, until at last this hyperæsthesia of the spinal column and the entire surface of the back became so distressing that it was a question of finding any support that did not intensify the pain. She could not bear the slightest touch, complaining that it not only hurt her severely at the point of the contact, but also that she felt it in her head and remote parts of her body. Acting upon this symptom, *Tellurium* was tried as a "dernier resort;" almost immediate effects were observed. She slowly but steadily improved; the sensitiveness gradually disappeared, and one by one the symptoms passed away. In a few weeks she was removed to the seashore, and here she rapidly regained her health. She remained in good health for nearly two years, and I regret to add that she is now again under my care for the results of over-work, and is suffering from severe recurrent attacks of orbital neuralgia. Although this illness threatened at the outset to assume the character of the old trouble, a few doses of *Tellurium* removed all of the premonitory symptoms, and during its duration none of the sensitiveness or boring occipital pains have appeared. I am convinced her present attack is due to some refractive error, and she is being treated accordingly.

Dr. Decker, in his paper, among other things said: "To-day a diagnosis must embrace the microbe, the cause, pathology, the effect, the symptomatology, the remote, or secondary effect."

(Now that we know the *cause* of disease to be the pesky little microbe, perhaps the men of science will tell us what is the cause of the microbe.) Another proposition from the paper reads: "If Hahnemann is right, then Koch and Pasteur are wrong." (Certainly they are wrong; the Divine Healer said: "By their fruits ye shall know them." The fruit of Hahnemann's Homœopathy have been a blessing, the fruit of Koch, Dead sea apples—and of Pasteur? Well, their character is fast becoming known.)

Dr. Wilcox, in his paper, reasoned to the conclusion that, "in the present state of our medical knowledge we have no remedy for cancer"—the knife is the only recourse. In the discussion of the paper, Dr J. L. Moffat said that *Crotalus* seemed to play a very important part in the cure of something like cancer. Dr. H. Willis told of a patient afflicted with what the "regulars" had diagnosed to be cancer, which was cured, or at least totally and permanently disappeared, under *Arsenic*. Dr. Gorman mentioned several cases that had been diagnosed as carcinoma, which were cured, or rendered harmless, by the use of *Calcareo iod.*, 2x. Dr. Wilcox closed the discussion by reiterating belief that cancer is incurable by medicine.

Dr. J. B. Garrison read a paper on two cases of intermittent fever cured by *Kali bichromicum*, indicated by a symptom not usually connected with that drug. The symptom was given to Dr. Garrison by Dr. Martin Deschere, who once by mistake took an overdose of *Kali bich.*, which was followed by vomiting a large quantity of bright yellow water, tasting very bitter. The first case was that of a laborer who had had a paroxysm at about 1 P. M. for a month. Inquiry for symptoms led to the fact that he had just vomited a large amount of bright yellow water. *Kali bich.*, 1 gr. of the 1x, was dissolved in water, and the patient told to take a teaspoonful every two hours. There was no return of the paroxysm and cure followed at once. The other case was that of a woman, who after nine months of Allopathic treatment, had been told that she would never recover. She had not been out of the house for two months. Among the other symptoms was, "vomited much more than she drank, her daughter said; in the morning vomited a large bowl full of bright yellow fluid." *Kali bich.*, 1x was given, and in a short time the patient was out and well.

Dr. W. T. Laird, of Watertown, N. Y., read a paper on a case of dysmenorrhœa. "She was extremely nervous, and one foot was in constant motion, beating the bed clothes with the rythmical regularity of machinery. While telling her symptoms, she

suddenly became rigid and unconscious; the jaws were firmly locked, the forearms flexed upon the arms, the legs extended, and the whole body bent slightly backwards." She soon recovered, and at once began beating with her foot again until interrupted by another clonic spasm. Examination showed nothing abnormal. After several failures, the doctor came to the "determination to stop prescribing on pathological theories, and treat the case according to symptomatic indications. After a long search 'tetanic spasms with trismus during menses' was found under *Platina*." The 30th was prescribed, the spasms ceased at once, gradual improvement to cure, and no return of the trouble to date, two years from the time the case came under Dr. Laird's care.

(Something in symptomatology yet it seems.)

Dr. W. T. Searle, of Brooklyn, said in his paper: "The true *similimum* has always cured, and will cure till the 'fashion of this world has passed away.'" He was finally led to give *Argentum nitricum*, in a very complicated and apparently hopeless case by "the abundant prominent papillæ upon the tongue, especially at its tip." "The result was so prompt, so complete, and so permanent that even a chronic skeptic, like myself, could not fail to recognize it as worthy the name of cure. Pain, leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, acne, all vanished like mist." The patient soon emerged into the sunshine of health. (There is something in those long lists of symptoms). Two cases of boys, almost idiotic-looking, who from earliest period had always wet the bed and defied all medication, were cured by *Nitric acid*. The offensive odor of the urine with pricking skin pains were the guiding symptoms.

Dr. Charles C. Boyle, of New York, related a case of the rather rare disease tenonitis, cured by *Kalmia latifolia*. The indication was "pain on moving the eye" and "a sense of stiffness of the muscles."

Dr. Talcot, of the great Middletown Asylum, said, in his paper on "Borderlanders:" "Dr. Gallavardin strikes the key-note of treatment for borderlanders when, in his work upon *Homœopathic Treatment of Alcoholism*, he claims that the characters and natures of men may be changed, improved, refined, and turned from their unfortunate hereditary predilections to healthful and happy action by the appropriate use of Homœopathic medicines. If such is the case, and it has so proved in the hands of the distinguished physician of Lyons, we may hope to use Homœopathy not alone in behalf of the victims of alcoholism, but in behalf of the victims of every disease-producing and mind-disturbing tendency.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

The Transactions of the Fifteenth Annual Session of the California State Homœopathic Society comes to hand.

As to the outlook, President French, in his address, said: "In the blazing light of this beaming, booming age, the live principles of Homœopathy have found their golden opportunity, and nothing but cupidity, or stupidity, can retard their glorious fruition. Never since the birth of our system of therapeutics has its future been so full of promise as to-day; and perhaps in no time of its history was it beset with greater peril; not so much from enemies without as from want of unity and harmony within our own councils." The danger, the speaker went on to explain, lies in the division of the school into "High," "Low" and "No" potency factions. This plea is that the men of Homœopathy unite on the *law*, and leave the question of potency for future exploitation.

In a paper by the late Dr. S. Lilienthal occurs this paragraph: "A physician once told me that in the morning, before going to his daily labors, he reads prayerfully a part of a lecture, contained in that great work, *Homœopathy, the Science of Therapeutics*, and he feels strengthened by its perusal, and his patients get the full benefit of this pious act, to a teacher whom all revered who had the pleasure to know Carroll Dunham." And again: "Look for the dynamic germ in your *Materia Medica*, and the right remedy will annihilate the dreaded microbe."

Dr. J. M. Selfridge, of Oakland, Cal., reported a case of morbus brightii, diagnosed as such by three different Allopaths. He put her on stale wheat bread, skimmed milk, and *distilled water* for a drink. The symptoms called for *Arsenicum*, and he gave it in the 200th potency. The treatment began in July, and by October "every trace of albumen and the last of the tube cast disappeared." After five years there is no sign of the malady. In response to a question, Dr. Selfridge stated that he gave the remedy every four hours while patient was awake.

Dr. H. R. Arndt, of San Diego, related a case of a woman who early in life had indulged in excessive masturbation, been the mistress of a hard character, and finally married a steady-paced man. But, though wanting to be a faithful wife, she was beset with a passionate longing for her old paramour, and would lie by her husband and "produce upon herself orgasm after orgasm before being able to go to sleep." During the day periods of frightful depression with suicidal tendency would alternate with spells of unbounded wrath." *Aurum Mur.*, every two to four

hours soon made a sane and cured woman of her. The doctor further said: "I know of no pathogenesis in our entire *Materia Medica* which more graphically describes an actual natural disease as do the symptoms of gold describe the effects of certain forms of general, mental and nervous troubles arising from sexual depravity, especially those severe functional disorders which are due to excessive and long-continued masturbation in the sexually *immature*."

Dr. McNeil, of San Francisco, related the case of a child, three years old, who for eleven months had been at a hospital, afflicted with curvature of the spine and when seen was being taken home by his father. The hospital physician had said that the child were better dead. Well, the indicated remedy in this case *Silicea* 30, for sweat about the head and slow speech; later *Cina* 500, for picking at the nose and bluish white on the upper lips; and, lastly, *Lycopodium* for "fan like motion of the alate nasi," during an attack of complicated gripp, made an almost new child. To-day he is hearty, and when dressed the curvature is barely perceptible.

In a rather novel paper on electricity, Dr. J. W. Moliere, of San Francisco, said that the cause of la grippe, in his opinion, was "none other than a metastatic form of meningitis, induced and aggravated upwards towards the brain by the earth's present unusual electric radiation."

Dr. W. E. Ledyard gave a series of ten cases illustrating the quick action of the remedy, when chosen according to the law. "The 200th potency was oftenest prescribed. One of the cases was diphtheria, and in the discussion Dr. Arndt said if he were to be limited to two remedies in the treatment of this disease, "I would put into one pocket *Baptisia*, and into the other *Cyanide of mercury*."

Dr. G. M. Pease, of San Francisco, read a paper riddling the practice of plunging an instrument into the uterus upon the slightest pretext "for the avowed purpose of aiding in the formation of a diagnosis." "The good accomplished cannot equal the harm; the information gained can be little, if any, greater than without it in nearly all cases." Where such examination is needed, he advocated the bi-manual, which is about as effectual and avoids the many dangers resulting from the use of instruments.

Dr. Bradley read a paper on "railway spine." Dr. Albertson, like Chauncey Depew, seemed to think that the only thing that will permanently cure the trouble is "damages." Mr. Depew recently said that he had seen men who were physical wrecks

until the damage salve had been applied by a sympathetic jury, after which they immediately recovered their health.

In his paper on *Materia Medica*, Dr. A. McNeil, of San Francisco, gave the highest place, after Hahnemann, to the work of Boenninghausen.

Dr. H. R. Arndt (editor of *Ardnt's System of Medicine*) was elected President for 1892.

LACHESIS IN BLOOD POISONING.

The story of the following case is this: A correspondent of the *Homœopathic Envoy*, living in a small country town, wrote in a very anxious frame of mind for a book on blood poisoning. Knowing of no such book, the names of a number of remedies for blood poisoning were sent him, and especial emphasis laid on *Lachesis*. The incident had been forgotten when a letter, from which the following is quoted, was received:

"With my first subscription, a year ago, I requested you to mention some book containing directions for treating pyæmia, contracted by handling putrid flesh. * * * I obtained the *Lachesis*, and took it—6 drops in 4 ounces of water, a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes, during the day for two or three days; and, after this, thus frequently for a few hours, morning and evening, with intermediate doses, irregularly. After seven days in all, it was discontinued, and the pyæmia was gone!

"During this treatment, all strong smelling things, and fermented drinks were avoided, except vinegar, which was freely used. I had the disease about seven months, using many powerful drugs, in stomach and lungs. These held it in check, but did not eradicate it. The drugs most used were *Fluid Ex. Stavesacre* and *Chloroform*, equal parts, diluted with *Alcohol*, and inhaled; and *Salicin*, *Chloroform*, *Fl. Ex. Black Willow Buds*, and *Fl. Ex. Adhatoda basica*, in water, a few drops frequently swallowed. As an antiseptic, I found *Stavesacre* much superior to *Baptisia* or *Chlorate of Potash*. The pyæmia was rapid in its operation, and left to itself, would have caused death in a few days. Permit me to thank you most sincerely."

The *Monthly Homœopathic Review* for April, 1892, has the following *Lachesis* case, one of several clinical cases read before the British Homœopathic Society.

CASE V.—*Dissection Wound; Septicæmia; Alarming Pyrexia; Rapid Subsidence under Lachesis*.—William H., aged 20, a medi-

cal student, was first seen on December 21, 1891, when he gave the following history :

About ten days ago he had pulled the skin off a blister in the palm of his left hand at the root of the ring finger, and had pulled so vigorously as to tear the sound skin adjacent and make it bleed slightly.

He thought so little of this, however, that without any protection to this minute raw surface he went on with his dissecting—the subject, although preserved in a carbolic lotion, having been on the table all the term.

For the last week he has felt a lump under the blister, making it slightly tender to close his fist ; once or twice during the last two days he has felt rather shivery, and had transient faint feelings, and this morning his ring finger is acutely inflamed, the side next the little finger being very red and feeling boggy, but with no distinct fluctuation. His temperature in the early morning had been 97°, but when I saw him at about 4 P. M. it was 99.8°. He had very little pain, and there was no sign of any involvement of the lymphatics, so (and here I think I was wrong) I did not at once lance the finger but ordered it to be poulticed, and gave him *Ars.* 3x. and *Hepar* 3x. to be taken every two hours alternately.

The next day he was feeling no worse in himself, though the temperature was rather higher, about 100.5°, and the swelling on the finger had increased with definite fluctuation on its inner side, so I lanced it, and let out a fair amount of pus. On probing the wound it was found to lead down to beneath the blister in the palm, and pressure in this site caused more pus to flow.

The poultices and medicines to be continued as before.

December 23d. The wound was well open though the discharge was very slight, and pressure in the palm produced very little flow and no pain, but he had this morning a slight rigor, and he now has a throbbing headache, a pulse of 124, and temperature 103.5°.

I left him six doses of *Aconite* θ $\frac{1}{3}$ of a drop for a dose, to be taken every half hour, and then to resume the *Arsen.* and *Hepar* as before.

December 24th. The *Acon.* had produced profuse perspiration, but had not reduced the temperature at all, herein confirming my experience in other cases, that it has no true Homœopathic relationship to septic fever. The temperature now was 104° and had been so all the morning, and pulse 108. He had headache and was slightly giddy, but neither very severely, and the urine was very dark and lithic.

Although the wound looked quite healthy and there was no pain in it, nor up the arm, I thought it best to dilate the opening and syringe the small cavity with *Sanitas* lotion (1 in 10), and leave in a drainage tube, the poultice being now replaced by a pad of lint soaked in the same lotion.

I directed that if his temperature should reach 105° he should be put into a bath commencing at 90°, and gradually reducing it to 75° in about fifteen minutes, but I made no change in his medicines.

At 2 A. M. the next next morning, the 25th, I was called up by his brother, who came to tell me that they had had to use the bath in the course of the evening, but that its effect had been very transient; that his temperature now was 104.9, his breathing very rapid and shallow, about 70 to 80 to the minute, and he was very restless and slightly delirious. There was, however, no cough, and no pain either in the hand, arm or chest.

I gave him a powder of *Lachesis* 4c., with directions for 2 grains to be given every hour, and ordered the other medicines to be discontinued.

When I reached his house, which is some distance from my own, about midday, I was told that the powder had acted "like a charm," each dose had seemed to soothe him and reduce the fever, so that by 8 A. M. the temperature was 102.3, and it was now 101.6, the P. 90 and R. 15, while the wound still looked very healthy and was free from all pain or discomfort.

He was told to continue the *Lach.* now every two hours.

December 26th, I found his temperature had steadily dropped since my last visit; it was 100.2 last evening; he had a very good night, and temperature is now normal. Since this there has been no return of pyrexia, and the wound, though not yet healed as I write (January 1st), gives no cause for the smallest anxiety.

I may very probably be told that had I been more energetic in my surgical measures in the first instance the whole attack of septic ferment might have been avoided.

It may be so, I cannot say, though I confess I have not the implicit faith some have in heroic local treatment after many days or even hours have elapsed since the poison entered the system. I do not believe, for example, that any real good can follow caustic or cautery applied even one hour after a dog bite, whether rabid or not, and still less do I believe in excising a wound some days after it has been received when tetanus has supervened.

However, whether it could have been avoided or not, my chief

object in bringing this case before you is to show the rapid and apparently unmistakable effect produced by the *Lachesis*, which in a few hours transformed the case from one of the very gravest danger and anxiety into one of a simple skin wound, which only requires to be kept clean and quiet to be certain to heal speedily and well. We have so few remedies of approved value in true septic fever that each well-marked case of drug action in the desired direction is, I think, well worth being recorded.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Wednesday, March 16, was a great day for Homœopathy in Massachusetts, for on that day the splendid new buildings of the hospital, college and dispensary at Boston were opened before a brilliant assemblage of the best people of the Old Bay State.

The exercises of the forenoon were devoted to the opening of the new wings of the Homœopathic Hospital, on East Concord street, that on the northerly side of the central building being devoted to medical, and on the southerly side to surgical purposes. At 10 o'clock the buildings were opened to inspection and the apartments were filled to overflowing with the friends of the institution who came to offer felicitations. The presence of Governor Russell and of other State representatives gave an official recognition to the inception of the new work on the part of the Commonwealth which has so liberally contributed to it. The following were the active committees of the occasion: Executive Committee, Mrs. E. C. Whitney, Mrs. A. S. Foster, Miss D. J. E. Horton, Dr. G. Woodvine, Mr. G. A. Higginson; Reception Committee, Mrs. S. T. Hooper, Miss N. J. Rogers, Mrs. E. C. Whitney, Miss C. Wesselhoeft.

The Chief Marshal of the day was E. W. Burdett; Marshal for the Hospital, F. W. Bliss; for the College, Assistant Treasurer Rand, of the Boston University; for the Dispensary, Dr. J. C. Clapp. The details of the occasion were attended to by a body of fifty aids, including the following medical members: Dr. R. H. Kaiser, Dr. G. W. Haywood, Dr. Arthur B. Jenny, Dr. C. H. Thomas, Dr. N. B. Ford, Dr. H. W. Johnson, Dr. Hopkins.

Among persons present, in addition to those who took active part in the exercises, were President Warren and prominent representatives of the Boston University, and the following, who constituted the Building Committee on the respective structures: Hospital, Hon. James H. Eaton, George W. Jackson, Esq., Mrs. A. S. Foster; Dispensary, Dr. J. Wilkinson Clapp, Dr. D. G.

Woodvine, Dr. A. Boothby; College, Dr. I. T. Talbot, Dr. H. C. Clapp, Dr. Horace Packard, Dr. I. Talbot, Chairman, 66 Marlborough street; Dr. J. Wilkinson Clapp, Secretary, 10 Park Square.

The Hon. Charles R. Codman, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, presided, and at 11 a. m. called upon Rt. Rev. Bishop Brooks, who offered a fervent and appropriately inspiring prayer.

The Hon. J. H. Eaton, Chairman of the Committee on Building the Hospital, in which he was the representative of the Commonwealth, said that it was a pleasant duty for him to turn over to the official head of this hospital the keys of the new buildings connected with the hospital. On the 3d of June, 1890, the Commonwealth, in the spirit of fair dealing with all the schools of medicine, granted \$120,000 for the purpose which had been carried out in the present work. The work had been thoroughly and honestly done in every respect. He had no doubt that the number of free beds promised when the appropriation was made would be maintained, and that everything would be done in keeping with the spirit with which the work was commenced and carried out.

President Codman, in receiving the keys, expressed the appreciation which was felt by all for the efficient manner in which the work had been attended to. He made retrospective remarks on the history and progress of the institution, showing that the hospital was originally established on a small scale in Burrough's place, and no aid whatever had been received until 1876, when the city of Boston granted a portion of the land on which these buildings stand. An amount equal to \$350,000 had been contributed from private sources, and no money was obtained from any outside sources until the State appropriation was received. There is something that will yet be needed to be provided by the friends of the institution, particularly in the matter of furnishing. He said that not only would the institution sustain the 20 free beds provided for, but it could be said that no person unable to pay would ever be sent away except when every bed in the house was full. His remarks were received with applause. Governor Russell also made a happy little speech.

In the afternoon the Dispensary was formally opened, and in the evening, under the presidency of Dr. I. T. Talbot, the Medical College.

Who says that Homœopathy is "dying out?" (Eh! Mr. Autocrat!)

HOMŒOPATHY AT THE COLUMBIAN WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition is an organization authorized and supported by the Exposition corporation, for the purpose of bringing about a series of world's conventions of the leaders in the various departments of human progress, during the exposition season of 1893. The Auxiliary has also been recognized and approved by the government of the United States. Its general announcement has been sent to foreign governments by the Department of State, and an appropriation on account of its expenses has been made by act of Congress. The Division of Homœopathy, is in charge of the following physicians: Dr. J. S. Mitchell, Chairman, Dr. R. Ludlam, Vice-Chairman, assisted by Drs. R. N. Foster, E. C. Laning and W. F. Knoll.

The Woman's Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary on Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, are Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Chairman; Dr. Elizabeth McCracken, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Julia Ross Low, Dr. Isadore Green, Dr. Emma C. Geisse, Dr. Coresta T. Canfield, Dr. Isabella Hotchkiss.

THE ST. LOUIS COLLEGE.

The Homœopathic Medical College, of Missouri, held its 33d annual commencement exercises at Pickwick theatre, St. Louis, on the evening of March the 17th, and graduated seven M. D's. Owing to the rigorous adhesion to the three years' course of study, there were not more, but in consideration of the fact that the older colleges of the dominant school only graduated from 15 to 20, the management feel satisfied with the work of the term past. The exercises were interspersed with the vocal and instrumental selections of the best musicians of the city. The address on behalf of the faculty was delivered by Rev. J. J. O'Brien, subject, "The elements of success," and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Ferdinand Brase, Helene A. Goerke, Clara Louise Toby, Thos. J. Jones, Emma C. F. Wentzel, E. Wilson Taylor, and Paul N. Zilliken, by the President of the Board of Trustees, Dr. W. A. Edmunds. Prof. I. D. Foulon awarded the prizes and flowers in his usual happy style, and following the benediction, the large audience and the graduates filed out to assume each his or her duty on the next day.

L. C. M.

St. Louis, April 11, 1892.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1892.

Dear Doctor: The Local Committee desires to call your attention to the circular letters of the President and the Secretary of the Institute; also to the letter of this Committee already issued, and to remind you that it is time for you to make arrangements to come to the meeting. On Monday evening the meeting will be at the National Theatre, where there will be addresses appropriate to the occasion, followed by a reception by President Kinne; the famous Marine Band will be in attendance during the evening.

When writing for rooms, to avoid confusion, please address the Chairman or the Secretary, and you will be provided for where it will be most congenial to you; state clearly who will accompany you, or whether you will come alone.

A complimentary excursion to Mount Vernon and a substantial supper at romantic Marshall Hall will be tendered by the Local Committee.

A committee of enthusiastic ladies is organizing to look after and entertain the lady visitors.

In response to an inquiry we say—bring your cycle, for this is the cyclist's paradise.

Finally—*Come!*

J. B. G. CURTIS, M. D., *Chairman*,
110 E. Capitol Street.

WM. R. KING, M. D., *Secretary*,
812 11th Street N. W.

THE INSTITUTE SESSION OF 1892.

Secretary's Notice.

The annual session of the American Institute of Homœopathy will be held in Cornwall's Hall, Washington, D. C., beginning on Monday afternoon, June 13, and continuing until Friday, June 17, 1892. Monday afternoon will be devoted to preliminary and routine business, and in the evening the President's address will be delivered and the memorial service held. (See Transactions of 1890, page 63.)

The proprietors of Willard's Hotel, the Ebbitt House, and the Riggs House have contracted with the Committee of Local Ar-

rangements for a uniform rate of \$3.00 per day to physicians and their friends; private bathrooms or parlors to be charged for extra, at the usual rates. Rooms, meals, and attendance to be first-class in every respect. The Local Committee will establish their headquarters at Willards, and will maintain a bureau of information and registration, at which all persons attending the session are requested to register. The committee requests that all engagements of rooms at any of these hotels, be made through their chairman, Dr. J. B. G. Custis, or their secretary, Dr. Wm. R. King.

The preparatory work of the bureaus is being prosecuted with more than usual energy, with special efforts to secure an intelligent and profitable discussion of the papers. Essayists who wish their papers well discussed should place duplicate copies in the hands of the appropriate chairman at least one month prior to the meeting.

The session of 1892 presents some special claims to the support of all Homœopathic physicians. To keep alive the prestige and influence gained at the meeting of the Homœopathic Congress; to encourage the growth of Homœopathy in the Southern States; to present a strong front to the governmental officials assembled at Washington; to antagonize the schemes now taking shape, for the subversion of professional liberty among the physicians practicing in and around our National capital; to take action respecting the boycotting of Homœopathic physicians by life insurance companies; to further increase the numerical strength of our National Society, and to prepare for a proper display of our power and importance as a profession to the peoples who will visit our shores during the Columbian Exposition, these are some of the motives and objects that should determine and secure a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the institute at Washington next June.

The Secretary's annual circular, to be issued in May, will contain information concerning railroad rates and facilities, and a complete programme of the business of the session. Any physician failing to receive a copy can obtain one on application. Membership in the institute is open to all Homœopathic physicians in good standing. A blank application will accompany the annual circular. Admission fee, \$2.00; annual dues, \$5.00; entitling the member to the annual volume of transactions.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D., *General Secretary.*

15th and Master Streets, Philadelphia.

CURATIVE EFFECTS OF TUBERCULINUM.

By Dr. Kunkel, of Kiel.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER from *Archiv für Homœopathie*.

We have no physiological proving of *Tuberculin*, hence the following cases can only be regarded in the light of evidence that potentized *Tuberculin* will, under certain circumstances, exert a profound and lasting influence on morbid organisms and conditions, and that Koch's declaration that this remedy, given per os, is devoid of action, is not applicable to the potentized remedy.

It is very desirable that some of my fellow practitioners will also gather clinical experiences in this direction, and their publication should not be neglected. It would, without doubt, become apparent that the physiological proving of *Tuberculin* is one of the most pressing necessities of the present day.

1. N. N., a boy *æt.* 13, consulted me on May 14, 1891. A sister died of tuberculosis of the lungs when three years old. Several brothers and sisters of the father had the same fate. Patient is afflicted with headache on left side of forehead, especially in the afternoons, unchanged whether he is at school or in the fresh air. This is coupled with a total want of appetite, frequent epistaxis of light colored blood. Other functions are tolerably normal (one of his sisters also has headache with total want of appetite). At times patient complains of stitches in right hypochondre. Received *Tuberculin* 30th, four powders, one to be taken every seventh evening.

He did not come back until September 6th. The effect had been so favorable that his parents did not deem it necessary. After the first powder the headache ceased; had epistaxis only once but so profuse as to perceptibly weaken patient for the time being; appetite excellent. Prescribed: six powders of same remedy to be taken in like manner. Have not heard from or seen the boy since then.

2. Boy *æt.* 3, was brought to me February 7, 1891. The mother's parents had been scrofulous, but his own parents were and had been well. There was swelling of the right knee joint, there had also been an inflammation of the left wrist, leaving a thickening of the epiphyses of the radius and ulna. He had repeatedly been plaster-banded but without benefit. Symptoms: Pain in the parts mentioned on awaking in the morning; while lying down he can move the extremities and flex them slightly. General condition poor. Nocturnal restlessness, especially after midnight; appetite insufficient, cross on awaking and while hav-

ing these spontaneous pains. *Calcar. c.* 3 bettered his condition so as to permit his creeping on the floor. Has still pains on awaking in the morning, but not on pressure. *Sepia* 3d reduced the swelling and sensitiveness of the left wrist, but there still remains crossness after every sleep, urine brown, strong smelling, some thirst but no fever.

March 24th, gave *Tuberculin* 30th, six powders, one to be taken every seventh evening. May 30th, improvement, local as well as general, urine lighter, smelling less, still some thirst. Disposition quite cheerful; a swelling came on behind one of the ears, but soon vanished on its own accord; sleep is more disturbed. Continue the remedy. July 25th, still improving, but sleep at night is again quite restless, ulceration of the inner nose, itching over the whole body, small pustules disturbing sleep at night, wrist more mobile and improving. Gave *Sulphur* 30 in alternation with *Tuberculin* 30th (probably a mistake), for possibly the occurrence described had a critical significance. Then lost sight of the patient, but the favorable action of *Tuberculin* could not be doubted.

3. Miss S., *aet.* 25, afflicted for two years with lupus of the left cheek, also the neck, at the latter place the ulcers are almost healed, but all around it for half an inch the skin and the subcutaneous tissues are indurated. Gave *Tuberculin* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening. June 30th, the cicatrized induration is entirely gone; there is decided general improvement. She received another six powders with directions to call again if everything had not healed up, but she never came back, and it is supposed that a young lady of her age would have returned unless entirely cured.

4. Mrs. G., *aet.* 49, had inflammation of the lymphatic glands when a child, has lupus on the tip of the nose, closing also the right nostril. Has repeatedly been "scraped" and "burned." Consulted me on February 26, 1891; gave *Causticum* 3d, without benefit, then *Sepia* 30th with good result for a few months, then *Sepia* 30th and *Sepia* 3d, in alternation with but transient amelioration. On September 30th gave *Tuberculin* 30th, which resulted in a decided change for the better, then gave *Sepia* and *Sulphur* in alternation as it was indicated, also with good success; finally *Sepia* alternated with *Tuberculin*. The cure is not yet completed, but there is great improvement.

5. Miss Louise R., *aet.* 14. Several relations have died with Phthisis. Has six suppurating glands on left side of neck. Great weakness and fainting spells. On March 15, 1890, prescribed *Calc. c.* 30 without success, then *Natrum mur.* 30th which

improved the general condition, raised her strength (she gained 4 lbs.), then I alternated it with *Sepia* 30, with but transient improvement, *Sulphur* 800 (Jenichen) did no better, then I gave *Sepia* and *Natr. mur.* May 26th, 1891, general condition is not good, is often morose, often has slight hacking cough. Examination of chest disclosed nothing. Gave: *Tuberculin* 30, six doses, one every seventh evening. July 21, general condition very good, gained decidedly in weight. Had repeated attacks of asthma which ceased spontaneously. The swelling of the glands is very much reduced. Continue same medicine. Since then have not seen patient again.

6. Christian D., son of a merchant, *aet.* 4. Saw patient December 12, 1889. Was healthy until one year old, but sickened since he was vaccinated. Parents are healthy, a sister was effectually treated by antipsorics, especially *Calc. c.* Patient suffers with scrofulous sores, especially abscesses on the fingers and other parts of the body. I omit particulars and indications, and would add that cool baths (salt baths) did not benefit; that in addition to his bodily ailments he was very cross. *Thuja*, *Phosph. acid*, *Hepar*, were given without success. January 7th, 1890, *status praesens*: Swelling of the right knee, aggravation of the whole condition, restless sleep; has at times colic, total want of appetite. Gave: *Sepia*, *Silicia*, *Calc. c.*, without success, *Sulphur* made but a transient impression. The condition became desperate; flat ulcers developed on arms and legs, the swelling of the knee increased, the lower limb is hyperflexed so that the calf of the leg touches the thigh, the knee forms one continuous sore. Transient stitches in the eyes. On February 27th I gave *Tuberculin* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening. April 10th. Decidedly better since middle of March. Has now a cough, especially towards evening, no appetite, sleep restless. Every powder he takes is followed by feverish cough, in the afternoons heat and redness of the cheeks, thirst. Prescribed *Tuberculin* 50th, one dose every 9th evening. May 5th. The first powder was followed by increased pains in the affected parts; perspiration every morning. The second powder occasioned the same symptoms with this difference, that the pains were confined to the left elbow and the left hand. Feverishness and disquietude continued for seven days, followed by improvement. With all this the general condition steadily improved; is cheerful even during the feverishness. Ceased medicine. On August 2d I received word that all functions were normal, sleep, appetite and disposition very good; there is still constipation, the affected limbs are still swollen and itching. Gave: *Sac. Lac.* On July

12th I again saw the patient. All sores are healing, those of the upper extremities are nearly cicatrized. The lower thigh forms a right angle with the upper thigh, the joint is movable. I would add, I potentized the *Tuberculin* myself, giving to each potency 30 powerful succussive strokes.

7. Henry K., son of a carpenter, *act.* 16, was brought to me April 21, 1890. His grandfather and three brothers and sisters have died with consumption. His father was afflicted with sciatica last year. Patient had incipient coxitis, with pains in the hip and knee-joint since October, 1889. Prescribed *Natrum mur.* then *Sepia* with some benefit, also *Sulphur* 3, and *Sulphur* 30th, then *Calc.* and *Sepia*, then the condition grew worse. *Lycopod.* 3 and 30th in alternation with benefit. Then sciatica developed, ameliorated by pressure. Only strong pressure behind the trachander gave pain. By degrees a painful swelling was developed which fluctuated in its depth. Mucous membranes of the nose became ulcerated. On May 11th, prescribed *Tuberculin* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening. July 1st, general condition improved, nose healed; the 3d powder was followed by an eruption on the forehead, with transient sleeplessness. July 27th, general condition very good; pressure on the trachander still painful; appetite and taste very good. On October 10th, patient received *Causticum* for a slight lameness of his extremities.

8. Mrs. H., *act.* 40, had been treated by me during 15 or 16 years for diverse catarrhal affections, but for the last two or three was not under my treatment. Such sick people, who hardly ever cease to be sickly, often develop phthisis. So also in this case; she was gravid with her twelfth child (besides two abortions). Sick abed for several weeks and considered to be incurable by those around her. Extensive infiltration, especially on the left side, but no discernable caverns; pains in the chest. On February 19th, prescribed *Tuberculin* 30th, six powders, one every seventh evening. Improvement followed immediately, so that she was able to sit up for two hours within two weeks after; convalescence steadily progressed. Besides *Tuberculin* she received some time after *Lycopod.* 30th, and later on *Sepia*. The last remedy for the reason that after her confinement she nursed her baby without my knowledge, and was much weakened thereby. In the course of the summer she visited me with her daughter. On this occasion I learned that she had an attack of cough with expectoration of blood, consequent on over-exertion by walking fast, but she seemed to lay no stress on the occurrence. Examination of the chest revealed as a matter of course still some infiltration on both sides.

9. H., shoemaker, has been treated by me for several years for chronic coxitis with abscess. I gave him diverse antipsoric remedies with but little success. Of late he had severe pains in the hip-joint. On May 26, 1891, he received six powders of *Tuberculin* 30, one every seventh evening. August 12. Pains considerably lessened, only a small spot painful on strong pressure. Suppuration slight and general condition very good. October 20th, reports that convalescence progresses, feels more vigorous in the extremities as well as in general. "Increase daily in weight." The right pectoral muscle and also the left were swelled, but are only painful on strong pressure. Had repeated attacks of diarrhoea preceded by colic. Prescribed *Tuberculin* 40, one powder every ninth evening. It surely would have been a great mistake to combat such symptoms as mentioned with other remedies. Provided, the general condition is improving, they have critical significance. Nature often enough brings about such crisis of her own accord without outside impulse, especially in children, though too often such endeavors are interfered with. These crises, however, generally have a much stormier course than those induced by Homœopathic remedies.

10. K., blacksmith, I treated repeatedly since 1887 for hæmoptysis. The family is healthy, his sister is chlorotic. He suffers at times with a pustulous eruption on the back. As soon as this comes on he feels better. The gums bleed easily; has very faint respiratory murmurs with extended expiration. Received, July 13th, *Tuberculin* 30, one dose every seventh evening. Since then there was no bleeding from the lungs, the pustules slowly disappeared, the gums are less prone to bleed. To my regret he had to join the army and I thus lost sight of him. The general condition was, however, vastly more improved than the local manifestations, and he felt confident of being able to go through his military servitude.

I close my communications, the more so as Burnett furnished much more copious material (54 cases) in the *Berliner Zeitschrift*. The preceding notes are not given as clinical cases. They are merely short extracts from my casebooks, and are solely intended to draw your attention to the curative action of *Tuberculin*. As a matter of course, I could not give any indications in the absence of provings. Such experiments are merely a blind seeking after light, and do not differ in the least from the operations of our enemies when looking for indications for the selection of remedies.

[Boericke & Tafel can furnish *Tuberculin*, or, as Burnett

styles it, "*Bacillin*," in the 30th, 100th, and 200th potencies. See advertisement.]

A NEW REMEDY AGAINST HAY FEVER.

About twelve years ago I decided to prove *Succinic acid* (*Acidum succinicum*). *Agricola* mentions this acid, 1546, as *Salt of amber*. *Boyle*, towards the close of the 17th century, was the first who pronounced it to be acid, and *Stecker de Neuform* confirmed this statement; after repeated investigations, calling it a *true acid*. *Berzelius* published its elemental composition, $C_4H_4O_3$.

This acid was long ago laid aside as obsolete, and not without good reason, because since the Puritans in chemistry commenced to rule over every laboratory of pharmacy, by trying to re-distill this crude acid and changing its yellowish color to snowy whiteness, they drove out every trace of the *oily matter* which alone constitutes its medical action. The whiter this acid becomes the larger doses can be taken without any action on the human system. Knowing that this *oil of amber* is driven out totally by re-distillation I was compelled to prepare the crude acid myself.

The expense is considerable. One pound of amber yields about half an ounce of crude acid, and the glass retort, after dry distillation, must be broken to collect the acid.

The fumes of *Acidum Succinicum crudum* are inflammable, producing asthma, cough, sneezing, weeping, dropping of watery mucus from nostrils, pain in chest and headache.

None of our remedies gives a truer picture of hay fever, and since the *oil of amber* must be securely inclosed in the amber itself, it was but natural to conclude that by trituration I may receive all the virtue of the remedy.

At the same time I remembered that necklaces and earrings of amber are considered a popular protection agent against neuralgia, colds, and even hay fever.

Since that time I prescribed in cases of hay fever the third decimal trituration, one or two grains dissolved in twelve teaspoonfuls of distilled water, one teaspoonful every two hours, with the best results, and have cured more than thirty persons, who were formerly obliged to go to the mountains to get temporary relief. Already after the first week most of them experienced decided relief.

MORRIS WIENER, M. D.

Baltimore, Md., April, 1892.

[This remedy in trituration may be had at the pharmacies under the name of *Acidum Succinicum crudum*.—RECORDER.]

THE *Medical Gleaner* pays its compliments to the *Homœopathic News* in the following vigorous style :

" We have often heard of plagiarism, literary theft, purloining, larceny, deception, abstraction, appropriation, spoliation, plunder, pillage, piracy, privateering, pilfering, etc., etc., in journalism, but as an absolute Dick Turpin, a certain Homœopathic medical journal published in a Western city, has no equal. When it comes to a comparison in business between it and Robert Macaire, Jeremy Diddler, Bill Sykes, Jonathan Wild and Jack Sheppard, these gentlemen are truthfully 'not in't.' We are glad that the articles in the *Gleaner* are noticed, but we must draw the line when it comes to the boldness of rapacious rape. In the February number of the journal referred to are two articles, published as original matter, and no credit whatever given ; one is 'Another Case of Chorea Cured by *Gelsemium*,' by E. R. Waterhouse, M.D., and the other on '*Œnantha Crocata*,' by F. E. Howald, M.D., of Prospect, O. This the gentlemen wrote us upon direct request, and in the April number of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, of Cincinnati, it appears in the periscope as original matter from the Homœopathic journal above referred to. If this were all we would continue very apathetic, but in another issue an article on '*Aplopappus*,' by Prof. H. T. Webster, M.D., of California, was peculated in the same indecent manner. Still, we could rest, if this were all ; but what next ? In a subsequent issue there appeared as an original editorial a *verbatim elliteratim* copy of a *Gleaner* editorial. Come off, gentlemen ; if you are so badly in need of help, we'll share our talents and contributions with you. But are they not worth the asking ? If you use them without, give us the credit due."

The peculiar tricks of the *New's* editor may lead to considerable confusion among physicians who want to go to the original authority. We often find a paper, or portion of one, credited to the *News* in one journal, and to the rightful source in another. The New York Homœopathic Materia Medica Society, among others, has been deceived, and in its new department in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* credit the paper on *Œnantha Crocata*, by Dr. F. E. Howard to the *Homœopathic News*, instead of *The Medical Gleaner*, an Eclectic journal, to whom credit was due. In the interest of Homœopathy, it is about time that this style of conducting a Homœopathic medical journal was stopped. The reader is also referred to page 143 of this number of the RECORDER for a still worse specimen of the way the *Homœopathic News* is run.

HOMŒOPATHY TRIUMPHANT.

Now Has Equal Rights Before the Law.

The Maryland Homœopathic Medical Society met in its hall, in this city, to-day, under the provisions of the law passed by the last legislature, "to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of Maryland by the establishment of two medical examining boards, each consisting of seven members, and each having the power to examine, pass upon the qualifications of and license its own applicants." The meeting was for the purpose of electing the Homœopathic physicians who are to serve on the Homœopathic State Board of Medical Examiners. The physicians chosen are as follows: Milton Hammond, Robert K. Kneass, and Thomas E. Sears, Baltimore; Charles H. Brace, Cumberland; W. C. Karsner, Chesapeake City; R. K. Colley, Sudlersville, and Charles F. Goodell, Frederick. The board organized by the election of Robert K. Kneass, President, and Thomas E. Sears, M. D., Secretary. The old school board will be elected by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. After June 1 next, all persons desiring to practice medicine and surgery in this State must possess a license issued by one of the two examining boards.

Applications for examination copies of the law, or other information, must be made to

ROBT. K. KNEASS, M. D.,
1205 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

"If physicians knew what a wonderfully good thing it is, the *Passiflora* would soon find a place in the medicine-case of every physician in the land. I have used the drug over two years, and the more I use it the more I like it.

"It is not a narcotic, but has a way peculiar to itself of soothing an irritable nervous system. It is wonderful how quickly and how nicely it will quiet excited and nervous patients, so that they will drop off to sleep as natural as if they were in perfect health.

"In sleeplessness, it stands at the head of anything as yet discovered.

"In the restlessness of fever you can give nothing with as much satisfaction as the *Passiflora*.

"I have had good results with it in two cases of convulsions in children.

"I have used it in confinement when the labor was tedious,

and the patient became nervous and excitable, with the best of results.

“During the past winter I found it very useful in the treatment of la grippe, especially among women.

“It is recommended in tetanus in all its stages.

“*Passiflora incarnata* is specific in all cases of nervousness, restlessness, and excitement of the whole, or any part, of the nervous system.”—*Dr. W. S. Gibson, in Eclectic Medical Journal.*

IPECACUANHA AND SOME OF ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

Dysentery.

BY DR. MOSSA, OF STUTTGART.

Continuation.

Translated for HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER from *Archiv fur Homœopathie.*
(See also RECORDER for March, 1892.)

The effect of *Ipecac.* on the mucous covering of the bowels is shown in Hahnemann's provings to be as follows: Diarrhœic evacuations, as if fermented, rotten fetid fecal discharges, covered with red, bloody mucus. Haller observed stools as green as grass, Scott bloody stools. These were accompanied by stitching, burning cutting pains, at the rim of the anus, same as in persistent hæmorrhoids. There are also painful sensations in the abdomen; such as grasping, griping as if by the extended fingers of a hand, each finger of which makes a sharp impression on the bowels; these are less when absolute repose is maintained, but become furious by the least motion, causing a cutting colic round the navel, worse by touch and pressure, coupled with coldness and chilliness of the body, while an internal heat ascends to the head. All this goes to show that *Ipecac.* can hardly claim to be called dysentery-root. Hahnemann is, therefore, quite right in maintaining, in his introduction to the pathogenesis, that while it relieves the effusion of blood and some kinds of pains in the bowels in attacks of dysentery, it fails to reach the other more important symptoms of that affection.

The Homœopathic school, therefore, only uses this remedy in the lighter forms of so-called catarrhal dysentery, in bilious vomitings, dyspepsia, light fever with bloody stools and with tenesmus after the evacuation, also in cases of colicky abdominal pains. There are certain forms of feverless hæmorrhage from the bowels, the copiousness of which might occasion collapse, where

Ipecac is useful. However even the dysenteric affections are often dominated by certain concise epidemic remedies, on which occasion even such physiologically well-indicated remedies as *Corrosive sublimate* fail to respond. So Schelling, than whom no one was better versed in epidemiology, reports that in September, 1840, there prevailed an epidemy of dysentery in his region, which was alleviated but not thoroughly cured by *Mercur. subl. c.*, while *Ipecac* proved to be very efficacious, curing some cases within two days. The evacuations consisted in bloody mucus or in light colored blood.

The beneficence of this remedy in many kinds of abdominal catarrhs will be attested by many practitioners. Lobethal states: In many diarrhoeas occasioned by taking cold or by mental excitement, painless stools, fermented mucous or rice-like, *Ipecac.* is a sovereign remedy, also with children in diarrhoeic troubles during teething, without special wasting of the body, occurring often or almost altogether without pain, generally discolored, whitish yellow or green evacuations, which by their persistency, threaten serious consequences, *Ipecac. 2d* and *3d* in alternation and in oft-repeated doses acts promptly. It is however quite as useful in painful diarrhoeas coupled with catarrh of the stomach as shown in the following cases:

A boy, *æt. 3*, overloaded his stomach with sweet, rich cakes, and had in consequence watery, frothy stools. Evacuations occurred nearly hourly, with violent colic, nausea, eructations and desire to vomit. Vomited once sour smelling stuff. Face pale, great anxiety, cold limbs. Gave *Ipecac. 2*; improved with the 6th dose, and was cured within 24 hours. "*Kafka*" *Prager M. S.*

Boy, *æt. 10*, sanguinic, scrofulous, ate seven days before a good deal of fat pork; this was followed by headache, anorexia, loathing, vomiting, and diarrhoeic stools four to five times a day, feels exhausted and weak—pale, bloated face, vapid taste, tongue coated with mucus; much thirst; want of appetite; frequent inclinations to vomit preceded by pressure and pain in the pit of the stomach, frequent diarrhoeic fetid stools; light, dry cough, at times slight convulsive twitching in the muscles of the face, lips, and eyes; disturbed sleep with frequent startings; general weakness. *Ipecac. 3*, one drop every three hours. Next night had copious perspiration, succeeded by rapid amelioration of the whole condition. Recovery within three days.

A babe of 17 weeks, emaciated, suffering with mesenteric scrofulosis vomited after every meal; the vomit as well as the diarrhoeic chopped stools smelled very sour. It cried all day.

Ipecac. cured within two weeks. In summer complaint *Ipecac.* often is the indicated remedy. Dr. Zinkhan observed an epidemic of bilious dysentery in the year 1822, in which *Ipecac.* proved to be the remedy, presenting the following symptoms: Following a slight or more pronounced shaking chill, with cold face and limbs, the attack would be developed either rapidly as if starting from the abdomen or stomach, or it was ushered in by a sense of discomfort, stretching of the limbs, followed by heat, especially in the abdomen, tongue yellowish, dry, pressure in pit of the stomach, vomiting with a great deal of exertion, with breaking out of perspiration over the whole body; vomiting every one-quarter, one-half or one hour. Heat increases, tongue a dirty, yellow, dry, breath smelling bad, great thirst, but vomiting of all liquids. Within one to three hour diarrhoea, which then keeps up with the vomiting. The vomited matter is yellow, thin gall, later on, bilious, green water, bitter, sour, and of penetrating smell; at last dry vomituration. Stool soon bilious, then mucous with white spots, sometimes bloody; finally unsuccessful painful urging. Breathing hurried, short. Urine changed dark yellow. Violent pains in the bowels. The abdomen, at first soft, is afterward contracted. Great prostration, copious sweats; in some cases convulsions over the whole body.

Prescribed *Ipecac.* in doses of 1-18 to 1-36 of a grain, triturated with sugar, one every three to four hours; generally amelioration set in after the first dose; the most severe cases required four to six doses. Recuperation was rapid.—*Archiv. II., 2, 92.*

In the epidemic just described febrile states accompanied the cases, while the *Ipecac.* affections hitherto described were as a rule devoid of fever. In true Asiatic cholera, *Ipecac.* is not indicated, it lacks the rice-water discharges. However it corresponds to the *Cholerine* which generally precedes it, if nausea, inclination to vomit and vomiting predominates, especially in nervous gastritis or in digestive disturbances. It is pat. that a remedy like *Ipecac.*, having so pronounced an effect on the pneumogastric nerve, should also often be indicated in affections of the respiratory organs. We have mentioned above its effect in pneumorrhagias. Hahnemann observes the following characteristic manifestations:

Cough, catching the breath even to *suffocation*; during the attacks the child gets quite stiff, its face blue. It is excited by a contracting tickling sensation extending from the *upper part* of the *larynx* to the *lowest parts of the bronchial tubes*. Cough comes on, on *walking in cold air*, on *retiring*, in the *morning* and *evening*, when taking a *deep breath*. This is accompanied by *colic*, as if the

navel were to be torn out, pains in the abdomen as in *urging to urinate*, and as if the urine could *not escape* (strangury), *heat in the head and face*, with *perspiration on the forehead*. The cough causes vomituration (without nausea). A rattling noise in the windpipe on breathing. *Ipecac.* has therefore often been found useful in convulsive coughs with inclination to vomit and even actual vomiting of sevo mucous masses, the more so when rattling on the chest and loud mucous rales are observed.

My late friend, Dr. C. H. Gross, found this remedy very efficacious in a gentle blonde child during a whooping cough epidemic, who was uninterruptedly harrassed all night by a cough which did not even cease during sleep, but was worst in the morning and evening. Each *fresh* attack set in with a *long drawn, difficult, howling, sighing inspiration*.

During the day the cough was more loose and less frequent. Nocturnal aggravation or ailments setting in at night, have been from the first, observed as characteristic of *Ipecac.* In suffocative catarrhs "Baehr" advises to give stronger doses, not less than one grain of the *2x trit.*, in order to ensure the beneficial effect.

A man suffered with dry suffocative cough, previous Alopatic treatment afforded no relief. Cough was dry, convulsive shaking; breathing stopped and patient fell senseless to the floor in very severe attacks. Each attack threatened to be his death; only on being deluged with cold water did he regain consciousness. *Ipecac 3*, two doses cured him in a few days. *Archiv. f. Hom. V 1, 96.*

A woman, *æt. 72*, of melancholic cast, emaciated, troubled with hemorrhoids and congestive uterine troubles, was beset with a violent convulsive cough with serious suffocative attacks; they frequently recurred day and night. The affliction had reached a high grade with great prostration, despite the exhibition of several Homœopathic remedies. *Ipecac 2*, in water was given without success, then *Ipecac 30* was given in pellets, which gave relief for several hours; the attacks grew less and milder, and soon ceased entirely. *Allg. Hom. Ztg., Vol. XXIV., 135.* Here *Ipecac. 2* was ineffectual, while the 30th potency gave prompt relief.

A boy, *æt 30 weeks*, pale, bulky, had a convulsive attack, with pitiful crying, cough, continuous moaning, rattling on the chest; ophistotonous, grass-green stools, heat, redness of face alternating with paleness and coldness. *Aconite* and *Bellad. 30* brought little change in two days. At night several times prolonged fine crying, changing breath, becoming stiff, face bloated, bluish. *Ipecac. 9* soon effected a cure. *Annalen III., 293.*

Rummel, a profound student and observer, made the following remarks: *Ipecac.* has a special relation to the muscular system ruled by the will; or if preferred, it may be stated, to the nerves controlling these muscles. In all kinds of infantile spasms, tonic, or still more so the clonic, beginning with "cutting faces," to rolling of the eyes, folding in of the thumbs and to the most horrible epileptic attacks. I have seen the most astonishing effects, of course more surely if accompanied by nausea, but also without it, for I prefer it generally to the also often indicated *Ignatia* and *Chamomilla* because it acts quicker, unless there are very marked indications for the other remedies. I would draw especial attention to the lying of children *with half-closed eyes*. To this I would add the following remarks: It is surely more than a mere coincidence that remedies which occasion vomiting from the stomach as exciting cause, which, therefore, act specifically on the vagus, and which comprise, besides *Ipecac.*; *Veratrum*, *Zincum*, *Cuprum*, *Tartar em.*, *Nux Vom.*, *Ignatia*, etc., always at the same time, also influence the motor nerves, and cause in one direction convulsions and in another paralysis, and eventually cure both.

Cases.

A babe, *æt.* 22 weeks, awoke evenings with staring eyes, pushed forward its arm with closed fist, with moaning, and with convulsively bent right arm. The attacks came on eleven times in 24 hours. *Ipecac.* 600 solution in water speedily cured the case. On account of succeeding sour sweat, the child received one dose of *Mercurius 2000*. *Allg. H. Ztg.*, Vol. 42, 179.

A man, *æt.* 17, sanguine temperament, had scarlet rash, and catching cold, had a swollen foot, and suddenly a clonic spasm. Patient lies on his back unconscious, face pale, bloated, eyes now shut then open, horried twitchings of the facial muscles of the lips and eyelids as also of the arms and thighs, so as to lift up the upper part of the trunk. Such an attack lasts from 10 to 15 minutes; then patient lies exhausted, and the next attack will come on in 5 minutes. At times he seems to want to vomit. After the attack ceases he is weak, knows his family but cannot speak aloud. *Ipecac.* 2 eased the spasms within an hour. He had a good night's rest and recovered. *Archiv.* 1, 135.

"Attomyr" reports in *Archiv.* 11, 2, the case of a female, *æt.* 24, who suffered with hysterical spasms which increased in force from day to day, so that her rump would be bent backwards; her face was distorted and breathing very labored. Such attacks occurred several times a day. *Ipecac.* speedily cured her.

HELODERMA HORRIDUS.

In the July RECORDER (1890) an account of the Gila Monster will be found from the pen of Dr. C. D. Belden, of Phoenix, Arizona. At the time these letters were written he sent Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, a supply of the venom, but, owing to lack of definite knowledge of its action no use has as yet been made of it. In the November number of the RECORDER, the same year, another paper from Dr. Belden will be found on the subject. In *The Great Divide*, a journal published at Denver, we find the following additional particulars concerning the *Heloderma horridus*. Dr. Shufelt, of the Smithsonian Institute, is quoted as follows: "I had taken the animal out of the box for the purpose of examining it and was in the act of putting it back when my grasp slipped. It made a dart at me, and, seizing my right thumb in its mouth, sank its teeth to the bone, inflicting a severe lacerated wound. It loosed its hold at once. The bleeding soon ceased, but it was followed by shooting pains up the arms and down the same side. So severe were the pains, taken together with the nervous shock, that I fell in a faint. I perspired profusely. My hand swelled very much, but the next morning the swelling was lessened, and the wound soon healed, leaving no scar. After inflicting the bite, the Heloderma appeared dull and sluggish, just as a venomous serpent is torpid somewhat after having given a deadly nip. My impression is that the bite of this creature might be fatal under some circumstances."

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, is a believer in the venomous character of the Gila monster, and made a series of experiments some time ago for ascertaining the effects produced by the fluid from the Heloderma's glands upon rabbits and guinea pigs inoculated with it. A supply of the poison was procured by causing the lizard to bite at the edge of a saucer, in the same manner that Dr. Belden procured the supply mentioned above.

Dr. Mitchell used a hypodermic syringe to inject the poison into the animals, and they all died. It was found that the venom killed by paralyzing the heart, and this was deemed rather curious, inasmuch as snake poison produces death by paralyzing the breathing organs. The heart of each guinea pig and rabbit ceased to beat soon after the inoculation, and the spinal cord was paralyzed also.

VISCUM ALBUM.

During the last three months I have been using mistletoe quite extensively in my general practice, and have found it to be a

remedy of undoubted merit. I have used the mother tincture in doses of from twenty to thirty minims, as a remedy in hypertrophy of the heart, with insufficiency, dropsy of the extremities, small weak pulse, dyspnoea, and inability of the patient to rest in a reclining position. I have witnessed the most astonishing relief from the administration of the remedy when all others failed. Under its use in the above-named conditions the pulse becomes full, strong and regular, the cardiac dyspnoea is arrested and the patient is able to obtain some rest in a reclining position. In some cases, when given in large doses, it produced marked diaphoresis, increased flow of urine, and serous discharges from the bowels, results desirable in all cases where dropsy is associated with the disease; and so far as I know, a combination of therapeutic actions which cannot be obtained from any other cardiac tonic.

Its diaphoretic and cathartic action cannot be relied on in every case, but as a cardiac tonic it is one of the most efficient and reliable that can be found in the *Materia Medica*.

It also has marked ecbotic properties, and is indicated in all cases of passive hæmorrhage of the uterus, whether post-partem or during the menstrual period.

In the latter stages of typhoid fever, when the heart's action is weak, rapid and irregular, with a tendency to collapse, given in connection with *Strychnia*, the condition of the patient rapidly improves. In short, I regard the remedy as indicated in all cases of cardiac weakness.—*John Tascher, M. D., Chicago, in Chicago Medical Times.*

MAGNESIA PHOS. is doing noble work for me in treatment of agonizing pains that accompany muscular spasms, especially of the involuntary muscles. Some physician said within my hearing last year that when you felt *Morphine* to be an urgent necessity, try *Magnesia phos.* first, the solution in hot water at frequent intervals, to insure prompt absorption. It has been especially valuable to me in the treatment of intestinal and uterine colics, and should be also valuable in that accompanying the passage of stone. I have no experience with it in the latter. I value it especially as a prophylactic against the tendency to such muscular spasms.

Natrum Sulph. has served me well in the treatment of chronic diarrhoea of long standing characterized by profuse, gushing stools early in the morning, the character of stool found in a greater or less extent under all the *Natrum salts*. It seems as

well to suit catarrhs generally of mucous membranes characterized by a tendency to profuse secretion of mucous.

Calcareo phos. and *Calcareo carb.*, if persisted in, seem generally sufficient to overcome anæmia and chlorosis. The action does not seem to be interfered with by the use of other remedies as intercurrents for the ever changing and shifting symptoms that are usually ingrafted upon these conditions.—*Dr. A. L. Monroe, in S. J. of Hom.*

In the month of December, 1886, I was requested to examine and prescribe for James A., aged 18, who had been afflicted with epilepsy since his 9th year. Family history not good. Mother had been subject all her life to fits of violent, uncontrollable passion, followed by a more or less protracted period of melancholia. Three sisters were afflicted with chorea, and one, the youngest, a girl of 16, was (so the family claim), "possessed of a devil."

James had been treated by all the local physicians, several so-called travelling doctors, and had tried all the patent medicine recommended to him for epilepsy, with the result of growing worse all the time.

When I first saw him he was having three to four convulsions each week. Moderate exertion, or the least excitement, would bring on an attack. They usually came on without warning.

First prescribed *Enanthe crocata* gtt. v., aqua f̄iv. Sig. Teaspoonful every two hours.

He came back in a few days, claiming that the medicine caused a violent dizzy pain in his head, and that he had had two convulsions in one day; something unusual.

I then prescribed *Enanthe crocata* gtt. iij., aqua f̄iv. Sig. Half teaspoonful every three hours.

He never had another convulsion after beginning to take this prescription. I continued same treatment for over a year. He now performs all kinds of farm labor.

Have treated several other cases with like results—with a perfect cure in all.—*Dr. F. E. Howard, in Medical Gleaner, January, 1892.*

Dr. A. J. PALMER says: I have used *Hydrastis* for the past thirty years as a local application to inflamed mucous surfaces; and noting its efficiency, especially in inflammatory conditions of the pharynx, it occurred that it might be equally efficacious in the treatment of bronchitis if it were possible to apply it directly to the inflamed membrane. Accordingly, about four years ago,

to accomplish this I administered it by inhalation in the form of a vapor. The result was very satisfactory. I then used it in a case of bronchitis complicated with chronic hepatization, and was surprised to find that not only the bronchitis, but also the pneumonic deposit disappeared. I have used it in the different stages of phthisis over three years, and my experience justifies me in asserting it to be a remedy of remarkable efficacy if properly and perseveringly used.

During the first month of treatment the night sweats usually disappear, and the cough and expectoration are greatly diminished; the patient has a better appetite, better digestion, and gains in strength.—*Medical Summary.*

PROBABLY the general practitioner sees more cases of earache than any one other disease of this organ. The sufferings of the little fellows can be fully attested by some of us from experience, making us the more anxious to bring relief. That which has served me better than all other measures is warm water, as hot as I can hold my hand in. A few drops are to be placed in the ear and retain for three to five minutes by the position of the head. Then run the water out, and immediately drop in 2 to 4 drops of *Mullein oil*, placing in enough absorbent cotton to retain the oil, and you will be very thankful to Dr. A. M. Cushing for his valuable discovery.—*From paper read before Texas Association by J. E. Wann, M. D.*

“AND this reminds me of one compound of copper—of *Cuprum arsenicosum*. In his tenth volume of the *Encyclopædia of Pure Materia Medica*, article *Cuprum arsenicosum*, Dr. Allen mentions’ the symptom ‘cold, clammy perspiration of intermittent nature. I know of no other drug in our *Materia Medica* that has this symptom in full. I have in practice found this symptom most reliable for the selection of the drug. The intermittence of the cold, clammy sweat distinguishes *Cupr. ars.* from such other drugs as *Camphor*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, etc.—remedies called for in the stage of cholera collapse.”—*From paper read before International Homœopathic Congress, June, 1891, by L. Salzer, M. D., Calcutta, India.*

IN response to the request of Dr. J. H. Brown, it affords me pleasure to state that I have for four years prescribed *Saw palmetto* in enlargements of the prostate, with more satisfactory results than have followed the use of any other remedy in this class of affections. The remedy seems to have a special affinity

for the prostate, and a specific effect upon it. The best results attended its use in acute inflammations supervening on chronic enlargements in elderly individuals, but its influence is also very decided upon simple acute inflammation of this gland at any time, and also upon the chronic enlargement due to age, or that which is so prone to afflict men in the declining years of life.—*S. L. Kilmer, M. D., South Bend, Ind., in Medical Summary.*

ONE of the most troublesome symptoms associated with disordered functional conditions of the stomach is the pain to which they not uncommonly give rise. This may take the form of colic, due to gaseous distention; heartburn, or the mere sensation of weight and *malaise* referred to the epigastrium. Nothing, according to Professor Germain See, gives so much relief in this class of affections as the tincture of *Cannabis Indica* in one-third of a drop doses. This drug does not interfere with digestion, while the irritability of the stomach is overcome.—*Chicago Medical Times.*

VETERINARY PRACTICE.

The following is an extract from a letter—a business letter:

“I am a graduate of the old school but have been dabbling some with Homœopathic drugs and literature of late, and must say that as far as I have gone, like them. They have helped me out a great many times.”

If the roll could be called of all the professional brethren of writer of the above who are doing the same—*sub rosa*—it would open the eyes of the American Medical Association wide, very wide. This is not the text but leads up to it. There is in veterinary Homœopathy much for the regular V. S. to learn that will return him success and wealth, in fact in the Homœopathic literature on the subject he will find a new world opening before him, a world in which he will find a remedy for every ill of his dumb patients, and a remedy *that will cure*. Roup among fowls has heretofore been classed as practically incurable, and “the hatchet” is about the only remedy that the old school can prescribe. Yet in the past three years poultry men from the Atlantic to the Pacific have found in Homœopathic *Spongia* a practical specific for the malady. Reports of wonderful cures of whole flocks shower in, while failures are conspicuous by their absence. Not only does the remedy cure with marvelous rapidity, but it entails no trouble in administration.

What Homœopathy has done with roup it can do with every ill of dumb animals including pleuro-pneumonia. You shake your heads, but you have never treated the disease Homœopathically? The disease has been cured, hundreds of times, and there is no reason why the afflicted animals should be slaughtered as the law requires. Now if Homœopathy can master two such complaints as pleuro-pneumonia and roup, it follows that it has an easy mastery over the less dangerous maladies. Granting this, *and it is true*, it becomes the duty of every veterinarian to study the subject. As a number of copies of this issue of the RECORDER is sent to veterinarians we will briefly notice here some of the leading works on veterinary Homœopathy. The largest and completest of these is *A Manual of Homœopathic Veterinary Practice*, a work of 684 pages, half morocco, and selling at any Homœopathic book store for \$5.00, or net to the profession, postpaid, \$4.33. The best feature of this work (no other work contains it) is a carefully prepared *Materia Medica* of over one hundred pages, embracing ninety-two remedies. A careful study of this part of the work will enable any veterinarian to meet *any* case of disease that he may be called upon to treat—even diseases with which he is totally unfamiliar. The description and treatment of the diseases of all domestic animals is very full and complete.

Another book of great value is *New Manual of Homœopathic Veterinary Medicine*, by J. C. Schaefer; translated by Dr. C. J. Hempel. It is bound in cloth, and sells for \$2.00; or net, postpaid, \$1.75. Dr. Hempel added considerable new matter from other sources, and the result is a very useful book. It is the standard work in Germany.

Another excellent book, small, but full of practical points, is *The Handbook of Veterinary Homœopathy*, by John Rush. It contains 144 pages, 12mo., and sells for 50 cents; net by mail, 45 cents, to the profession. It contains the treatment for the diseases of horses, cows, sheep, dogs and pigs.

The Poultry Doctor is another very useful book of 85 pages, selling for 50 cents, or, net, postpaid, 45 cents. It is the only book we know that is devoted exclusively to the diseases of fowls. It has saved poultrymen a great deal of money; for the diseases of poultry, like those of man and beast, yield readily to the indicated remedy.

In the German language there is Schaefer's *Homœopathische Thierheilkunst*, a book of 174 pages at \$1.25; or net, postpaid to the profession, \$1.08.

Another useful pamphlet is the "*Incurable Diseases*," paper,

25 cents. It treats of pleuro-pneumonia, Texas fever, glanders, etc. Mailed on receipt of price.

In addition to these, a good book of Homœopathic Materia Medica, like Allen's *Handbook*, or *Primer*, will be found of the utmost value.

Homœopathic veterinary science is as yet in its infancy. The RECORDER is the only journal that maintains a "Veterinary department," and in it many exceedingly useful cases will be found from number to number, easily worth the price of the subscription to the journal. Send in your subscriptions, gentlemen, and you will find it a dollar well invested.

A Few Cases From Practice.

A cow, five years old, who gave an abundant supply of milk but the milk possessed the peculiar quality that prevented it from turning to butter. It would become frothy. Prescribed *Chamomilla* 3x, *Baryta* 3x, and *Sulphur* 6x, to be given alternately every three hours, fifteen drops at a dose. In one week the milk was all right.

A dog was brought to me which had not eaten anything for four days and could not swallow. I prescribed *Belladonna* 3x, and *Mercerius sol.* 6x, to be given alternately every two hours, five drops at a dose, on white sugar, put on his tongue. In four days the dog was all right again.

A four-year-old horse, who had been fed on new corn fodder and on oat straw, showed signs of what I call worm colic and indigestion. He would paw the bedding persistently, and then lie down and stretch out and remain quiet for about fifteen minutes; then get up, seem uneasy, and in fact go through the same performance again. Prescribed *Digitalis* 3x, *Ignatia* 3x, and *Nux Vomica* 3x, every half hour till improvement set in, and then every hour until the animal rested easy; also gave several injections of warm water. Complete recovery in twelve hours.

A lot of chickens with swelled heads, seemingly as though the head would burst, together with labored breathing, gasping for breath. Gave them *Belladonna* 3x, and *Spongia* 10x, alternately. They made complete and rapid recovery.

JOSEPH BORKHALDER, V. S.

West Unity, O., February 12, 1892.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

The *Medical News* of March 26th contains a group of papers on the subject of tuberculosis in cattle, which is a remarkable

display of "scientific medicine." The paper, describing the famous Cleremont herd, recently butchered, states that every animal was a thoroughbred, received the utmost attention, and had everything in the way of food and sanitary attention to promote health. In addition to all of these good things, the herd had the fortune (?) to be regularly examined by "experts." It seems that these gentlemen took to injecting "*Tuberculin*," *i. e.*, the poison of consumption, into these healthy animals for "diagnostic" purposes. Listen to this: "By the use of *Tuberculin* the disease was discovered in animals that seemed to be in perfect health, and it was not until this discovery that the heroic measures adopted were decided upon." In other words, if any cow into whose blood this poison was injected showed evidences of it she was pronounced unfit to live. Thirty per cent. of the herd "reacted," and then the slaughter began; and many valuable animals were needlessly sacrificed. The editor of the *News*, in speaking of the examination of the slaughtered cattle, does not write as though the evidence of tuberculosis was very pronounced in them. By the aid of the microscope the veterinarians were enabled to detect, in a "more or less" degree, the presence of bacilli in some of the dead animals, while in others there seemed to be a difference of opinion among the "experts" as to whether there were any bacilli in them or not.

Now it is a fact that the injection of *Tuberculin* for "diagnostic purposes" or for any other purposes, has been positively condemned by men, quite as big and learned as Koch, or the University men, as hurtful; in fact it is a means of developing the very disease for which it is given to diagnose. If the smallest part of a cancer pricked into the healthy skin will develop cancer, why will not the poison of consumption in appreciable quantities develop consumption, either in cattle or human beings?

This thing of slaughtering cattle for disease is a confession of impotence on part of the veterinarians, and a useless, barbarous and terribly expensive proceeding. *Pleuro-pneumonia* is readily amenable to Homœopathic medication, and the animals by this means are fully restored to health. Some advanced cases will die, but the percentage of deaths will be low and the recoveries quick and complete.

As for tuberculosis, if the veterinarian is quite certain of his diagnosis, and that the disease has not been caused by injections of *Tuberculin*, let him give the affected animal a dose of *Bacillinum*, 30 or 100. But before doing so let him read Burnett's *New Cure for Consumption*, 2d edition, 80 cents, net by mail. From this book he will see the reason for giving *Bacillinum*, and also why Koch so disastrously failed.

Veterinary Cases.

Translated for THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

A CAT, female, which had four or five kittens every summer was kept in the house in a room very carefully to prevent a recurrence. In September she became agitated, cried pitifully during the day, and especially toward evening, and slid on her backside across the rough carpets of the room. The family owning the cat thought her in heat as she acted similarly on former occasions before copulation. Three doses of *Cantharis* relieved her condition, and when in February similar symptoms recurred the same remedy was given with a like effect. The interesting fact about this is that a seemingly normal sexual state was readily controlled by the remedy, although it occurred in September and February, while the month of April is the normal time.—*Pop. Hom. Ztg.*

DOG, a poodle, æt. 3, one of the finest specimens of its kind, was beset by a quite frequent ailment hereabout, which they styled *hande-zike*. The sick animals would be attacked two to three times a day with spasms in the abdomen, during which they rolled about on the ground in agony, uttering pitiful cries; often ending in downright convulsions. In about five minutes the attack ceased, and the animal seemed to be in tolerably good spirits until the next attack, having moderate appetite, and thin fetid stools. This sickness is regarded as incurable. Not being well enough versed myself in veterinary lore, I inquired of one of the teachers of the royal veterinary school, and was informed that the disease consisted in the main in an ulcerated condition of the bowels, similar to that obtaining with chronic typhus. I gave the dog, as a matter of experiment, four doses of *Arsenicum* 6, after which two more of the spasmodic attacks occurred. Then he was given four more doses of that remedy, which completed the cure, and the dog is in good health yet. Two years after I had occasion to cure another case with the same remedy. *Dr. Kallenbach, of Utrecht, in Holland Pop. Hom. Ztg., Vol. VII., p. 45.*

Cow.—The burgess of Menken, near Paderborn, had an unusually fine specimen of a cow, a prize winner; she calved in the first days of September, and as everything proceeded normally the owner departed on a business trip. Scarcely was he gone when it was noticed that the cow's appetite lessened; she would not eat but seemed to be very thirsty; she was very restless, often laid down and shortly after got up again; looked very dejected. A

veterinarian was sent for, but was not in; then the two sons were called. They also were veterinarians, and after a minute examination they stated that the cow had calf-fever and could not be saved. "We will give a prescription, but it is very doubtful that she will improve." And so they did. Next day the cow was decidedly worse, and as a third veterinarian happened to ride past the door, he, too, was asked to look at the cow. He examined her and said, "Yes, the cow will die. I will give you a prescription, but it will not help." Just then the owner returned from his trip, and was advised within a minute of what had happened. He said, "Well, now I will visit my doctor; possibly he knows of a Homœopathic remedy that will help." On account of the preceding calving, and as evidently an inflammatory condition existed, I prescribed *Aconite* 1st, one dose every hour. As I did not hear of the case for two days I concluded, as a matter of course, that the cow had died. But on the following day I was informed that the cow was all right but that the milk was slow a-coming back, *Chamomilla* 3d, a dose every three hours, brought back the milk to the usual quantity within three days—and all they wanted to know then was whether the cow could be driven to pasture.—*Pop. Hom. Zig.*

BOOK NOTICES.

A Primer of Materia Medica for Practitioners of Homœopathy.

By Dr. Timothy Field Allen. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. 1892. 411 pages. Cloth, \$2.50 net; by mail, \$2.65. Half morocco, \$3.50; by mail, \$3.65.

In this handsome volume Dr. Allen gives the characteristic features of two hundred and sixty-six of the most important drugs used in Homœopathic practice, together with a wealth of "clinical" items in connection with nearly all of the drugs. In its preparation all comparisons of drugs are omitted, as these may be found in fulness in *Bœnninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket-book*, recently published under the editorship of Dr. Allen. This book is intended to give the characteristic features of the various drugs a full outline of their salient features, leaving the minutia for the larger works, such as the well known *Handbook of Materia Medica*. "This *Primer*," says the author, "is designed to give the 'gist' of each drug rather than its symptomatology.

Dr. Allen has done his work well, and this, his latest book, will no doubt long remain a standard among all practitioners of Homœopathy. If one starts to wander aimlessly through its

pages he soon finds his attention arrested and held. The present reviewer opened its pages, turned a few, and then read the following, which is quoted here partly to give the reader a specimen of Dr. Allen's work and partly because what is said is extremely important in these days of much giving and taking of *Quinine*. It is under the part on "China," and is the opening paragraph on the "general action" of that drug.

"*Quinine* is, above all, a proto-plasmic poison, devitalizing the blood and tissues; it particularly retards the eliminations of nitrogenous waste (*Urea* and *Uric acid*), and causes the retention and accumulation of effete products in the system (though for a time the diminished waste gives a sense of 'tone' to the system, the ultimate result is deplorable). It causes congestion of the brain, and, in large doses, abolishes the cerebral functions. It is an irritant to serous membrane, and to the skin; it causes deafness and serious inflammation of the internal ear; blindness, ischæmia of the retina and optic neuritis; it produces stupor, delirium, and even convulsions. (Epilepsy is intensely aggravated by it.) *Quinine*, however, arrests the development of low forms of vegetable life, and especially the poison of marsh malaria, but it rarely antidotes the effects of the poison in the system." Nearly six and a half pages are devoted to *China*, with seven "clinical" sections.

The space devoted to *Crotalus hor.* is peculiarly rich in clinical matter, there being no less than thirteen sections of that nature. The following is a terse but graphic picture of the horrible fevers calling for this remedy.

"FEVER: *Clinical*"—Malignant fevers of a hæmorrhagic or putrescent character. Malignant scarlet fever, with weakness, tremulousness, torpor, unconsciousness, vomiting and oozing of blood from gangrenous fauces, sighing, intermittent respiration. Malignant remittent fevers of the South—eyes sunken, tongue dry, nausea, black, pasty stools, prostration; also yellow face, pain in the liver, bloody evacuations, hepatized lung; also dry, cracked, brown tongue, cold, clammy sweat, skin yellow, urine dark. Yellow fever with vertigo, general pains, tenderness of liver, swollen parotids, nose-bleed, dusky face, hands nearly black, dry tongue, black urine, or dark, bloody stools, often involuntary tendency to collapse, suppression of urine."

It must not be supposed that the ten volumes of the *Encyclopædia* are to be found in this book, but it is safe to say that a goodly share of their marrow is in it, and that it will disappoint no one who buys it.

The Homœopathic Therapeutics of Hæmorrhoids. By Wm. Jefferson Guernsey, M. D. Second edition. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1892. 142 pages. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00. By mail, \$1.07.

Dr. Guernsey has done his work thoroughly and exhaustively. There will be no further need of a book on this topic for the next generation. Here, in one neat, well-printed volume, are gathered the Homœopathic therapeutics of hæmorrhoids in their entirety—subjective, objective, aggravation, amelioration and concomitants. A repertory still further abridges the labor of the physician in search of the remedy to cover a given set of symptoms; it is divided into three parts: "Subjective," "objective," and "aggravation and amelioration." "Pathology," says the author, "is not within the scope of this work; but that method of therapeutics which will produce a cure in the surest and easiest manner, with absolute safety to the patient, shall claim our attention." Again, and this should be heavily underscored, or insisted upon in some emphatic manner, in these days of much seeking for some other way: "We *have* proven remedies enough to easily, surely and safely restore to health all patients suffering with uncomplicated piles. And, indeed,, the complicated cases should not be too quickly turned over to the surgeon simply because they are such." *Certainly not.* The author's preface is unusually interesting, and deserves a careful perusal. For instance: "Why should the act of micturition affect hæmorrhoids? Yet the symptom has been complained of not infrequently," and the remedy, which has cured many cases presenting this symptom, is one the reader would hardly think of for hæmorrhoids. It is cited by Dr. Guernsey to show that one should not fall into the error of thinking that there are only three or four remedies that are of use in the treatment of hæmorrhoids.

We think the author made a mistake in calling this the "second edition," for it is practically a new work. The first edition was published many years ago; and was, if we remember correctly, only an eight-page pamphlet, whereas this is a very handsome book.

"Harmonized Melodies. By Charles D. Blake. Published monthly by F. Trifit, 408 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Double number, 60 cents; yearly subscription, \$3.00." The number before us contains the words and music of over 400 songs ranging from "Annie Rooney" to "Nearer, My God, to Thee." It is the cheapest music we have ever seen.

Some readers of Dr. Burnett's *Cure for Consumption* may be puzzled to recognize the medicine mentioned on page 100, *Perlarium Mater*. It is, Englished, "mother of pearl," and is known in Homœopathic terminology as *Conchiolinum*. The only mention of it in the books that we can find is in *Allen's Encyclopædia*, where several pages are devoted to it. No proving have ever been made of it.

NOTES ON FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

Dr. Geo. S. Norton, of New York, is completing a work on the eye that will be put in the printers' hands in a few months, and be published by next fall. It is a book planned by himself and his brother, before the latter's demise, and promises to be of the utmost value.

Dr. Bradford's *Bibliography* is nearly completed, *i. e.*, printed. It now looks as though it would run over 500 pages. It will be a book of unusual interest, the only one of its kind ever attempted, the work done in the most painstaking manner, and the subject matter one that must interest every one.

A very diminutive but eminently handy little book, leaflet—call it what you will—written by Dr. Yingling, and warmly approved of by Dr. Kent, will shortly be published under the title of "Suggestions to Patients." It will be so arranged as to go in a No. 6 envelope without folding—8 or 12 pages stitched—and will save physicians a very great deal of trouble in treating patients by mail. In a few words, clearly presented, it explains to the patient what he or she should write to the physician, in order that he may be able to act intelligently. These little leaflets will be sold by the dozen or hundred at a low price.

Dr. McMichael's *Compendium of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Repertory of the Digestive System* will probably be ready for delivery before some time during the coming summer. It is entirely original in its conception; and with it at his elbow the prescriber, with the utmost ease, can find the remedy for any case involving the digestive system. The Repertory is the complete-est ever written. *You can't go astray in it*, as every word is made a key-word; it is rather voluminous, but so arranged that the symptom or remedy can be found as readily as a word is found in the dictionary.

A new "domestic" by Dr. T. S. Verdi, Washington, D. C., has been given out to the printer. Its distinguishing feature will be the prominence given to diagnosis; and, perhaps, physicians will find it a work they can look into with profit. Dr. Verdi's long experience, and his prominence in life makes a book from his pen quite an event. The new book will be completed in time for the fall trade.

Homœopathic Recorder.

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THE *Homœopathic News* is published by the Luyties Pharmacy Co., of St. Louis, Mo. Its pages are largely filled with matter taken from other Homœopathic journals, to which it appends the writers' names only, leaving its readers to believe that the papers were contributed to it as original matter. This habit may be smart practice, but it leaves in the mind of some readers the impression that the editor, or editors, are somewhat deficient in of literary ethics. Lately the *News* has gone a step beyond this, and interpolated words into the appropriated papers.

One specimen will illustrate our meaning. On page 9 of the January, 1892, RECORDER, will be found the following, from a paper contributed by Dr. Boocock :

"I have used it on others, and all with benefit. Some very fat women have been made comfortable. I have used it, medicating No. 35 pellets with this tincture, which dyes them pink, and all have spoken highly of the Pink pill. By actual measurement their fat (adipose) has been reduced by inches. It was easier to keep track by measure than by weight. In a few cases they have said they gained in weight, while they grew less in bulk, but all confessed to the elasticity they felt."

The *News* printed the paper as an original article, and altered it as follows—the italics are ours:

"I have used it on others, and all with benefit. Some very fat women have been made comfortable. I have used it *in the solid extract, prepared according to Professor Waterhouse's formula, by Luyties Homœopathic Pharmacy Company, 306 North Broadway, St. Louis.* By actual measurement their fat (adipose) has been reduced by inches. It was easier to keep track by measure than by weight. In a few cases they have said they gained in weight, while they grew less in bulk, but all confessed to the elasticity they felt."

As a matter of fact, the preparation used by Dr. Boocock was prepared by himself, and, after a "formula," entirely different from that of the Luyties Homœopathic Pharmacy Co. This is not the only instance in which the *News* has taken similar liberties with physician's papers, but let this suffice. With the statement of the facts we shall let the matter rest.

PERSONALS.

Send all Changes of Address, etc., to RECORDER, for free insertion.

The Scranton, Pa., Homœopathic physicians have formed a Clinical Club, to promote closer professional relationship and to discuss clinical matters.

The splendid new buildings of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital and University School of Medicines at Boston, were opened on March 17.

The *St. Louis Clinique* reprints one of Dr. King's fables, "The Meek Man," and credit, it to the *Journal of Materia Medica*. The *Homœopathic News* prints another of them as an original paper.

Dr. H. F. Fisher, of Fort Worth, Texas, says that he knows of forty good locations for Homœopathic physicians in that State. If you want one write him.

Dr. B. N. Banerjee has removed from 164 Cornwallis St. to 34 Beadon St., Calcutta, India.

Dr. C. H. Viehe has removed from Henderson, Ky., to Evansville, Ind. Townshend, Vt., wants a Homœopathic physician, one "unbigoted and of all sorts of practice," and willing to consult with Allopaths and Eclectics." For particulars address Messrs. C. Clark & Son, Townshend, Vt.

Dr. J. W. Webb has removed from Tom's River to Pemberton, N. J.

Dr. J. W. Mullin has removed from 607 Delaware Ave. to 918 West St., Wilmington, Del.

The Kentucky Homœopathic Medical Society meets at Georgetown, Ky., on May 17 and 18.

The first session of the New Utah Homœopathic Medical Association was held at Salt Lake City, on May 3d.

Dorcas Green, M. D., of Fargo, N. D., writes as follows: "There is great need of two Homœopathic physicians in town near here. One is greatly wanted at Lisbon, a lively town about thirty-five miles from here, and at Casselton, about twenty miles from here. Seventy per cent. of the town and surrounding country at Lisbon would employ a Homœopath if they had a good, live man. The town has about 1,800. Casselton has over 2,500, and these are half in favor of Homœopathy. Send us some if possible; there are three other towns not far from here that are needing the same. Fargo has three, but it could support one more good, thorough man."

The Drevet Manufacturing Company has removed to 28 Prince street, New York.

The young editor of the Lea Brothers & Co.'s *Medical News* has had another attack of Homœopathiophobia. A medical bill has been defeated in Ohio and he exclaims, "Oh the disgrace of it!" After combining "with Homœopathic and Eclectic quacks." He really ought to have a dose of medicine in which is combined the symptoms of anger, grief and shame.

A correspondent of the *Medical News*, who says he has gone through the "Keely cure" three times, sums up his opinion in the following vigorous words: "Keeley does not cure the appetite, and is a consummate fraud in all respects."

Use more olive oil in your food; it is one of God's good gifts to men.

Horse-radish is a right smart thing, 'specially when fresh.

Antikamnia say Squibbs, the chemist, is "nothing more than a mechanical mixture of *Acetanilid* and commercial *Bicarbonate of sodium* rubbed up into a fine powder.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

VOL. VII. PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER, JULY, 1892. No. 4.

THE DEFENSE OF THE "HOMŒOPATHIC NEWS."

For a number of years the *Homœopathic News*, published at St. Louis, Mo., has made a practice of taking the articles of other Homœopathic journals and publishing them as original papers. This was bad enough, but it went a step further and inserted words and sentences into these papers which made the physicians, who wrote them, commend the Luyties Pharmacy Company's medicines or preparations, when in reality they had mentioned no firm, or special preparation, or had actually prescribed something entirely different. In view of the fact that medical papers are published to tell the truth for the good of humanity, the falsifying of them in this manner cannot be too strongly reprehended.

The *News* was charged with its unbecoming conduct by a number of reputable Homœopathic journals, and in its June issue makes the following reply:

"REMARKS BY THE EDITOR ABOUT COPYING ARTICLES.

"We have noticed complaints against the *Homœopathic News* in various medical journals for reprinting articles and not giving such journals proper credit for same. We candidly admit that we have been guilty of this practice, and our reason for acting as we did we will briefly explain as follows:

"Several years ago, when the *News* was still a medical journal of limited circulation, but, as now, with excellent original reading matter, the same journals which have set up such a howl of late copied from the columns of the *News* without ever thinking of giving the journal credit. The editor repeatedly called the attention of the offending journals to this fact, and received no reply to his letters. He then made up his mind to do the same. Since then the publishers of the *News* have spared neither pains nor expense to make it a fine journal, and have increased its pages from 24 to 96, and the circulation from almost nothing to perhaps now greater than any other two Homœopathic journals combined. Now that the offending journals have realized this, and have seen that articles published in the *News* are read by

thousands of Homœopathic physicians throughout the United States and Europe, they are anxious to have their names attached to reprinted articles. In fact they will no doubt feel proud when in the future they see their names printed black on white in the largest and best known Homœopathic journal in the world.

"Hereafter they will receive the proper credit which they demand, and will, no doubt, recognize the articles they copy from the *Homœopathic News* as well."

The one commendable feature of this defense is the plea of guilty, but it is rather weak to resort to the childish "you're another" argument when unaccompanied by proof. The journals charging the *News* with unprofessional conduct were the *Medical Visitor*, the *American Homœopathist*, the *Southern Journal of Homœopathy*, the *Medical Advance*, the *Medical Gleaner*, and the RECORDER—there may have been others but we cannot recall them at present. The editor of the *News* accuses these journals of stealing matter from its pages. This is a question of fact easily settled. The RECORDER never appropriated a word from the *News* without credit; indeed we can remember one item only taken from its pages, which was duly credited. From what we know of the other journals, accused by the *News*, we do not believe that one of them ever stole matter from it or any other journal. Let the *News* make good its accusation or, in the name of decency, retract its slander.

The promise of reform is all right, but promise and performance are two acts. The June *News* contains the former but not the latter—though perhaps the quotations here referred to were "over matter" from the pre-reform era.

It may be that the protesting journals will "feel proud when in the future they see their names printed black on white in the largest and best known Homœopathic journal in the world," but as they have yet to experience this glory it is difficult to say how it will effect them. It is to be hoped, however, that they will all conduct themselves with modesty when they experience this great honor.

As for the most serious charge, that of altering physicians' papers, the *News* is silent. One physician who was made by it to prescribe an entirely different preparation—one of the Luyties Pharmacy Company's—from what he actually did prescribe, wrote to the editor on the subject and received a curious reply from the business manager. The substance of this reply was that the managers of the *News* were much astonished to learn that the article in question had already been published, as it had been sent to them by a Kansas physician as an original article,

and that the writer requested that his name be withheld until he had made further investigations. Not a word of the paper was altered save the insertion of two lines stating that the preparation used was that of "The Luyties Pharmacy Company," etc. This is surely a remarkable example of that peculiar state into which two people fall at the same time, described by Mark Twain not long ago, and ought to be investigated by some psychical society. But in the meantime the *News* should, for the fair fame of the other doctors in Kansas, give the name of the writer of its article, in order that they may learn whether it is a psychical case or one of plain priggishness on the part of one of their number. This note from the business office strangely conflicts with the editorial confession.

DR. YAEGERS' LATEST INVESTIGATIONS.

At the present time the celebrated Dr. Yaeger pursues a series of investigations into the potentiability of different remedies. He having discovered that while some remedies seem to bear potentiation almost indefinitely, some even, like *Thuja*, gaining steadily in potentiality the higher potentiation is carried up. Others will not bear any higher potentiation at all, losing all medicinal action after a few potencies have been carried up. It would manifestly be of great importance to have these investigations carried on systematically by so thorough an observer as Yaeger, but he has announced his intention of dropping it again unless a number of Homœopathic physicians agree to share his labors.

The last numbers of the *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung* brought the first installments of his unique labors, and it is to be hoped that sufficient encouragement will be meted out to induce him to go on with his work.

IPECACUANHA IN INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Our provings show, in several very marked symptoms, the fever-exciting force of *Ipecac.*

Hahnemann observed: Shuddering and yawning (after 15 minutes), chilliness, cannot bear the least cold; feels always chilly under the skin, and the more so if he sits near a stove or in the sun; there is over-sensitiveness to warmth as well as cold. He felt cold during the whole night in bed and was unable to

drop to sleep on account of it. About 4 p. m. the first chill occurred, and from then on there was chill and coldness without thirst. Six hours after, hands and feet are icy cold and drenched with a cold sweat, while one cheek is red and the other pale, and body and soul feel miserable. Pupils dilated, after 10 hours; in the afternoon at four o'clock there suddenly comes on general heat, with perspiration on the arms and back after 16 hours.

Perspiration at midnight after 12 hours. Stapf also observed, in the afternoon and evening, a feeling of heat, almost of burning, in the forehead and cheeks, without thirst, after 6 hours. Kott observed for eight days a cyanotic and asthmatic dyspnoea recurring regularly and lasting from 9 in the evening until 9 in the morning. Guelin reports a convulsive cough in the evenings between 6 and 7 o'clock. Sour smelling, profuse perspiration at night, are also mentioned. These indications, together with the gastric and pneumonic manifestations, led to the employment of *Ipecac* in several kinds of intermittent fevers. Jahr considers it such an admirable fever remedy that he begins the treatment of every case by dispensing the 30th in water every three hours, unless indubitable indications for some other remedy present themselves; and thus succeeded in heading off an attack of fever by his first ordination in a great many cases. More especially will *Ipecac* be found indicated in cases where large doses of *Quinine* have already been given, and where the attack began with inward chilliness aggravated by warmth, accompanied by oppression of the chest, nausea and vomiting.

A man, æt. 44, had for three weeks quartan fever; in the afternoon heavy chill and nausea, followed by heat of several hours' duration with thirst, and ending with a sour perspiration, during apyrexia, unclean tongue and pressure in stomach. Patient was a drunkard. He received six doses of *Ipecac* 6, 1 grain. Had no attack after that, and no relapse. Horner, who reports the case in Archives 19, 2, 108, added, "He who knows of the persistence of quartan fever, especially in Hungary, and especially in the fall (it was in October) will be very satisfied with the result of the prescription."

A boy, æt. 4, had for eight days tertian fever. On May 27 he had his fourth attack. Every other day there was chill, with yawning, trembling of the limbs, and vomiting of all he ate; he had to lie down. The chills last over an hour, followed by heat in the head, with redness of the face, feet scarcely warm, and perspiration of the face. In the apyrexia the boy was discontented; had no inclination for playing, reclined much, not much appetite; had several diarrhœic stools of grayish yellow

color during the day, and voided small quantities of red urine; sleep at night much disturbed. *Ipecac* 6, four doses. On the 29th had some chilliness and sleeplessness; then well. No further attack.—*Henke in Allg. Hom. Ztg.*, 32, 149.

But why multiply the cases? The above cases give a characteristic picture of *Ipecac* which are especially apparent in the condition during apyrexia. Where these conditions are wanting then *Ipecac* is not the proper remedy. Also when antidoting *Quinine* the cases will conform to the principle of "Similia." Under certain conditions it may also be of value in typical facial neuralgia. As in the following case: A blooming girl, æt. 18, had a daily attack of cataleptic condition. Under Allopathic treatment she received *Quinine* and *Musk*. After three days she received *Sepia* 30th, which afforded some amelioration; eight days after her condition was as follows: Toward eight in the evening patient evinced a feeling of weakness; she became restless, threw herself from one side to the other, and then rose slowly with closed eyes; then bent together; again spoke, in slow voice, of occurrences of the previous day; stretched herself, gaped convulsively; her feet were cold. This attack lasted from one to two hours, and after it was over she went to sleep and awakened, after some time, oblivious of what occurred. *Ipecac*, one dose morning and evening, cured the case within ten days.

Bahr says of *Ipecac*: It is, above all, an epidemic remedy, and if it is efficacious, at times, in some cases of intermittent fever it will prove curative in almost all cases. For this reason this remedy was in high repute at one time with the old school, and soon after in as great disrepute. for they do not consider that intermittent fevers differ. In describing the peculiar characteristics of this fever he adds: "Such intermittents are epidemic in places not usually exposed to the action of 'malaria,' such as when rivers are very low in summer, and their beds thereby largely exposed; as also in altering or excavating old sluices or canals."

An observation of a Hungarian colleague is truly remarkable. He says: "Intermittents, that scourge of Hungary, regarded with terror by all immigrants, I combat, since 1831, with gratification and certainty by a discovery, which shows the highest specificity for the disease, and which proclaims the triumph and honor of Homœopathy. More than 1,000 cases bear witness, at my hands, that all uncomplicated intermittent fevers can be surely and thoroughly cured by this method. The remedies are *Ipecac* and *Nux vomica*. *Ipecac* is to be given during three (and in quotidian through four), apyrexias, and *Nux* during the succeeding one;

this is not to be repeated, but the effect must be awaited. *Ipecac* is to be given, during the apyrexia, four or five times, with equal intervals, even on the fever days, but then only two to three times, as the interval before or after the fever will admit of; and if the fever persists, it is to be continued during the second and third apyrexia following; and during the next *Nux vomica* is administered, then wait.

“Usually with the third attack after this the fever is extinct. In case such should then not be the case, *Pulsatilla*, one dose, will do it. In quotidiens sometimes the feverless time is too short to admit of four or five doses of *Ipecac*. In such cases you must commence with the medicine during the sweating and even during the heat period, and leave off at least two hours before the end of the attack. In very severe cases *Ipecac* will have to be given during four apyrexias.”

The Hungarian colleague was fortunate enough to find in *Ipecac* and *Nux vom.* the remedies for the intermittent epidemic in his vicinity, but he was mistaken in supposing to have found the remedies for all times and for all kinds of intermittents. It is notable, however, that von Grauvogl advises to give *Ipecac* and *Nux vom.* in alternation (or *Arsenic*) in the hydrogenoid constitutions, and these are most often met with in intermittent fever patients.

Altschul maintains very correctly that *Ipecac*'s sphere of action extends chiefly to the ganglionic system, the N. pneumogastricus, the plexus solarus, and the nerves of the skin. It is especially applicable to affections of the chest and abdomen; to convulsive conditions and abnormal excretions; it is a sovereign remedy for the adolescent period and for the female sex.

It has decided relations to the uterus, metorrhagias, and to periodical diseases which manifest themselves chiefly at night. This shows its general sphere of action, but by no means, the modalities. With this we think we have proved Nothnagel's dictum, as mentioned in the beginning, “that it is astonishing how restricted is our knowledge of such a much used remedy as *Ipecac*,” must be gainsayed by Homœopathy, although a thorough re-proving of this remedy is advisable, as it will enable us to physiologically explain many indications obtained *ab usu in morbis*.

The more characteristic the salient feature of a person or a substance are reproduced by our memory, the easier will it be recognized; and thus a well proven and well characterized drug becomes a familiar individual, the reflection of which will be recognized without trouble in a concrete case of sickness.’ “Generalization is the name of the bad, and individualization

the name of the good genius of practical therapia," says Stapf, one of the fathers of Homœopathy.—*Dr. Mossa, of Stuttgart, in Archiv. fuer Homœopathie.*

EPILEPSY AND RANA BUFO.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Clinical cases of epilepsy cured by *Rana bufo*, from *Hering's Hom. Clinic*. Dr. Saville was the first who used *Rana bufo* and *Salamandra* with success, not only for epilepsy, but also in paralysis, rabies and somnambulism. He made his report to the Homœopathic Congress in Bordeaux, in the year 1854. Dr. Andriem and Dr. Tegdet followed his example and also frequently used this remedy with success in epilepsy. The following short cases are given by Dr. Saville.

1. A young man, æt. 18, but of such delicate build as to look like 15, was afflicted with very frequent epileptic attacks. After *Bufo* in diverse potencies these attacks ceased and did not recur even after gross excesses.

2. P. B., æt. 24, suffered since 10 years with epilepsy. The attacks of late came on about every two months. After having taken *Bufo* in diverse potencies (from 1 to 6) he only had one slight attack.

3. Mrs. C., æt. 28, married since nine years, mother of three children, of whom the youngest is three months, experienced the first attack of epilepsy two weeks after parturition, eight years ago. The attacks increased in frequency so that she now has two a week. She is much emaciated, and bears the scar of a burn which she received by falling into a fire during an epileptic attack. She received one drop of *Bufo* in eight ounces of water, to take a spoonful every morning, and this was succeeded by the one to six potencies. The attacks ceased from the first day and did not come back.

4. Dr. L. one day came into a village at the moment when several women bore another into a house, she having been seized with an epileptic attack in the street. By permission of the husband I gave her *Bufo* 12 and the attacks failed to come back.

5. Mrs. D. had epilepsy for ten years or more. Of late the attacks came on every second day and at the same time. Patient æt. 35, mother of three children; is emaciated and looks miserable. She expected with certainty an attack next morning at 6 o'clock, and wanted to wait the beginning before taking the medicine. Dr. L. gave her a teaspoonful of the remedy at once and advised her to take another at bedtime and at five in the

morning. Two weeks after she reported that the expected attack did not occur, that she had taken the medicine regularly, and that she had had no attack since.

In the transactions of the American Institute, Dr. Holcombe reports seven cases treated by *Bufo* 200, of which three failed to call again because a first amelioration was followed by further attacks.

His fourth case was a woman of sixty, who had suffered from epilepsy since her thirtieth year. The attacks occurred once a week, always at night, and were followed by coma of several hours duration. After taking *Bufo* 200 no attack occurred for six months, and since then only two or three light ones.

5. A woman, æt. 30, was very much reduced, bodily and mentally, by furious epileptic attacks which supervened several times a week, which had been treated in vain by many physicians and which had been pronounced incurable. I prescribed six pellets of *Bufo* 200 once a day. For five succeeding days she was free from attacks, and during that time her persistent headache vanished and the catamenia, which had ceased for a long time, reappeared, her appetite was better, as well as the color of her face; she had grown stouter and more vigorous; her mental capacities also had improved. According to last reports she had within one year only one or two light attacks.

N. B.—This patient I never saw; I treated her by letter, but the case seems to have created such an impression that an Allopathic physician who formerly treated her wrote to me for Homœopathic books and medicines, and consulted me about a brain affection with which he was himself afflicted, and two epileptic patients from the same town sought treatment from me.

The other two cases were two young men who had been afflicted with epilepsy for several years, and who averaged an attack every month. I commenced treatment by giving each a dose of *Bufo* 200 every day, and one had not had an attack for ten, the other for eight months.

Although these reports are insufficient and convey no conviction of the general utility of the remedy, they yet seem to prove that *Bufo* is destined to become of great service in the treatment of epilepsy.

Gratiolet & Cloezer inoculated a sheep, a dog and a cat with the virus. The symptoms produced were torpor, interrupted by violent convulsions. A resection disclosed general softening of the spinal matter and the muscles were devoid of all irritability. Dr. Leydet used *Bufo* also with success in softening of the brain.—*Dr. Bruckner-Basel in Archiv. fuer Homœopa'ric, February, 1892.*

CORRESPONDENZBLATT DER HOMŒOPATHISCHEN AERZTE.

[This is the title of the first Homœopathic journal published in the United States. It was issued monthly in Allentown by Dr. Hering, in German. The first number appeared on October 22d, 1835. At the 22d regular meeting of the Northampton Society, held on September 28th, 1836, a committee of three was appointed to edit it, consisting of Drs. W. Wesselhœft, C. Hering and A. Bauer. The volume before us, 14 numbers in all, contains many interesting observations by such well-known pioneers as C. Hering, J. Romig, G. H. Bute, H. Detwiler, G. Lingen, John Helffrich, G. Reichhelm, Joseph Pulte, W. Wesselhœft and others. We will give from time to time some of their observations, and it will be found that these are as valuable today as when they were first recorded.]

The first article succeeding the salutatory is one by Dr. Hering on *Approximate Heat to be Applied in all Cases of Poisonous Wounds*.

I recommend that in all cases of bites from poisonous snakes, insects, rabid dogs or other wounds into which animal poisons were introduced, as *f. i.*, in dissecting corpses or during surgical or obstetrical operations, heat be applied as quickly as possible. In whatever shape it can be produced, first: a glowing coal, a red-hot iron, or, in case of emergency, even a burning cigar, is brought as near to the wound as it can be done without occasioning great pain or burning the parts; and this application is continued with the shortest possible interruption. It will be best to provide several red-hot irons of such size as to correspond to the size of the wound and so that the heat is confined as much as possible to the wound and as little as possible on the surrounding parts.

It will not do to blow the coal while in proximity to the wound, but the scorching of the surrounding parts may be mitigated by anointing them with a fat oil, the best is olive oil, and to repeat that very often. If no oil is obtainable fat, or even soap may be used, or in absence of these saliva, but never water. All matter exuding from the wound must be carefully wiped.

This is totally different from burning out such wounds, a painful and altogether useless proceeding, which effects just the opposite, as it renders a real cure impossible.

This approximation of heat is continued until there is a decided change in the condition of the wounded; usually there will

be shuddering, yawning and stretching or signs of an approaching fever until an amelioration of the symptoms has been established. Whenever the symptoms get worse the application of the heat must be renewed. In case of a snake bite the limb may be ligated if feasible. In rabid dog bites, or even if the dog be not rabid, the application is made three or four times each day until the wound is healed without leaving a reddened or discolored scar. In the meantime the indicated remedies should be administered. Locally only lint should be applied.

This remedy was discovered in a truly Homœopathic way. Afterward, as usual in all such remedies, so in this, corroboration was found in old popular appliances and old time recommendations which, however, were not generally understood and therefore not universally applied.

IRITIS METRITICA.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

According to Dr. de Walker, every case of iritis is caused by an infection of some kind, and every individual afflicted with iritis, is, according to him, suffering from an infectious disease. Subtracting the most frequent cause of iritis, syphilis, and deducting also cases of rheumatic origin, there still remains a series of cases where an infection cannot easily be established.

Such cases of iritis and iridochorioiditis occur with a certain persistency in young wives, or also during the climacteric; and it is this form which Dr. Walker styles iritis metritica, and is caused by an infection, having its origin in the uterus or in its immediate vicinity. See No. 27 of *Lan. Med.*

He repeatedly observed this form of iritis. For whenever in a case of iritis or iridichorioiditis, syphilis as well as rheumatism, could, with certainty, be eliminated as exciting cause, a gynæcological investigation would disclose a seat of infection in the uterus or its vicinity, the removal of which would result in the subsidence of the manifestations in the eye.

A true recognition of this form is, therefore, not only of a theoretical, but also of an eminently practical, even therapeutic, interest; for the local treatment of the uterus is frequently more effective than the isolated treatment of the eye.

In repeated cases Walker abstains from all local or general treatment of the uterine disease, and observed that in most cases the latter brought about amelioration, and, finally, a much speedier cure. It is of importance that such cases of iritis or

iridochorioiditis with young married women disclose a uterine affection which until then was not known.

Walker mentions the case of a young woman, married one year, who was afflicted with a persistent and often recurring iritis. Rheumatism and syphilis as causes could be discarded with certainty. There was no functional disturbance of the sexual organs, and yet the young wife had not conceived, although her husband was young and healthy. After a good deal of persuasion she consented to an examination, and the speculum disclosed an excoriation of the portio vaginalis with suppuration in the vicinity of the cervix.

In another case an endometritis was discovered by such an iritis, and its frequent recurrence did not cease until the genital organs were completely disinfected.—*Wiener Med. Presse, No. 26, Vol. XXXII.*

GENIUS EPIDEMICUS:

By Dr. Aug. Weihe, Jr., of Herford.

In Nos. 11–20 of Vol. 123 of this periodical (*Allgemeine Homœopatische Zeitung*) our colleague, Kunkel, again favored us with a longer series of clinical cases, which were cured solely or chiefly by *Sepia*, most of them occurring during the last few years.

Dr Kunkel writes: "There is scarcely a remedy which in a practice of many years I found indicated as often as *Sepia*." I am inclined to subscribe to this sentiment by reason of my experience during the last ten years, during which time *Sepia* proved to be indicated surprisingly often for longer or shorter periods; but never was this the case so continuously as during the last four years, and this remedy seems to have occupied as prominent a position in various other regions of northern Germany, as is apparent from communications received from time to time from colleagues living at a distance. I refrain from citing special cases, partly because colleague Kunkel gave a sufficiency of these and partly because I would be unable to give as pregnant characteristics as we are always wont at all times to receive from him.

I desire, however, to point out that the cause of the so very frequent *Sepia* indications of late years must necessarily be sought for in the inscrutable unknown forces which generate the so-called *Genius Epidemicus*, which are subject to continual changes, as taught by the experience of numerous physicians

during the last fifty years. It admits, therefore, of no doubt whatever that *Sepia* will have to cede sooner or later the prominent therapeutic position, which it attained during the last few years in northern Germany, to other remedies.

As a second prominent remedy, which of late years was made use of almost as often as *Sepia*, I have to mention *Chelidonium*. It may be of interest to one or the other of the readers to learn that *Sepia* corresponds precisely in its specific action to the Allopathic *Antifebrin* and *Chelidonium* to *Antipyrin*. This explains in a simple manner the extraordinary regard which these two remedies enjoyed with the representatives of the dominant school, as well as with the public at large; for the latter sound its praises often enough. I myself used these two remedies in my compositions with *Sepia* and *Chelidonium*, but of course not in massive Allopathic doses, but in the Homœopathic 6th centesimal potency, that they respond as prompt and specifically in this form, in all cases where *Sepia* or *Chelidonium* is indicated, I have demonstrated often enough.

But for the existence of such a temporary curative sphere it would be impossible to explain the fabulous consumption of *Antifebrin* and *Antipyrin* during the recent gigantic epidemic of influenza. As a matter of course, the Allopaths were unable to obtain so pronounced an effect with their remedies as we did with our potencies, or instead of them with *Sepia* and *Chelidonium*, partly and especially because of the to them unknown differentiation which often induced them to give the one where the other was indicated, and *vice versa*. Repeatedly have I found, during the influenza period, the indications for *Antifebrin* or also *Antipyrin*, in such of my patients as had already received these remedies from Allopaths, as evidenced by the recipes which were produced, and then I gave the same remedies in the 6th cent. Homœopathic potencies, and in every case the patients afterwards declared that my remedy was decidedly more beneficial than that previously obtained from the drug store.

The following may also be of interest: Three or four years ago, when the prevailing *Genius Epidemicus* had been established for a considerable period, a patient called on me, an intelligent artisan, whom I had known for many years as being thoroughly upright and trustworthy, complaining of diverse gastric troubles. After a full examination and investigation he asked whether the yellow juice of *Chelidonium* might not be suitable in his case?

Although *Chelidonium* was not indicated, I was somewhat surprised at the question, in view of the prevailing *Genius Epidemicus*, and asked him for an explanation. He then related that a

fellow-workman had been troubled for a long time with complaints similar to his, and had three different physicians without obtaining relief; he gradually was getting thinner and more decrepit, when some one recommended him to use the juice of *Chelidonium*, to be taken mixed with liquor. This remedy had a magic effect; within a week all his pains and complaints were gone and he developed a truly gigantic and hardly-to-be-appeased appetite, so that he regained, within a few weeks, his former weight. Ever since he has a great regard for this modest plant, and recommends it to every one for all sorts of ailments of the stomach.

A short time after I visited socially, an elderly very intelligent farmer living six miles from town, who is a very warm friend of Homœopathy. In the course of the conversation I related this occurrence, which seemed to interest him greatly. "Do you know," he said, turning to his wife, "that this is the same plant the juice of which cured Lina H., of our village, of ulcers in her stomach with vomiting of blood, after having been treated by several physicians?"*

Chelidonium was also the best remedy which I found in the epidemic of the year 1868. How beautiful and gratifying were the results attained with it in comparison with those which I strove to accomplish with *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Antim. tartar.* For a long time I could not pass a *Chelidonium* plant without according it a friendly, thankful gaze. I was young then, and unusually susceptible to all that was good and beautiful. In youth one grieves for every striking failure much more intensely than in later years; but then again even the smallest success occasions livelier, purer joy. I felt with these first striking successes, as if the sick were not beholden as much to thank me, but rather I them, for affording me so felicitous a contentment with my vocation.—*Allg. Hom. Zeitg.*, Jan. 21, 1892.

BLATTA ORIENTALIS.

The *Blatta Orientalis* has already served me a thousand times its weight in gold. It reached me just in time to rob the grave

* In the early fall of 1888, colleague Hensel, then of Leipzig, asked for information of the then prevailing epidemic remedy.

I mentioned *Sepia* and *Chelidonium*. He immediately replied that my communication was the more interesting, as he had found in the course of the summer *Chelidonium* often remarkably beneficial, and that he was half inclined to regard it as the epidemic remedy. He drew the attention of another Leipzig colleague to the fact, and he too had had very good success with it.

of one case of asthma of over twenty years' standing. Physicians of Allopathic, Eclectic, Botanic and even Homœopathic schools of medicine had given the patient up to die, and the time limited to less than twelve hours, when the *Blatta Orientalis* brought new hope and new life. First dose gave immediate relief.

C. F. JUNKERMANN, M. D.

Nelsonville, Ohio, May 31, 1892.

[*Blatta Orientalis* was introduced to the profession by Dr. D. N. Ray, of Calcutta, India, in the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER, November, 1890, and September, 1891. Dr. D. P. Terry, of Cleveland, Ohio, also reported excellent results from the 6x trituration. Messrs. Boericke & Tafel have a stock of the drug furnished them by Dr. Ray, the only supply in the country. It cannot be supplied lower than the 3x trituration. The price for the 3x is 50 cents per ounce; the higher trituration at 25 cents per ounce.—RECORDER.]

ANOTHER LACHESIS CASE.

GENTLEMEN: On page 109 of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER I noticed a report on *Lachesis* in blood poison, which reminded me of my own experience with the remedy.

CASE: On April 10th I was called to see Thomas H., who was suffering from an intense headache, nausea with vomiting, rigors, with thirst and fever, temperature reaching 105°.

I first exhibited *Aconite* and *Bryonia* for one day and night; less headache, but no other improvement. Then *Belladonna* and *Bryonia*, with only a very slight improvement. I then administered *Lachesis* 6x, and in twenty-four hours his temperature was reduced to 102°; continued the *Lachesis* another twenty-four hours, temperature 99½°; continued *Lachesis* at longer intervals, and patient continued convalescing.

Now, this patient had slightly wounded the minim digit, which had, to all appearance, entirely healed over, but the sepsis had evidently entered the system, for the digit began to swell in the third day's sickness.

The finger began to swell, and assumed a livid red color; then a dark purple color, with great pain, while there was no pain in the finger in the beginning. The characteristic symptom, livid purple appearance, the swelling and pain, fever, rigors, and sleeping in to the bad feelings; all are peculiar to *Lachesis*.

A. F. HAMMER, M. D.

Taylorville, Ill., June 10, 1892.

PINE PITCH OINTMENT.

History of ulcer of right leg, midway from knee and ankle. Mrs. H., age 24; ulcer, three inches in diameter, edges raised and indurated, making it appear fully three-fourth inch deep. The pus exuded was of grayish yellow color, and very offensive. Ordered *Pine Pitch* which she began using on March 24th 1892. To-day the ulcer is all healed except a strip about one-half inch wide and one and one-fourth inches long, and that is healing rapidly. She is now able to do her housework without any pain.—

J. KAY WRIGLEY, M. D.

Emmitsburg, Md., June 15, 1892.

SKOOKUM CHUCK CASE.

ALBION, N. Y., *April 23, 1892.*

MESSRS. BORRICKE & TAFEL.

Gentlemen: Some time since I received from you, one bottle *Skookum chuck* 3x trit. I had a very bad case of urticaria which resisted the usual remedies as *Apis*, *Urtic. Ur.*, etc., and I gave her (a girl twelve years old), four powders of about four grains each, instructing her to take one powder in one-half glass water, one teaspoonful every two hours, and she returned in a week free from any urticaria. I gave her four powders more, and no appearance of urticaria since. Besides curing the urticaria the patient's health is in every way improving. I write this thinking you might desire to know of its value in urticaria, as well as eczema.

Yours truly,

D. DE FOREST COLE, M. D.

ARSENICUM IODATUM.

Pares Nath Chatterji, L. M. S., Bankipur.

ARSENIC IOD. IN HEART DISEASE.—Sham Narayan, a Behari Rajpoot boy, about seven years old, was under my treatment from 8th November, 1891. When I saw him first his countenance was flabby, anæmic and cyanotic. He had a considerable enlargement of spleen and liver. His chest was pigeon-shaped, and there was a marked bulging in the præcordial region. On auscultation a distinct bellow's murmur was audible in place of the first sound of the heart, but it was not traceable to the angle of the left scapula. He had been suffering from fever for about six months, which, when I saw him, was of an intermittent

character. He used to get at times severe pain in the region of his heart, of the character of angina pectoris. He was much emaciated and cachectic in appearance. I took an unfavorable prognosis of his case, especially on account of his cardial complications.

I first prescribed *Calcarea arsenica* 30. Improvement followed. The fever was less and the spleen diminished in size. I next gave *Arsenic iodide* 6. The improvement of the little patient was most satisfactory since administering this medicine. He improved in appearance and strength. The fever left him, as also his cough, which he used to get occasionally. The spleen and liver diminished remarkably, and at present there was hardly any enlargement of them left. But the most astonishing of all changes was in his heart. The bellow's murmur was hardly audible now. In fact the little patient was almost all right. He had only a constitutional dyscrasia, which was to be removed.

The fact with which I have been most impressed in connection with this case is the action of *Arsenic iodide* on heart. I am of opinion the defect in his heart was not functional but organic. In fact I believe it was a congenital defect. This I judge from the malformation of his chest and the abnormal bulging in the præcordial region, as also from the physical signs. *Arsenic iod.* is one of the new remedies whose exact sphere of action has not as yet been definitely ascertained. There is no doubt it is an important heart remedy, as has been suggested by many authorities. I believe such clinical facts would contribute to define its sphere of action.—*The Indian Homœopathic Review.*

THE THERAPEUTICS OF STRYCHNINE.

The use of *strychnine* dates from its discovery by Pelletier, in 1818, and it is safe to say that at the present day there is no other drug in the pharmacopœia so constantly prescribed as this, either pure or as *Nux vomica* and *Ignatia*. Yet, strange to say, the alkaloid is but rarely mentioned in Homœopathic literature; and this fact has induced me to bring the subject before this society, in order to elicit your experience and to give my own.

Hahnemann wisely considered *Nux vomica* a polychrest—"the greater part of whose symptoms are analogous to the principle and most common disease to which mankind is subject." The same is true of *Strychnine*, but it has this advantage of being a simple substance, whereas *Nux vomica* is very complex, and contains *Brucine*, *Igasurine* and several other substances.

Strychnine is not very soluble in water, and this may account for cases where poisonous symptoms have suddenly appeared during its administration, and said to be from accumulation; or it may be from impurities in the drug used. Its salts, however, are very soluble, and hence are generally used—as the *Sulphate*, *Hydrochlorate*, *Arseniate*, *Nitrate*, and *Phosphate* or *Hypophosphite*.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.

Dr. F. Black, in his very complete contribution to the *Materia Medica, Physiological and Applied*, describes the action of *Nux vomica* in three divisions.

(1) Small doses produce restlessness, anxiety, and increased emotional sensibility.

(2) Larger doses cause the same symptoms more markedly, with stiffness of the muscles, irritation of bladder, erections, vertigo, tinnitus aurium and tetanic convulsions, with dyspnoea and oppression of chest.

(3) Poisonous doses—20 grs. *Nux. vom.* or 3 to 5 centigrammes *Strychnine*—show no action on sensory nerves but violent tetanic (?) paroxysms with intervals of perfect sensibility, accompanied by great heat, through sweating. Congestion of the intestinal mucous membrane also occurs. The spasms are followed by extreme feebleness and lassitude, and some emotional excitement, but the intelligence is normal.

Dr. Brunton describes the action of *Strychnine* as increasing the blood pressure through the vaso-motor centres, stimulating the heart through the motor ganglia, and in addition stimulating the spine and the mental powers. He also makes an important observation that the spasms are clonic, not tonic as in tetanus.

The Provings.—These differ from those of *Nux vomica* in the *Materia Medica Pura* by being made with larger doses and the symptoms being less voluminous. But they are mostly very distinct, indeed striking, and form an admirable group in *Allen's Encyclopedia* for prescribing according to the Homœopathic rule.

Dr. E. M. Hale, as usual, describes the symptoms of *Strychnine* as primary and secondary, from which he deduces his law of small and large doses; but I do not find practice support this theory, and I prefer Hahnemann's description of alternating actions. Hahnemann's says: "In *Nux vomica*, as in some other medicines, we meet with symptoms which seem to be completely or partially antagonistic to one another, alternating actions, which at the same time are primary actions, and which make *Nux vomica* very applicable and efficacious for a number of morbid states."

I propose now to mention the principal symptoms of the schema and their therapeutical relations.

MIND.—*Delirium resembling mania a potu* (6 grs.), *low spirits and depression* (m xv *Liq. S.*), *nervousness and anxiety, restlessness.*

Several authors recommended *Strychnine* in delirium tremens. Roth mentions drunkards who avert D. T. by full doses of *Strychnine* (Dr. Black). Phillips praises it. I have myself seen good results. According to Jaroshevsky it is a powerful prophylactic, and according to his experiments on dogs a direct antagonist to *Alcohol*.

The provings further simulate both the nervous agitation of the insane, and fidgets of hysteria, and it has been found of service in both conditions. I gave it lately with marked success for the restlessness and anxiety after a severe attack of asthma, and have repeated this experience several times.

HEAD.—*Confusion, vertigo and nausea* (m xv), *violent pains, especially occiput and frons, bursting headache morning and on stooping.*

When these symptoms are connected with the stomach, *Nux vomica* is well indicated, but when spinal, I prefer *Strychnine*, and may refer to one case. Miss S., suffering for a month from these symptoms with spinal weariness and sleeplessness. All disappeared in four days after a dose of $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. every night.

FACE.—*Flushing, lividity, becoming pale, ulcers of lips.*

The last symptom I have sometimes found an indication for this drug when accompanied by weakness and of long continuance, and speedy cure has followed.

THROAT.—*Spasms, constriction, dysphagia.*

Where these are hysterical they are best treated by either *Strychnine* or *Ignatia*.

STOMACH.—*Nausea, vomiting, intense pain in epigastrium.*

Anstie said there is no remedy like *Strychnine* hypodermically (gr. $\frac{1}{16}$) for cardialgia. Phillips extols it in gastralgia and hepatalgia.

ABDOMEN.—*Flatulence, bruised sensation, griping pain, sharp pain in rectum and anus.*

These may be classed with the stomach, except the rectal symptoms. When the pains are severe and neuralgic *Strychnine* meets them better than *Nux vomica*. There is also a consensus of opinion that *Strychnine* is of great service in prolapsus ani or recti, and I have two chronic cases now who are sensibly improving under this drug. In France hypodermic injection is

preferred, and is said to be effectual in ten or fifteen drops of a solution of one in one thousand.

URINE.—*Urging, frequent urination, involuntary after 15 gr.; quantity scanty or copious.*

Strychnine has been found of great service in paralysis of bladder (Laura), and for incontinence and retention in old people (Phillips).

RESPIRATION.—*Irregular, intermittent, difficult. R. rapid with great pain in precordia.*

In chest disease the use of *Strychnine* greatly surpasses that of *Nux vomica*. It is invaluable in the dyspnoea of chlorosis, and I could give many cases in illustration if there were time. Indeed advanced neglected cases are very difficult to cure without it. Some cases of catarrhal asthma are terminated by a few doses, and most cases of long standing are benefited by its administration. Phillips recommends it in spasmodic asthma and dry catarrh, and Professor Laura, of Turin, in emphysema, catarrh, bronchiectasis, and the dyspnoea of bronchitis and phthisis. Last summer I was summoned to a case of chronic phthisis with severe dyspnoea, exhaustion and great anxiety, gradually increasing for several days. The friends and the patient all expected a fatal termination very shortly. The symptoms were typical of *Strychnine*, and its steady administration for some weeks quite controlled them, and the patient regained her usual condition of health.

HEART.—*Palpitation, rapid pulse, 115 to 150, nearly pulseless (after 20 grs).*

In cardiac weakness with feeble pulse there is no remedy to equal *Strychnine*, unless it be *Digitaline*, and there are cases where the administration of the two drugs together is followed by the best results. I have many proofs of this in my case book, and I never hesitate where there is general debility with heart failure to prescribe both.

NECK AND BACK. *Aching in nape. Stiff back. Sore muscles of spine. Lumbar pains.*

In cases presenting these symptoms, where *Nux vomica* is usually prescribed, I have found *Strychnine* much more efficacious, being more speedy in its action, and more lasting. Try it in chronic cases for some weeks together.

SLEEP.—*Restless and disturbed.*

In cases of exhaustion with disturbed sleep, a dose of *Strychnine* is more effectual even than *Morphine*, and without any reaction, because on Homœopathic lines. In one case of advanced

cardiac disease with dropsy, I gave it hypodermically with great relief.

EXTREMITIES.—*Trembling, twitching, and stiffness of hands, violent jerking, rheumatic pains. Loss of power in legs after $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Loss of use of legs after $3\frac{1}{4}$ grs. Cramplike pains.*

The use of *Strychnine* in paralysis has suffered from both over-praise and neglect. We may expect good results in all functional paralysis, whether of muscle or hollow viscera, in hysteria and in diphtheria (Dr. Beale, gtt. iij 4 hor.), but in nerve lesions it is of doubtful utility.

FEVER.—*Heat is a frequent symptom of strychnine and the temperature is raised after large doses. It is preceded by chill and followed by sweating.*

I have found it very useful for rigor and for chill and heat alternating, in the latter case dissipating the symptoms rapidly. For this condition Hahnemann recommends *Nux*. Burggraeve gives *Strychnine* at the commencement of all fevers to increase the resistance of the vessels to the increased force of the heart, and prevent vaso-motor paralysis, and at times with wonderful efficacy.

The prevention of vaso-motor paralysis is probably the nature of its action in uterine hæmorrhage, where it is strongly advocated by Dr. Atthill, to be used in conjunction with *Ergot* in exhaustion of uterus, in subinvolution and tumors.

The convulsions and spasms of *Strychnine* are imitated in disease as epilepsy and perhaps chorea. Dr. Tyrrell's narrative of cases furnishes abundant evidence of its power to control the former, and it seems to me Homœopaths have sadly neglected it here, whilst Hammond and Hale mention it in the latter. Dr. Tyrrell's statement of its action—"by relieving the nervously congested state of the medulla oblongata, and thus lessening its hypersensitiveness," is merely another way of saying that it acts Homœopathically, as the therapeutic action in this case is the exact opposite of the physiological in cases of poisoning.

Were *Strychnine* useful in no other diseases than those already mentioned, it would, on account of its wide range and their common occurrence, be one of the most frequently prescribed in the pharmacopœia; but it has an action beyond these, and possessed by no other drug to the same extent. In other words, it is a general tonic to the nervous system. In cases of general debility, without any definite ailment or symptom to prescribe for, *Strychnine* will often do what you require. It stimulates the flagging energies, it vitalizes the failing circulation and relieves

ennui, malaise and depression. It is safer than *Alcohol* to prescribe, and more lasting in its effects.

In old age it is of great service. In a few cases I have prescribed it continually for months, and been convinced of its value in keeping up the vital powers and delaying the final collapse.

Dr. Burggraave, speaking from his personal experience, having taken about $\frac{1}{4}$ grain every night for fifteen years, sums up the result at 83 as the possession of firmness of muscle, so that he can walk for three hours without feeling fatigue, and of general functional activity, especially of the urinary organs, unusual at his age.

In conclusion, I may say that the dose I find by experience the best varies from one to five drops of liquor and from one to three granules containing a half milligram each, and the 2x and 3x triturations. I have not found the higher dilutions serviceable the few times I have employed them.—*T. D. Nicholson, M. D., in Monthly Homœopathic Review.*

BARYTA CARBONICA IN NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS.

We are only called upon to treat patients for emissions when they become so frequent as to debilitate, or when each emission is followed by so much physical prostration as to make its effects manifest for several days after it has occurred. The latter condition is not unfrequently complained of by married men who are sparing in sexual indulgence, and who find it necessary to be still more so because of the great feeling of weakness which follows every act of connection.

In both of these classes of patients we find a weak, excitable nervous system, which is either constitutional or the result of excessive mental strain. Stimulants, such as *Strychnia*, or sedatives such as *Hyoscyamus*, may give temporary relief to the symptoms, but we usually find that the organism is too profoundly affected to be permanently cured by such agents.

A young gentlemen, with decided intellectual abilities, of good moral tone, who consulted me some time ago, presented a typical instance of the sufferer from nocturnal emissions and the disorders which accompany it. The pulse was quick and easily compressible, the heart was working with misdirected energy, and its sounds could be heard all over the chest. He suffered much from distressing palpitation, and also from the form of indigestion which arises from want of nerve power in the stom-

ach and intestines. The food caused flatulent distention of the abdomen, and was slow in digesting. He had a feeling of weariness, with constant inclination to lie or sit down. These symptoms were always worse after an emission, and the capacity for study was so diminished that he despaired of being able to enter the profession for which he was studying. He was depressed about himself, and more especially because he had carefully followed out the prescriptions of eminent old-school physicians and afterwards of a Homœopathic practitioner, and was no better.

My first attempt at relieving him was only accompanied by partial success. *Cactus* decidedly diminished the heart symptoms, but it did not touch the deep disturbance of the nervous system on which they depended. *Hyoscyamus* had very little effect in checking the emissions, and altogether I felt that some more deeply acting remedy was required. After a careful study of his symptoms by the aid of a Repertory and the Materia Medica, I came to the conclusion that *Baryta carbonica*, a remedy which had never occurred to me as likely to be valuable in the treatment of nocturnal emissions, was the most Homœopathically indicated remedy.

It has the

- (1) Emissions followed by exhaustion.
- (2) The frequent and too abundant flow of colorless urine which commonly accompanies hysteria and nervous exhaustion.
- (3) Violent beating and palpitation of the heart.
- (4) Dull aching in the back, relieved by lying down.
- (5) Physical, nervous and mental weakness.
- (6) The digestive troubles which accompany nervous debility.

I prescribed this remedy in the sixth centesimal dilution, and three weeks afterwards my patient, who lived in another city, came to see me. He was bright and cheerful, and full of plans for the future; all the irresolution which is such a marked characteristic of the *Baryta* subject had disappeared. He had no further emissions, his heart was quiet, his dyspepsia had gone and he declared himself cured.

A single case such as this proves very little, and least of all that *Baryta carbonica* is a specific for nocturnal emissions, but it has confirmed in my mind the value of this remedy as a nerve tonic in the form of debility which is accompanied by excitement of the sympathetic nervous system. It is a remedy which has often done good service in cases of irritable heart, in my practice, and I am inclined to think that *debility with irritability and over-action of the heart* is one of the keynote which may be used in selecting it.—*Percy Wilde, M. D., in Monthly Homœopathic Review.*

TÆNIA.

The following suggestive note is by Dr. Charles C. Duryee, of Schenectady, N. Y., and published in the *New York Medical Journal*:

A little over a year ago the writer was called to attend A. W., aged 28 years, for severe pain over the left side of the thorax. The pain had appeared about a week previous to my first visit, and had been growing severer and confined him to his bed. Tenderness along the seventh and eighth intercostal nerves was made evident by pressure. The diagnosis was intercostal neuralgia, which, perhaps, might be the precursor of herpes zoster. Various remedies were tried with little or no result. *Morphine* was administered in sufficient quantity to render his distress at all bearable. Matters continued thus for about two weeks, when my patient called my attention to some segments of tapeworm which he had that morning passed, the first he had ever observed. Treatment for tapeworm was promptly given, with the result of dislodging a worm of about the usual length. The pain in the side rapidly began to subside, and Mr. W. was soon at his business.

A short time after a gentleman sent for me who had a severe and typical herpes zoster. At my suggestion he examined his stools for a day or two and discovered that he was infested with tænia. Treatment resulted in a worm being removed about twenty-eight feet in length, probably a beefworm.

Since my attention was drawn to the first case related I have seen eight cases of tapeworm, in which four of the persons had either severe intercostal neuralgia or undoubted shingles.

Herpes zoster is an expression of more or less acute neuritis of the intercostal nerves, as are also many cases of intercostal neuralgia.

The causes of these severe and oftentimes persistent diseases are obscure, and are given as compression, nerve injuries, operations, atmospheric changes, etc.

I have never seen the presence of tænia given as a causative influence in these troubles, but I am of the opinion that it is of more or less frequent occurrence, and that those affections are probably reflex symptoms of the digestive disturbances occasioned by that parasite. Be that, however, as it may, the foregoing suggestions may be of practical utility in some obscure and annoying cases.

ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION AND THERAPEUTIC USES OF *HYPERICUM PERFORATUM*.

The *Hypericum perforatum*, or St. John's Wort, is a plant about a foot or a foot and a half high, belonging to the natural order of *hypericaceæ*. It is common enough in hedges, woods and thickets. It flowers during the summer and is collected when in flower and seed. From the entire fresh plant a tincture is made in the usual way.

The St. John's Wort is an article of *Materia Medica* of very ancient date, and is frequently mentioned in old herbal books. It had, however, been completely lost sight of until some experiments were made with it by Dr. George Muller and recorded by him in the fifth volume of a German Homœopathic journal, *The Hygæa*, many years ago, and by Dr. Stokes, of Liverpool, in the *Homœopathic Times* for 1853. These, with a few experiments by Dr. Schneling in the 79th volume of the *Allgemeine Hom. Zeitung*, constitute the sources of our knowledge of the pure effects of *Hypericum*. The records of these researches are fully detailed in *The Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*.

These experiments seem to deserve more careful study than the clinical records of medical journals lead one to suppose that they have hitherto received. The symptoms, in each prover, bear a strong resemblance to one another, and so our confidence in their being the genuine effects of the drug is strengthened.

One and all point to the induction by *Hypericum* of a state of general hyperæsthesia, followed by an hysterical condition.

Under the influence of *Hypericum* the head feels confused and excited; a throbbing hammer-like pain and pressure over the crown of the head, with tearing and stitches in the temples; one curious symptom mentioned is a feeling as though there were "something alive" in the brain.

By each prover pains in the nape of the neck and a sense of pressure or burning over the sacrum are mentioned.

It is chiefly in the extremities and in the pectoral muscles that we meet with that development of hyperæsthesia which is so characteristic of the drug. Thus we have—darting pains in the shoulders, burning in the pectoral muscles, cramp, tearing and tension in the arms, pressure along the ulnar side of the forearm, jerking in the tendons of the wrist, tension in the legs, cramps in the calves and feet, cold feet, "furry" feet, tingling in the legs and feet, drawing pains in the lines of the nerves of the legs with coldness and numbness.

With all this is associated a miserable, dejected, melancholy

feeling, and a tendency to weep; the memory becomes defective, and there is an incapacity for any employment; while, in one instance, there was a craving for wine—that frequent outcome of neurasthenia.

One p. over, an unmarried woman, 23 years of age, of phlegmatic temperament and healthy, had the following singular kind of attack during the early morning of the third day of her proving:

“She spoke in her sleep all sorts of incoherent stuff, looked distraught, stared at her brother; head hot, carotids beating violently; the face very red and swollen, the eyes fixed, and the pupils dilated; pulse very quick; hair moist, the rest of the body being dry and burning hot; great anxiety; all at once left off talking and sang, and soon after wept and screamed frightfully, and gasped for breath. On giving her two magnetic passes she at once came to her senses, and said that when a hand was laid upon her head she felt a pleasing, calming sensation. The whole attack lasted about an hour, and was followed by violent headache, formication in the hands and feet, they felt furry; extreme thirst and white furred tongue.”

This resembles an attack of hysteria as much as it does anything, and occurring in a woman of phlegmatic temperament, the excitement which characterized it renders it all the more striking.

Sleep during a proving was nearly uniformly restless and full of dreams of an exciting and horrible character.

Digestion is more or less disturbed, the tongue furred, the appetite diminished, the epigastric and umbilical regions disturbed with flatulence, and the stools alternately costive and relaxed.

An urticarious eruption was noticed on the hands in two or three instances.

As the result of six days' dosing with the tincture, one prover during the ensuing fortnight felt “great exhaustion, with weakness of the head and memory.” A second, after a proving going over eleven days, “for about three weeks felt weak; had leucorrhœa for several days; her hair fell out much; there was a marked weakness of memory; she was easily startled; inclined to sit still, and very sensitive to cold.” Of a third, who took the medicine for ten days, it is said, “during the next ten weeks she complained that her hair was falling out; the menses, previously regular, were fourteen days too late; the weak feeling in the head and lassitude went off gradually.”

That there are cases of hysterical excitement presenting features similar to those marking the results of over-dosing with

Hypericum, is within the experience of every practitioner of medicine. To such, this medicine is clearly Homœopathic, and though I have never so used it myself, or heard of others doing so, I feel little doubt that when put to the test it will be found of service.

The excessive irritation and hypersensitiveness of the nerve tracts in different parts of the body, and the general nervous depression which mark the provings of *Hypericum*, have led to the generalization that it is indicated as a remedy in disorders which are the *sequelæ* of injury to one of the nervous centres. Thus Dr. Ludlam based his prescription of *Hypericum* in two cases, one of which nosologically ranked as asthma, and the other as spinal irritation, on the idea that "*Hypericum* is to injuries of the nervous what *Arnica* is to those of the muscular system." These cases were published in the *Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chicago*. One was that of a woman, 45 years of age, who had suffered for ten years from repeated and violent attacks of spasmodic asthma. These attacks were always coincident with the approach of stormy weather, the severity and duration of the paroxysms being inversely to the duration and severity of the storm. After trying various medicines in vain, Dr. Ludlam found, on again going into the history of the case, that thirty years previously, she had fallen down the cellar steps and injured her spine. The injury was not followed by any perceptible tenderness on pressure or other alteration. But, the injury having been inflicted at a part corresponding to the first dorsal vertebra, he thought it possible that some irritation had been started there which had culminated in her asthmatic attacks. He gave her accordingly *Hypericum 2x* and she recovered entirely, having, at the time the case was reported, passed many months without an attack.

In another case, a child, six years of age, had, when three years old, fallen down stairs. This had left a decided sensitiveness to pressure upon the spinous processes of the two inferior cervical and the superior dorsal vertebræ. Since the fall she had been in poor health, suffering from a variety of symptoms every three or four weeks; an attack generally commenced with a chill, which was followed by more or less continued fever, restlessness, hyper-sensitiveness of the skin of the neck and of the superior extremities, a great dread of motion, refusal to walk, and screaming outright when any one proposed to lift her from one place to another. Her face was pale and anxious, generally expressive of pain and uneasiness.

Taking his cue from the spinal injury, Dr. Ludlam placed a

pad of carded wool over the side of it, and gave her *Hypericum* 2x. The paroxysm existing at the time was much shorter than usual, and no repetition occurred. The medicine was, however, continued daily for some time. A year afterwards she was perfectly well.

Another interesting and instructive case, the symptoms in which were traceable to spinal irritation, originating in a fall, or, probably, repeated falls, in which *Hypericum* was curative, is recorded by Dr. Burnett in *The Monthly Homœopathic Review* (January, 1879). The patient was a boy of eleven, who was in the habit of expending his energy in climbing trees, walls, and performing other *quasi* gymnastic feats, which frequently resulted in injuries. Acute irritation in the spine, which first displayed itself in excessive tenderness when rubbed with a towel after his bath, was the consequence. Then followed neuralgic headache and earache, both coming on in paroxysms and of great intensity. After this had been going on for two months, he would occasionally lose the power of speech for two or three days, though perfectly intelligent and able to communicate in writing. Then he became nearly well for three months, with the exception of the spinal irritation, which persisted. Again, after rolling on the grass, neuralgia recurred in paroxysms, during which he burrowed with his head in a soft arm-chair, and screamed and sobbed, though unable to speak. He had such an attack when Dr. Burnett first saw him. He ordered him a drop of the first dilution of *Arnica* every three hours. The attack continued during the whole of that day. It left suddenly during the forenoon of the day following, but he was unable to speak until the evening. From this date the neuralgia never returned.

About a month later he became suddenly paralyzed—the paralysis being purely motor—in both lower extremities. *Gelsemium* and *Arnica* were given each for a week without result, and then *Hypericum*. In three days he could move a little; in ten days he walked round the room, and being then permitted to go out in a perambulator, his brother took him a mile from home and then between them they contrived to smash the vehicle, and the patient walked home carrying the remains of it, as so many trophies of his restored power! He remained perfectly well for six months, when there was some return of the spinal irritation, probably from the same kind of cause as at the first, and this was rapidly checked by a return to the *Hypericum*, while four months afterwards Dr. Burnett found the spine would bear any amount of pressure.

These are illustrations of one kind of case in which *Hypericum*

is useful, viz.: the direct consequences of spinal irritation originating in injury to the spinal cord.

A second is one of laceration of muscular tissue with engorgement of the capillaries, attended with more or less discharge of bloody matter. In such injuries, which are most commonly met with in gun-shot wounds, Dr. Franklin, one of the surgeons of the Northern army of the United States during the civil war that prevailed some twenty years ago, found it of the greatest value. He says that it stands in the same relation to laceration that *Arnica* does to contusion of tissue. The late Dr. T. L. Brown, of Binghampton, states that, acting on a hint given to him by the late Dr. Lippe, of Philadelphia, he had prescribed *Hypericum* with the best results for the relief of pain resulting from injury to parts rich in nerves, especially in the fingers and toes and the matrix of nails.

Dr. Franklin further describes it as being "of great value in the treatment of open painful wounds, attended with general prostration from loss of blood, with a feeling of weakness and trembling in all the limbs, languor in rising, fainting from physical effort, thirst and heaviness of the head; the local congestions and in capillary erethism, accompanied or not with hemorrhage, and great nervous depression following wounds." He adds, "I have found it an exceedingly valuable agent."

Thirdly, Dr. Hughes, in the supplement to the last edition of his *Pharmacodynamics*, writes: "Dr. Gilchrist, from an experience of sixty-four operations, major and minor, asserts positively that its use internally and locally (1 to 20) precludes any after suffering; and," he adds, "Dr. Helmuth tells me that it quite supersedes the use of *Morphia* after operations in his hands."

While there is nothing directly in the provings that have been made with *Hypericum* to suggest it as being of service as a vulnerary, the experiments do show a degree of cerebro-spinal exhaustion resembling in many particulars that which obtains during shock after injuries, while the restlessness, fear and anxiety marking the endurance of severe pain from injuries are also characteristic of the effects of *Hypericum*.

The experience then of Dr. Franklin, Dr. Gilchrist, and Dr. Helmuth, which has been very extensive, may well be utilized by us, albeit its scientific basis is not so extensive or satisfactory as we could desire.

Two or three drop doses of the second dilution has been the dose in which it has usually been prescribed.—*Dr. A. C. Pope, in the Monthly Homœopathic Review.*

THE PAMBOTANOS.

By H. Ballou, M. D.,

Professor in the "Faculté de Médecine de Paris;" President of the "Société Linnéenne de Paris;" formerly Professor of Hygiene at the the "École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures;" etc., etc.

The history of the *Pambotano*, properly speaking, is generally known. It is a Mexican remedy used in intermittent fevers and paludal accidents—a secret remedy revealed to General De la Barra by a native of Mexico, to cure him of an attack of intermittent fever, which yielded easily to the action of the *Pambotano*. The general sent to France a specimen of the root which had cured him, and with it, unfortunately for his secret, some debris of leaves and flowers. Mr. Villejean, who received these debris, showed them to me in 1889; and I had no difficulty in recognizing the fact that they belonged to a *Mimosa* (*Leguminosæ*) called the *Calliandra Houstoni*, Benth. (and not, as it has often been spelled, "Callendria").

The group to which the *Calliandra* belong, contains shrubs extremely rich in tannic substances; and Mr. Villejean, in the researches he undertook in collaboration with Dr. Valude, found that these plants contain no alkaloids, but only a tannin of a very astringent quality.

There are already more than fifty tropical plants, rich in tannin, which have been proposed to take the place of the quinquinas in the treatment of intermittent fevers. All these drugs, acting as tonics, stomachics and astringents, have been and will be successfully used in many kinds of paroxysmal fevers, but more especially in benign fevers, or in light though sometimes very persistent paludal attacks. As to playing the heroic role of the cinchonas and their alkaloids in the treatment of intense and pernicious fevers, the drugs in question cannot be counted upon; and against one successful case here and there many failures must be looked for.

A peculiar characteristic of the tannin of the *Calliandra Houstoni* is that it easily turns red in contact with the air. This particular characteristic, however, is to be found also in a plant belonging to the same group, closely related to the *Calliandra Houstoni*, and which is called the *Calliandra Grandiflora* Benth. The two plants are extremely difficult to distinguish, even botanically, one from the other, and I believe, therefore, that the *C. Grandiflora* may be safely substituted for the *C. Houstoni*, I have even learned that in Mexico the two plants are commonly called by the same name. The *C. Grandiflora* is the *Inga*

Sericea of Martens and Galeotti, that is to say the *Inga Anomala* of Kunth, noted during Humboldt and Bonpland's celebrated trip in Equinoctial America. The leaflets of its compound leaves are more numerous than those of the *C. Houstoni*, and smaller and more rounded, being without a curved mucrona at the apex.

The most interesting thing about the *Pambotanos*—from a practical standpoint, if either or both plants should be utilized in Europe and America—is that their cultivation is possible on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, also the Carolinas and Georgia; likewise in Southern France and on the shores of Algiers. As a matter of fact I have seen a quantity of *C. Houstoni*, with leaves and flowers well developed, which had been grown in the open air at Valencia, Spain; and it is probable that the *C. Grandiflora* is of still hardier growth.

In its uncultivated state we know of the *C. Houstoni* at Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Orizaba, etc.; but it is to be noted that it only grows on the mountain-side at a certain altitude.

The *Pambotanos* promise to take rank among the useful drugs.—*Merck's Bulletin*.

[The late Dr. Lilienthal called attention to this remedy in the RECORDER for 1891, and at his suggestion Messrs. Boericke & Tafel imported a supply of it. The price is \$1.00 per ounce for the tincture.]

TARANTULA CUBENSIS IN CARBUNCLE.

Dr. J. L. Coombs, of Grass Valley, Cal., writes as follows to the *Medical Summary*: In August, 1890, Dr. Henry Davis (retired), aged 77, sent for me. He had, over the lower external third of left scapula, a carbuncle, four inches by three of induration, and reddish-blue areola extending still further. Higher up, with another circumscribed area, was another smaller one, having about three-quarters of an inch of induration and the red areola, and black spot in the centre. This latter was said to be of three days' duration; the former of about one week, and it also had the "black core" centre. As he stripped he remarked: "I suppose the core must slough out after crucial incision, or somehow." He had been poulticing. I explained my desire to trust to constitutional treatment entirely, telling him the remedy, and reading some of the literature. To my surprise and pleasure he not only consented, but desired the treatment. From that time on, only a compress, moistened by water at any

pleasant temperature, was placed over the inflamed and indurated parts. He received two grains of the sixth decimal trituration of *tarantula cubensis*, obtained from Bœricke & Tafel, of Philadelphia. In addition, he was left four similar powders, with directions to mix one and dissolve in four tablespoonfuls of water, and take one teaspoonful for a dose every three hours until he became conscious of a cessation of pain and lessening of fever, and promotion of general comfort, when he was to discontinue so long as improvement remained apparent. When the amendment ceased he was directed to take another dose, and continue until again feeling better, when the medicine was again to be stopped. A fresh solution was to be made every twelve hours, and used in the same manner.

Next day the old gentleman walked into my office, smiling, and said: "Well, I suppose that wasn't a carbuncle after all—ha, ha!" When he undressed it I was surprised to see that the black gangrenous core-centre of the more recent and smaller one had disappeared; the temperature was normal, save a slight areola near the gangrenous core-centre of the larger one. His pulse was but 70; it had been 120 the day before. Temperature in axilla was but 90°; it had been 103¼° day before. An aborted case of true anthrax seemed plainly before me. A slight suppurative excoriation without sloughing where the black spot had been on the larger one was all that remained. This healed by simply preventing friction; no attempt was made to use antiseptics locally.

About a fortnight after recovery he called again, and in his dry,, humorous way, said: "Guess I'm going into carbuncles all over now, way't feels and what wife says." Upon his undressing, I found, by actual count, that there were twenty-seven miniature anthraxes, every one with a black core-centre, scarcely perceptible areola, and but slight induration at base of every one. We theorize that he had taken more of the *tarantula cubensis* than had been needed for curative purposes, and the poison had eliminated itself, partly at least, in the region primarily affected by the carbuncles. The old gentleman is in good health since, save some prostatic annoyances and inguinal hernia.

I feel satisfied that we have an absolute cure in this poison for any case of anthrax where the black core-centre is early marked. Analogous conditions, as malignant abscesses and poisoned wounds, may be included within its reach. Like other remedies, it is no specific for a disease by nomenclature, but certain conditions and trains of symptoms very likely to arise in many cases, will be benefited, if not cursed.

No physician who can procure the pure tarantula poison, diluted as I used it, need fear results; only he must use no other medicine whatever, or no true test can follow.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Cure of Malignant Aphthæ in Lambs.

In the flock of a neighbor there died in the beginning of April, seven lambs, æt. seven or eight weeks, after having been sick a few days. When six new cases developed he sought my advice.

On investigation I found the following: They ceased to suckle, seemed to be debilitated; there was a flow of grayish tough mucus from the nostrils, which thickened to crusts around their edges; the eyelids were more or less agglutinated by mattery mucus; the white of the eye was slightly reddened; the eyeball looked clouded; the mouth watered; the mucous membrane of the mouth was spongy and pale with some, and livid with others; several spots especially on the gums looked as if denuded. The suppurating spots yielded a grayish-yellow matter, on pressure, of a repugnant odor. I failed to discover a cause for the disease; the unaffected lambs looked all right.

The mouths of the sick lambs were carefully cleansed mornings and evenings, and they received every time 1 drop *Acid nitric* 3 in a little water. To their mothers I gave one a day 2 drops of *Tincture of Sulphur*, and to the rest of the sheep 1 grain *Sulphur* 3, every 3d day as a prophylacticum. The sick lambs which had been kept in the stable, I sent to pasture with their mothers. The six sick lambs and four more that took sick shortly after, were getting better within two to seven days, and within a week were as well as ever.—*Dr. Boehm in B. P. Zeitschr., Vol., XI. 78.*

Anomalies in Milk in Cows.

Blue Milk. The fresh drawn milk has its natural color, but on standing, and after the cream has risen, blue stars or spots show on top, or sometime the milk will become blue all through. Butter made from such milk looks grayish, and on the butter-milk will be found swimming, blue or ashy gray bubbles. The

cows don't present any unusual symptoms. *Pulsatilla* 3 is a specificum for this, a dose three times a day; and in some cases where indigestion is present *Nux vomica* 3 will be sufficient.

Red Milk. Blood is drawn with the milk sometimes only from one, sometimes from more teats. *Arnica* 3 and *Phosphorus* 3 will remedy this matter if due to an inflammatory state of the bag. *Arnica* used internally, and as a lotion externally, if hard usage in milking or contusion, or a kick is the cause. *Ipecac* is indicated when the bag seems not to be affected, or in the absence of any extraneous cause, and whenever the ailment becomes chronic.

Thready Milk. Milk will become thready and lumpy immediately after having been drawn, or it comes that way from the udder. *Sulphur*, *Chamomilla* or *Nux vomica*, will remedy the trouble. *Natrum mur.* also has been useful in some cases. Give a dose three times a day.

Sour Milk. Milk will curdle or turn sour shortly after having been milked, no matter how clean the containers are kept. *Sulphur*, then *Phosphorus* or *Antimon. tart.* will be found effective, a dose three times a day.

Bitter Milk. When milk and cream taste bitter and disagreeable, *Sulphur* is the remedy, if necessary, followed by *Phosphorus*.

Milk thin and watery. Milk is watery; cream don't separate readily. *Sulphur*, *Pulsatilla* or *Nux vomica* will change it, but often unsuitable food is at the bottom of it.—*Bolle Pop. Hom. Zeitg. No. 10, Pp. 71.*

Œdematous Erysipelas in Cattle.

I observed a number of such cases last spring in geldings. It manifests itself locally as a flat, more or less extensive swelling, with increased warmth and with varying degree of painfulness; stretched superficially, it retains the impress of the finger. I select the following cases from my record book :

Cow. Middle aged, has erysipelas on the head and udder. At the head temperature is very high, while on the bag the teats appear as if pressed in; not much appetite, deglutition difficult, pulse accelerated, heart beat weak scarcely perceptible. Gave *Belladonna* 1, sixteen drops in one pint of water, to be given in four portions within twelve hours. On the following day was fully convalescent.

Cow. Three years old, heavy with calf, six months, and a half a year old, had erysipelas on the vagina. The vulva in its whole extent was much swollen and highly reddened; both

animals keep their tails in constant motion, and endeavor to rub their hind quarters against a firm body, thereby denoting an intense itching of the parts. Gave *Belladonna* in like manner as in preceding case, with the same beneficent effect.

Cow. : Old, heavy with calf, had erysipelas of the throat with erethic fever, slightly interfering with deglutition and occasioning some asthma. Gave *Belladonna* as in preceding cases, with a like favorable result.

A draft ox 6 years old had erysipelas of the front part of the neck, appetite lessened, much mucus in the mouth, impeded deglutition, audible breathing, retarded movement of the bowels. *Bryonia* ϕ , eight drops in a pint of water to be administered in three portions within 24 hours. Ordered gentle rubbing of the throat, had it enveloped in warm cloths. Was decidedly better next day; continued the medicine; on the fourth day had recovered entirely.

A draft ox, middle-aged, had erysipelas on the lower part of the belly and on both hind-quarters, seemingly without effecting his general condition. Gave *Bryonia* ϕ , eight drops in a pint of water to be given in six doses during the ensuing two days. On the third day there was diminution of the swelling and lowering of the same in the limbs; the ox also recommenced to lie down. He then received one dose of *Tincture sulphuris* which completed the cure. *Dr. C. Boehm in Bolle Pop. Zeitg.*, Vol. 1, 72.

Petechial Fever in a Horse.

On January 16th I was called by Baron v. Semsey to treat a five-year-old, well-nourished, brown gelding. The stableman reported that the horse had not lain down in the night, had coughed several times, had hardly touched its first feed, but greedily drank its water, which, however, he swallowed with difficulty.

Status præsens was as follows: The front chest and forelegs showed an erysipelatous swelling, the gait was feeble and tottering, pulse accelerated seventy per minute, but full and short, heartbeat easily felt, breathing quickened and audible, throat somewhat fuller, and on the nasal membrane there were detached and irregularly formed darkish or purple spots of diverse size. Prescribed *Bryonia* 3, four drops every fourth hour, had the legs wound with warm cloths and gave tepid water to drink.

January 17. Has some appetite, pulse less by ten beats, breathing easier; the dark spots on nasal membranes are somewhat

larger and more extended; coughs more frequently; at the same time there is copious sero-purulent discharge from the nose, streaked with blood. Exhalation is often accompanied by snorting. Prescribed *Belladonna* 3, four drops, three doses.

January 18. Muco-purulent discharge mixed with blood from the nose, encrusting the borders of the nostrils; forehead somewhat swollen; the swelling of front chest and forefeet decreasing. Continued the medicine.

January 19. Discharge from the nose lessening, the nasal membrane of uniform redness; pulse almost normal. The swelling of the forepart of the head is now confined to the *alæ nasi* and the forelip; throat is easy; appetite good.

January 20. Convalescence is now fully established and made such good progress that on the 24th the horse would be put to work again.—*Dr. C. Boehm, in B. Pop. Zeitschr. Vol. 1.*

Bloody Urine in Horses.

A specific remedy will be found in *Ipecacuanha*, a dose every two or three hours. It is also very efficacious in *red milk* of cows.—*Dr. Traeger, Veterinarian.*

Mania in Hogs.

The hogs, at first usually lazy and quiet, all at once commence to fume and tear, to run around in a circle, to scratch and bite, to jump up at the sides of the pen, etc.; they then stand still for a time and then recommence their antics. They eat sparingly, their tongue is covered with dirty mucus, and they rapidly lose flesh. The remedy is *Belladonna* 3, of which three or four doses are given daily; in a few days they will be all right again.—*Dr. C. Boehm, in B. P. H. Zeitg.*

Black Tongue in Cattle.

In the summer of 1835 the vicinity of Philadelphia was visited by a plague-like affliction called black tongue, which devastated whole stables. I thought it worth while to show that Homœopathy could also treat animals effectively. The symptoms were

as follows: The animal is suddenly taken sick; the tongue turns black and swells, and the animal dies after a few hours; after its death blood issues from all orifices of the body. A man who skinned an animal shortly after it had died, died himself on the same day, showing symptoms of general mortification. *Cantharis* 30, one drop, cured all cases in which it was given.—*Dr. G. H. Bute.*

Animals Respond to High Potencies.

To the Editor of HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Dr. C. G. S. Austin, a Homœopathic physician, who spends his summers on the Island of Nantucket, Mass., was asked to prescribe for a case of complete paralysis of the lower lip of a mare, owned by an intimate friend residing there. The doctor saw that *Causticum* was indicated, and having only a small quantity of the 30x dilution of that remedy on hand, he added alcohol enough to make the dilution equal to the 31x, and with that high potency he medicated twelve pieces of sugar, putting ten drops on each, and directed that the animal be given one piece three times a day. The animal refusing the sugar, it was necessary to pulverize it and place it in her mouth, and forcibly hold the mouth shut until the sugar was dissolved. On the third day the doctor was driving past the suburban residence of the owner of the animal, and he came out to the carriage and told him that the mare had fully recovered the use of her lip. Those who affect to sneer at Homœopathic treatment and say it is only the effect of the imagination, or that it is through faith in the prescriber that cures are made, must see their mistake in this instance. The fact that force was necessary to compel the animal to take the medicine, shows that mind was no factor in the case.

This cure was made four years ago, and has remained perfect. Should any one doubt the correctness of the diagnosis, ample proof can be given if wanted. * * *

A Blind Horse.

A blind horse could not feed on account of inability to close its jaw, because of a swelling of the upper part of the throat. A few doses of *Belladonna* ♦ soon remedied the matter.

Another horse had sore eyes for several weeks; they looked whitish and watered copiously. Two doses of *Euphrasia* 3 rem-

edied the condition. A third horse eat very little and looked very thin. Two powders of *Antimon. crud.* 6, two weeks apart, changed the condition; it fed well and looked much better.—*Dr. J. Behlert, in All. Cor. Blatt.*

* * *

A Calf was found resting on its knees; tried to suck but could not, its tongue and throat being covered by stinking ulcers; gave *Mur. acid* 3; better next day; on the day following it suckled again and a few doses of *Mercurius* 6 completed the cure.—*Dr. Becker.*

* * *

A Hog had prolapsus of the gut; it hung down of the size of several fists, in the form of a cauliflower; looked red and angry, and smelled like carrion. Gave *Sepia* 6, without effect; a week after this was followed by *Nux vomica* 3; a few days after it opened, discharging a large quantity of blood. From this time on the remainder grew smaller from day to day; received *Mercurius* 5 ten days after, which promoted the absorption of the rest. The pig was killed later on, and the colon showed no trace of the former affection; the bladder was four times its natural size; the neck of the bladder was also very wide. The bladder was very thick and covered inside by a mucous mass. The hog had been worried three months before by dogs; had a lame back in consequence, and could not stand upon its hind legs.—*Dr. J. Behlert.*

* * *

A Hog had its thighbone fractured, just above the knee, by a piece of wood. When I saw it, thick, yellowish matter exuded, and the fracture was much thickened. The beast could not stand up; one powder of *Silicea* 30 was sufficient for a cure, despite the cold weather.—*Dr. J. Behlert.*

* * *

Spongia and Canaries.

On a professional visit to a family I was asked whether I could do anything for their asthmatic canary. Nearly two years before, in midsummer, the bird was hanging outside the window when a thunderstorm came up, giving him a good drenching and, as it was toward evening, it became quite cool and the bird caught a bad cold, from the effects of which it still suffered. On a superficial examination and hearing what I took for mucous rales I gave a dose of *Hepar s. c.* 30th. Four or five days after I called again, and on inquiring was informed that the medicine had been without effect. On closer observation I discovered that the rattling was not owing to mucus, but was more like the con-

dition found with croupy children. One dose of *Spongia* 30 soon brought about a change. Within three days the noisy respiration had ceased, and within a week the bird sang as well as ever. About a year after the bird caught cold again in a similar manner, but without so thorough a drenching, and the same medicine speedily cured him.—A. K.

BOOK NOTICES.

Homœopathic Bibliography of the United States from the Year 1825 to the Year 1891, Inclusive. Carefully Compiled and Arranged by Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1892. 596 pages, large 8vo., cloth, \$3.50 *net*; by mail, \$3.80. Half morocco, \$4.50; by mail, \$4.80.

This volume is the fruit of many years of labor and patient research by its author, Dr. Bradford, of Philadelphia. It is a book that will be thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by everyone in the Homœopathic ranks and by all lovers of books; a book, also, that will astonish even the veterans of Homœopathy when they come to realize in its pages the immensity of the bibliography of Homœopathy. Perhaps the best idea of the work, next to examining it, may be gained by quoting here the "contents." These run as follows:

PART I.—HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- I. Homœopathic Books.
- II. Books Against Homœopathy.
- III. Magazines.
- IV. Directories.
- V. Publishers.
- VI. Libraries.
- VII. Previous Bibliography.

PART II.—HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS.

- I. Societies.
- II. Colleges.
- III. Hospitals.
- IV. Dispensaries.
- V. Homes, Asylums.
- VI. Sanitariums.
- VII. Asylums for the Insane.

VIII. Life Insurance.

IX. Pharmacies.

X. Legislation.

As a frontispiece the book has a finely executed picture of the Allentown Academy, built and occupied by the first Homœopathic college in the world. This is followed by a concise, modest and well written preface. Then follow the sections as given in the table of contents, quoted above; to these might have been added a most complete index. Indeed, this index is a marked feature of the book, and one that adds greatly to its value. It takes up twenty pages of the space, and of these seven are occupied with a double column of "Authors," alphabetically arranged and embracing nearly one thousand names. A study of these is very interesting, and it will reveal the names of many writers long forgotten, or unknown, and also many names of great lights in literature outside of Homœopathy.

In the section on Bibliography, perhaps, many of our authors will be surprised at the extent of their own productions—certainly one was, who looked over the manuscript copy of his books and pamphlets at the request of Dr. Bradford. Hahnemann leads the list with two hundred and one books, pamphlets and translations, etc., and, unless we have overlooked some one, Hering comes second with ninety-one. Henry N. Guernsey has twenty-three to his credit, Dunham twelve, Lippe twelve, Small twenty-four, and so they run. Among the living authors many have goodly lists to their credit but none of them come up to Hahnemann or Hering.

Books against Homœopathy take up eight pages. A. B. Palmer heads the list numerically with five. Holmes has two. The list of anonyma shows some spiteful titles.

First and last, big and little, there have been one hundred and seventy-six magazines published in the interest of Homœopathy in this country, as shown in the section on Magazines.

The section on Societies runs from page 359 to 465, and is replete with interest, the names of the founders of the different being given in nearly every instance. National Societies heads the list and the remainder follow by States in alphabetical order.

Forty colleges and schools are mentioned in Section 2 of Part II. It requires fifty-four pages to enumerate the hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, etc., and give the terse facts concerning each.

Medical legislation closes the volume with a valuable resumé of the laws of each State.

Taken as a whole, the book is of the utmost value—permanent

value—and the thanks of all Homœopaths are due Dr. Bradford for his labor.

Suggestions to Patients. By W. A. Yingling, M. D. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1894. 14 pages, paper. 25 copies 50 cents; by mail 53 cents.

This is one of the new labor-savers—a carefully prepared and clearly worded little pamphlet for the convenience of physicians who have practice by mail. It directs the patient how to describe his ailments, and to give the physician exactly what is necessary in order that an intelligent prescription may be made. One to a patient is all that is needed, and it will save the doctor a great deal of writing—inclose one of these, tell the patient to carefully read it, and then give his symptoms as per directions. The *Suggestions* are of such size that a copy will fit in a No. 6 envelope, and, with letter, will cost but two cents postage. They are well printed, in long primer type, and well bound. The author showed his manuscript to Dr. J. T. Kent, who does a large mail practice, and he said they were just what is needed for such a practice.

“Incurable” Diseases of Beast and Fowl, including Pleuro-Pneumonia, Rinderpest or Texas Fever, Glanders, Tuberculosis, Roup and Chicken and Hog Cholera. Philadelphia: Boerick & Tafel, 1892. 30 pages. 25 cents, *net*; by mail 27 cents.

This little book, with the ironic title, is in reality a reprint of the eighth edition of James Moore’s famous brochure on the treatment of pleuro-pneumonia. The work in question was out of print, but was too valuable to be allowed to remain so. Some day, it is to be hoped, its teachings will be heeded by those in authority, and the shameful butchery of animals, afflicted with this disease, cease. If there is one hole in the old school practice that is darker than another and needs the electric search-lights of Homœopathy turned full upon it, it is the old-school veterinary practice. “They are the doctors” and what they say goes with government. They say, quite truthfully, to be sure, that they cannot cure certain diseases, and recommend that the animals be butchered so that the disease may be “stamped out.” If they were to apply this treatment to all the diseases they cannot cure there would be small show for an animal once down with any ailment—about as much as had the patients of Dr. Sangrado.

Apropos of the subject: A friend of the reviewer's, a few months ago, saw an acquaintance with a remarkably fine and spirited horse. On inquiry, the owner of the horse related with a grin that the horse had gone lame and been pronounced "incurable," with a disease bearing a learned and scientific title. The first owner thereupon sold him to our friend's friend for \$25.00 who diagnosed "rheumatiz," gave him a few pellets of the indicated remedy, cured him in a few days and thereby cleared perhaps \$200 on the transaction. The sting to the incident is, that a certain veterinary college, supposed to embody the concentrated wisdom of veterinary practice, had issued the fiat of "incurable." But to return to our pamphlet. After Moore's treatise comes an abstract of that too little known Report of the New York State Agricultural Society on the Homœopathic treatment of the Texas fever. This is followed by short points on the other diseases mentioned in the title. The paper used in the little work is unusually fine, reminding one of the luxurious Helmut's "*Pousse Café*." There is money in veterinary practice on the line of Homœopathy, and as a hoss doctor is, as yet, self made; shrewd men might take it up. They could rest assured that if they stuck to Homœopathy they would do better for animal and owner than the most experienced old school vet.

The Science and Art of Obstetrics. By Sheldon Leavitt, M. D. Second edition. Rewritten and enlarged. Chicago: Gross & Delbridge, 1892. 769 pages.

The first edition of Dr. Leavitt's book was brought out ten years ago, and has been out of print for three years. Part first comprises five chapters on the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Female Pelvic Organs;" part second, eleven chapters on "Pregnancy;" part third, twenty-three chapters on "Labor," and part fourth, four chapters on "The Puerperal State;" these, with an appendix on "Antiseptic Midwifery," and an excellent index of thirty-nine pages, constitute the book. Three hundred and fourteen wood cuts are interspersed throughout the book. The paper is good, but the printing not quite up to the first-class standard. This, however, does not detract from the excellent text of Dr. Leavitt. It may be added here that the whole is practically a new work, Dr. Leavitt saying in his preface: "What is here presented has been fully reduced to manuscript, and reset; hundreds of pages being displaced by entirely new matter, and not a single page being reproduced without change."

A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin. By Henry G. Piffard, A. M., M. D., assisted by Robert M. Fuller, M. D.

With fifty full-page original plates and thirty-three illustrations in the text. New York: D. Appleton & Co,

Dr. Piffard's book is a work of art—high art in photography and photographic printing. The pages of the book are nearly 11x14 inches in size, and inserted among them are fifty most life-like reproduced photographs of the various skin diseases and eruptions, such as psoriasis, eczema, syphilitic, leprosy, lupus, sarcoma, elephantiasis vitilego, scabies, zoster, lichen, and many others. As said before, nearly all of these reproductions are works of art, the parts photographed standing out with wonderful distinctness, the short hairs on the skin, the small wrinkles and all the minutiae of each part being brought out very clearly. In addition to these full-page illustrations, there are also thirty-three photographs of varying sizes inserted through the text. Nearly all of the negatives were produced by the author by the flash-light process. The text is well written, containing, apparently, everything the inquirer can want, and no padding or heavy array of cumbersome words. The author has evidently been far afield in his researches and gives many of what may be termed Homœopathic drugs, such as *Hepar sulph.*, gold, etc. On a much disputed point the author says, after stating that little need be expected from internal treatment, "although there are undoubted cases of sarcoma on record in which arsenic administered in full doses exerted a favorable influence and perhaps even effected a cure."

Diseases of the Eye. A Handbook of Ophthalmic Practice, for Students and Bractitioners. By G. E. de Schweinitz, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, etc. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1892. 641 pages, cloth, \$4; sheep \$5, *net*.

This book, containing two chromo-lithographic plates and numerous cuts; is divided into twenty-two chapters; of these the first and fourth were written by Dr. James Wallace, of the University of Pennsylvania, who also aided in chapters three and nineteen. Dr. Edward Jackson, of the Philadelphia Polyclinic, contributed the section on Retinoscopy. The remainder is the work of Dr. de Schweinitz. Only an expert in the diseases of the eye is capable of giving a correct opinion as to the value of such a book as this. A very large portion of each chapter is necessarily devoted to minute descriptions of the many diseases of the eye, and laden with many words, the meanings of which are known only to the elect; considerable space to diagnosis and prognosis, while a very meagre space is devoted to the treatment,

especially to the internal treatment—something of so much importance to those who believe in treating diseases according to their symptoms. Take, for instance, blepharitis; over a page is given to the external treatment and two lines and a half to internal medication; the latter are: “The constitutional remedies include *Iron*, *Quinine*, and, if struma is present, *Cod-liver oil* and *Lacto-phosphate of lime*, with *Iodide of iron* or *Syrup of hydriodic acid*.” Compare this work, with its display of learning, which is undoubtedly great, with Norton’s *Ophthalmic Therapeutics* and the latter stands out in comparison a clear, useful and practical book. Under the same heading, “Blepharitis,” the section opens: “By a careful selection of our remedy in the first stage, we can often cause the inflammation to subside before suppuration has taken place. It is also possible to promote the resolution and discharge of pus already formed.” *Aconite*, *Apis*, *Arsenicum*, *Hepar sulph.*, *Rhus* or *Silicea* will do the work, with a few simple external applications. In short, de Schwienitz gives his readers the scientific end of the subject, and Norton the curative.

The Pocket Pharmacy. With Therapeutic Index. A Résumé of the Clinical Application of Remedies Adapted to the Pocket-Case, for the Treatment of Emergencies and Acute Diseases. By Dr. John Aulde, M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1892.

The author of this handsomely printed little book is a well-known and capable physician of Philadelphia, who achieved great renown not long ago by discovering *Rhus tox.* and several other Hahnemannean remedies. In the Index of the present book are to be found *Aconite*, *Bryonia alba*, our old *Hepar sulph.* or *Calcium sulphide*, *Copper*, *Ipecac.*, *Rhus tox.*, and others. The book is an attempt to get “the progressive physician” over the difficulty “of large doses.” For “against this patients rebel, and convalescence is proverbially slow; but with a better knowledge of medicinal substances, studied at the bedside, this difficulty may be overcome, as it is only in exceptional cases that physiological effects are desired.” Again, “This small brochure is in the nature of a plea for small doses.” All of this is good.

Under *Aconite* is to be found fever, where, “for the most part, the employment of *Aconite* * * * is nothing more than symptomatic treatment.” Amen. *Bryonia* is prescribed for pleurisy and for bilious headache; *Hepar sulph.*, for boils and croup; *Cuprum*, for cholera [amen]; *Ipecac.*, for asthma, and *Rhus tox.*, for lumbago and acute rheumatism. All these pointers, together with many more of a similar nature, make this one of the best

books, perhaps *the* best, ever issued for the "regular" practitioner, but all of these pointers are purely Homœopathic, and some of them, as, for instance, *Cuprum* for cholera, could not possibly be the results of the author's experience, for there has been no cholera in this country since he was graduated. We think Dr. Aulde made a mistake in recommending a drug-house to his readers in his preface. Better have said nothing, or else have recommended the Homœopathic preparations of drugs to be used on Homœopathic principles.

For the good of humanity, we hope Dr. Aulde's book will have a large sale among physicians who will not receive the same thing, presented in fuller and clearer style, in the standard works of Homœopathy.

Elixirs and Flavoring Extracts. Their History, Formulæ and Methods of Preparation. By J. U. Lloyd. New York: Wm. Wood & Company, 1892. 192 pages. Lithograph cover, \$1.50.

This book is a companion, as regards style of type and make up, to the work on cosmetics issued by the same firm a few months ago. While nothing is said on the title page to indicate that this is not a new book, yet by reference to the preface we find "preface to the third revised edition," which of itself seems to indicate that the book has value. In the third preface we learn that thirty new formulæ have been added, bringing the total up to two hundred and seventy-one. If any one is interested in the subject of elixirs and flavoring extracts this seems to be the book to buy. The following from the book may not be uninteresting. "This extract [sarsaparilla] is designed to represent the drug neither in flavor nor in quality; but on the contrary, is made up of flavors that have been adopted and affixed to the syrup or beverage sold under the name of sarsaparilla, and is foreign altogether to the drug. It is used as a flavor for mineral water beverages and soda syrups, and is a mixture of wintergreen and sassafras, and its connection with sarsaparilla drug is imaginary." What a host of human beings have gone down to the grave under the impression that the soda water or mineral water they drank contained sarsaparilla, whereas it was homely sassafras and wintergreen instead! But, no doubt, it "purified" their blood as effectually as anything else would have done.

The Hygienic Treatment of Consumption. In Three Parts. By M. L. Holbrook, M. D. New York. 219 pages, cloth, 12mo. \$2.

The first thing that strikes one on picking up this book is that the publisher, who is also the author, has made a mistake in its price; two dollars for a two hundred and nineteen page cloth bound book is pretty steep. This, of course, is from the book-makers point of view; for if the book will aid in restoring any consumptive to health it is worth its weight in money to that person. Part first treats of the nature and cause of the disease; the cause, according to the author, is bacilli. If asked what caused these little rods the answer would probably be, "sufficient time has not," etc. Part second deals with the prevention and treatment in earlier stages of the disease; in general these consist in exercise and outdoor life, developing the chest, lungs, voice, will-power, courage, etc. "Courage is sign of strength. It is strength. Courage infuses into the whole system a healthy condition. It is the opposite of fear. Fear is weakness that leads to disaster. * * * Courage may be cultivated like all other qualities of the mind. * * * I look forward to the future with great hope that in some adequate degree the psychical treatment of the consumptive and, indeed, those with many other diseases shall receive due attention. It may be a long time, but it will surely come. The age demands it." Haven't we Christian science?

Part third deals with the more advanced cases. The treatment does not materially differ from that of the preceding part—exercise, sunshine, pure air and fatty food—the latter is especially dwelt upon, and olive oil highly commended.

The book was written mainly for patients, and certainly will do no consumptive harm to read it, and may do him a world of good.

MR. C. F. HURLBURT, of New York City, writes: "The copy of Bradford's Bibliography reached me in good condition. I like the appearance of the volume, and think it supplies a real want, and will prove a very useful work." A copy of this work on the waiting room table will do more towards making the magnitude of Homœopathy known than anything that could be put there.

Childhood, is the title of a new monthly magazine shortly to be launched under the editorship of Dr. George William Winterburn, editor of *The Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pedology*, and author of that strong, little work, *The Value of Vaccination*. No doubt the new venture will prove to be a valuable journal, under the able management of Dr. Winterburn. The first number will appear in November, and the subscription is \$1 a year. The editor's address is 328 W. Twenty-first street, New York.

MANY years since Dr. C. Neidhard, now a veteran practitioner of Philadelphia, made some very sensible deductions concerning dosage, his being the only attempt at formulating philosophic reasons for using various potencies. That he has since been neither an idle nor an unsuccessful man his recent work upon "Headaches" will testify. Indeed, this work, by its practical completeness and scholarship, gives weight to what I shall quote as his opinions on dosage, unfortunately from memory, for the original cannot be referred to.

He found the lower and lowest potencies most useful in gastric, liver and abdominal complaints, while nervous and chronic skin troubles were best treated by the higher potencies.

I believe this to be an excellent general rule of practice.

In acute lung affections, I have learned to rely upon the potencies, viz: 30th and upward, but for endocarditis and inflammations about the heart, the 1x and 2x of such remedies as *Gels.* and *Vera. vir.* are entirely satisfactory. Indeed, in congestions of the lungs in children the latter remedy is indispensable, when the onset is sudden and overpowering, with high fever, full pulse but no marked thirst, restlessness or anxiety, as in the *Aconite* case.

The higher potencies, even those above the 200th, serve me well in the nutritive derangements of growing children, *e. g.*, difficult dentition, rachitis, etc.

In general, the temptation is great to repeat the dose, even of the potency, too often in acute diseases.

Dr. P. P. Wells' rule, requiring the administration of a dose only once in four hours, in the course of a typhoid fever, I have found an excellent one.

Repeated doses of even the indicated remedy in lower dilutions, in fevers, I believe to be pernicious. Such practice smacks too much of the ancient humoral theory, which required much medicine to drive out or counteract the disease. Nor is it right, on the other hand, to "let the patient die from lack of medicine," as our enemies say we do, and as I think we may do unwittingly, by sticking too tenaciously to what seems to be the indicated remedy, without due recognition of the progress of the disease. — *W. E. Leonard, M. D., in The Medical Current.*

DR. J. H. ALLEN, of Logansport, Ind., says of the notorious A. Wilford Hall's "discovery" of curing all diseases by injections of water: "I have been called three times to correct the bad effects of these large injections. In one case it produced irritation of the ovaries and spasms, and in two others fainting lasting for days."

SOLIDAGA.—Dr. A. R. Knott reports two cases cured by this drug in which the patients (himself one of them) had to rise two or three times in the course of the night to pass urine. He does not state whether there was a proportionate discharge of urine during the day, or what the specific gravity was.

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THE following item is going the rounds among the medical journals of the big camp:

“Dr. G. M. Gould, of Philadelphia, has offered a prize of \$100 for the best essay upon the ‘Ridiculous Pretensions of Modern Homœopathic Practice.’ The essay should not contain over 15,000 words, and in simplicity and directness should be adapted to the commonest lay understanding. Papers should be sent to Dr. Gould on or before January 1, 1893, type-written, without the name of the author, but accompanied by a sealed letter, giving the author’s name with motto or *nom de plume*. The essays will be given to a competent committee, and when their decision is reached the sealed letters of the authors will be opened, and the prize sent the winner. The essay will then be cheaply but well printed in large quantities, and supplied physicians at the cost of printing.”

If the “Pretensions of Modern Homœopathic Practice” are so “Ridiculous” why doesn’t Dr. Gould show them up himself in his *Medical News* and save his money? Probably he doesn’t understand the subject and fears to study it up. The story is told that a certain young doctor once, in a famous hospital, announced that he intended to look into Homœopathy to see what it was. “Don’t,” said the older heads, “or you are lost.” He looked and was “lost” to them. No one should complain of Dr. Gould’s course during the past year—the more he stirs up the subject the better for Homœopathy. Let us hope that it will be several years before he learns that “dignified silence” is the only safe course for him and his school on the subject.

THE “Pacific Homœopathic Pharmacy” at San Francisco, Cal., advertises Boericke & Tafel’s homœopathic remedies. This is evidently a mistake, inasmuch as Boericke & Tafel have never sold the Pacific Homœopathic Pharmacy any of their remedies. Boericke & Runyon, of San Francisco and Portland, sell these remedies on the Pacific coast.

PERSONALS.

Send all Changes of Address, etc., to RECORDER, for free insertion.

Dr. J. W. Harris has removed his office and residence to 1737 Welton street, Denver, Colorado.

Dr. H. W. Moore has removed from Gloucester, N. J., to 2304 Federal street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Northwestern Journal of Homœopathy, has come out in an enlarged form, and greatly improved editorially.

Dr. W. U. Reed has removed from Wolf Lake to North Manchester, Ind.

Dr. Jos. L. Russell has removed from Marion, N. C., to Allegheny City, Pa.

Dr. Stacey Jones, author of the *Medical Genius*, has removed from Drewrys Bluff, Va., to Sonova, Texas. Dr. Jones practiced at Darby, Pa., near Philadelphia, for many years.

Dr. G. E. Gramm has removed to 617 N. 10th street, Philadelphia.

Dr. J. L. Goodrich has removed from Sargent to Broken Bow, Neb.

Dr. W. C. Williams has removed from Camden to Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. E. West has removed from 111 W. Washington street to 38 W. 12th street, New York city.

Dr. Lamson Allen has removed from Southbridge to Worcester, Mass., taking the practice of Dr. E. L. Mellus.

Dr. L. W. Carpenter has removed from Trumansburg to 11 Walter street, Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. J. H. Buffam, Chicago, oculist and aurist, has removed to Venetian Building, of that city.

W. W. Appel, V. S., has removed from Kutztown to Pleasant Valley, Pa.

Dr. W. F. Hocking has removed from Joliet, Ill., to Brooklyn, Ia.

Dr. Chas. A. Ayres has removed from Nanticoke to 130 S. Main street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The Bovinine Company has removed its office to 68 S. Fifth avenue, New York.

Dr. H. E. Cross has removed from Baraboo, Wis., to La Grange, Ill.

The circulation of the *Homœopathic Envoy* is rapidly increasing. 25 cents a year per copy, with reduced rates when taken in lots of twenty-five copies or more. For rates or a specimen copy address E. P. Anshutz, P. O. Box 921, Philadelphia, Pa.

In a letter to the RECORDER Dr. W. H. Holcombe says: "I have no connection whatever with the *Homœopathic News*, and am not responsible for its conduct, or a party to its management." His name appearing as one of the editors, seems to have been an error.

"For Sale" or "Wants" in this page of the RECORDER are inserted for \$3.00. Cash must accompany order.

Boerick & Tafel's "Descriptive Book Catalogue" is just the thing for any one wanting to look into Homœopathic books. It gives the information that buyers want. Sent on request.

Zimmermann's "Barley Oat Food," and the "Romanshorn Milk" form a team in the way of baby food that passes anything on the road. They are meat and drink, and on them any youngster will wax lusty.

DRS. A. J. MALOY and Sarah E. Maloy have removed from LaGrange, Ill., to Atlanta, Ga. There is a big field in the South, but the pioneers must do missionary work until prejudice is overcome.

PAY your back dues to the RECORDER.

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THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER,

VOL. VII. PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER, SEPT., 1892. No. 5.

TINCTURE OF IODINE AN ANTIDOTE TO THE BITE OF VENOMOUS SERPENTS.

Since giving a short paper to the Homœopathic Association of Florida, on the use of *Iodine* in the bite of the rattlesnake and other venomous serpents, I have received several letters from physicians asking further information in regard to its use in these cases. So, with your permission, I propose to give it through the RECORDER, in order to reach the great body of physicians throughout the country.

My mind was first called to the treatment of snake bites soon after my graduation and location in Hastings, Mich. A lad about 15 years old was bitten by a rattlesnake, and treated by a "regular." I know nothing of the treatment beyond heroic doses of something, and the wrapping of the bitten limb in pond muck. The lad was confined to his room for several months, but finally recovered, and the doctor got great praise for saving the life of his patient.

This circumstance impressed me profoundly and I made a careful study of the subject; however, with but little satisfaction, as I saw nothing very encouraging in any treatment laid down or recommended. About this time I happened to pick up a scrap of newspaper lying by the roadside, not much larger than my hand, and on it I found a short paragraph to the effect that a certain doctor in a foreign country had made the discovery that the tincture of *Iodine* was a certain cure for the poison of the rattlesnake, but without a hint, as I remember now, how to use it. You may be sure I made a note of it, as rattlesnakes were quite numerous throughout that section.

Not very long after a little girl, about four years old, who had been bitten by a rattlesnake a couple of hours before was brought to my office by her parents. The bite was near the ankle, as it usually is, with the limb swollen and very painful. This was my

first case. The parents, as might be expected, were very anxious over the matter; so was I. I went to a druggist and ordered an ounce of decolorized tincture of *Iodine*, and putting a little in water bathed the bitten parts; then, filling a small bottle with water, I added one drop of the *Iodine* to each teaspoonful of water the bottle contained and ordered a teaspoonful to be given the child every fifteen minutes for the first hour; then to lengthen out gradually to one hour and report to me next morning. The father reported next morning that the child was all right; swelling nearly gone and the child quite able to play about. I confess I was greatly astonished and gratified. Put this case by the side of the one treated about a year before by the "Regular" and it scored high for Homœopathy; and, as far as I can recollect, every case of snake bite fell into my hands in that region whilst I remained there.

Some time after I was sent for to go in haste to see a lad about eight years old, who had just been bitten on the left foot by a rattler. My treatment was exactly the same as in the first case, with the same happy results. The one visit sufficed to make a perfect cure.

My third case was one that thoroughly tested the *Iodine* treatment. A lady living about six miles from town was bitten on her ankle very early in the morning, by a large rattler. At once cauterization was applied to the part bitten, and the lady kept drunk on whiskey. Twelve hours were consumed this way before I was called to the case. I found her in rigors, body spotted, throat swollen, deglutition difficult, and signs of collapse imminent. External applications were useless, so I gave her *Iodine* in one drop doses every five minutes for one hour; then increased them to every fifteen minutes, and finally to sixty minutes, until morning. In one hour's time she was easy, and the next morning, only twenty-four hours from the time she was bitten, she was able to get the breakfast for her family, and the doctors who had watched the case through the night. I treated a number of cases in Michigan, and every one with the same happy result. *In no case have I made a second visit*, or given any other medicine.

Since coming to Florida, I have treated the bites of the ground rattler, a small species of the rattlesnake, whose bite is very painful; the bitten part swells badly, and usually makes an ugly sore, hard to heal. I was called to see a young man who was bitten by one of them on his ankle whilst plowing. I reached him about five hours after the bite, and found him in great distress, and limb badly swollen. I made no external appli-

cation, but gave him drop doses of the *Iodine*. The next day he was plowing as if nothing serious had happened him.

We have also very large rattlesnakes here, often measuring six feet in length, and a foot in circumference in their thickest parts. Their bite is very deadly. I have never had an opportunity of treating any person bitten by one of these, but have tested it upon a dog and a cow with results most remarkable. The cow was found badly swollen and unable to rise. *Iodine* was given her in five or six drop doses, and she made a rapid and complete recovery. The dog was bitten in the face by a six-foot rattler. I saw it perhaps one hour after the bite. The dog lay unconscious, and his owner said he was dying. I opened the dog's mouth and dropped several drops of *Iodine* upon his tongue; then after a few minutes repeated the dose and waited results. Directly the dog staggered to his feet; the medicine was given about every half hour, and in six hours after was off to the woods with his master hunting the cows!

There is in this country a short thick snake of a brownish color, inhabiting our swamps and low grounds whose bite is nearly or quite as dangerous as the large rattlesnake. It is known here as the "Moccasin." I have only treated one case of moccasin bite. That was in January last. I was sent for to see a girl about ten years old who had been bitten by one of these snakes whilst playing near the edge of a marsh. I found her, as usual in these cases, in great pain, and the family greatly frightened. A few years before a cousin of the girl, of about the same age, had been bitten by one of these snakes, and died about twelve hours after, in spite of the efforts of the physician to save her life. The family greatly feared she would go the same way. I treated her precisely as I had treated those bitten by the rattlesnakes, and with the same results. The next day she was about as though nothing had happened.

Such has been my experience with *Iodine*. I believe it to be a perfect specific in the bite of venomous serpents of all kinds, in poisonous insects, and probably in the bite of the mad dog. I have had no opportunity of testing its merits in either of these cases, but its marvelous control over the poison of serpents leads me to believe that it will probably prove a specific in rabies.

Will other medical journals please make note of this matter.

Fraternally,

E. F. BROWN, M. D.

Kissimmee, Fla.

DR. HALE QUESTIONS DR. WEIHE.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER:

In the article on *Genius Epidemicus*, by Dr. Weihe, in your July number, is the astonishing statement that "*Sepia* corresponds precisely in its specific action to *Antifebrin* and *Chelidonium* to *Antipyrin*." You will observe that he gives no proof—no symptoms—no clue to the indications! Does he mean that *Sepia* will reduce the temperature and relieve the pains as well as *Antifebrin*? What pains? Surely a physician who writes for the benefit of the profession should be more definite. As it stands, his recommendation is worthless. It is the crudest form of generalization.

When Dr. Weihe says he can give the same relief (of fever and pain?) with the sixth trituration of *Antifebrin* and *Antipyrin* that can be got with the usual Allopathic doses, I do not believe him, for I have tested the matter again and again and failed.

Caution? Dr. Nicholson quotes Burggran as taking one-fifth grain of *Strychnine* every night to prolong life in old age. This must be an error, for I do not believe an old man of eighty-three could take that dose with impunity. I once took by mistake one-fifth grain and was bodily affected. The dose was probably one-fiftieth grain.

E. M. HALE.

Chicago, July 28, 1892.

A PROVING OF PYROGENIUM.

During this last week I have been reading Dr. J. Compton Burnett's lecture on the use *Pyrogenium*, 6th dilution, in continued fevers and blood poisoning, including Dr. Shuldham on diphtheria, and Dr. Drysdale's idea of the therapeutic properties. And I was so very much impressed by these writings and the power, as thus reported, that I resolved to follow my usual course and try it on myself, to see if it could lower a normal temperature. So I began with some tablets that I have had by me for some time. I dissolved six tablets in one ounce of water and began taking twenty drops, intending to increase if I failed to get confirmatory results. I am fifty-nine years old, my temperature 98.45° and pulse 72 sitting, counting both sides, radial arteries, changing hands, my watch on my office table, and not watching the second hand pointing, but my eyes on some other object while I counted. I have often noticed while examining a sick one's

pulse that if they can hear the tick of the watch and begin to count it that the pulse will keep with the mental effort, and drop down to that sixty-second beat, so I have made it a practice never to allow this.

The drops I count in this way: That which wet the finger when put over the mouth of the vial I count a drop, and suck this off and wet again with dilution, and so on until the twenty are taken.

Four P. M. Took twenty drops. I had a slight occiput headache, but nothing much to note about, only to be correct; within half an hour felt chilly in my thighs, legs and feet in this order; this was followed by flushes, headache better at the back, but have felt a slight stitch-like pain in frontal, and stitch-like pain in my right tonsil, and clammy, cold sweat following the flushing, just like what I have felt in prodromal stage of diphtheria, and like what I have heard others describe my headache in occiput, has returned.

Six P. M. Temperature 98 4-5°. Pulse 70. Just before dinner, feeling hungry. Atmospheric temperature very warm.

Nine P. M. Just before retiring, pulse 64. Temperature 98°. Gentle perspiration, with some chilly feeling, what is called goose flesh; took twenty drops; frontal headache, sharp stitch pain in right tonsil, and stitch-like pain in hæmorrhoidal tumor; rumbling in the bowels from gas; urine more abundant and fresher in passing, with more than my usual force; good smell and color; slept good until 2 A. M., when distended bladder awoke me; passed a good quantity. (I used to have to get up about every two hours, but *Sabal ser.* and *Phy. berry juice* cured me of that, and now it is very unfrequent that I have to do so.) Slept well; dreamless until 5 A. M., when I awoke and dressed for the day.

Six A. M. Temperature 97 2-5°. Pulse 62. Took 20 drops. Had a very giddy feeling in my head; frontal pain and pressure or numb feeling on the top over the temporal region. Felt very sleepy while reading my morning paper, and was tempted to take another hour's sleep, but my dispensary time had come, so I did not yield, and patients diverted my thoughts.

Eight A. M. Pulse 60. Temperature 97°. Atmospheric temperature 70°. A bright, clear morning, but felt so chilly that I was under the necessity of closing my office windows. A dizzy head; staggering; no mental cloudiness; clear head and some cheerfulness. The chilly feeling continues mostly below the body, but have felt some in right side of face. Stitch in right tonsil. Very loose passage of black, mushy stool, early and at

10 A. M., and a feeling of coldness round my mout has if my saliva had run out. Repeatedly I took my pocket-handkerchief to wipe it away; then I thought this is also a part of the lowering of my temperature.

This convinced me that *Pyrogenium* in a high dilution has power to lower a normal temperature and pull down a normal pulse. And as I was to play cricket—a whole day's match—I could not afford to go any further, as I only wanted to convince myself that a high dilution of this could do something with me.

I am sure if this was persevered in I could have developed a fine malarial condition and some diphtheria symptoms, but as I have said I could not afford to do so.

When I have malaria, diphtheria and continued fever to treat, I have now a very valuable new remedy with which I hope to prove that Homœopathy is superior to all other systems of medicine.

ROBERT BOOCOCK, M. D.

Flatbush, L. I., July 22, 1892.

WORLD'S CONGRESS NOTES.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

The decision of the American Institute to hold its next session in connection with the World's Congress of Homœopathy, at Chicago, in 1893, will insure the largest and most representative meeting of our school ever held.

The International Hahnemannian Association has been invited to take part in the Congress.

The Great Northern Hotel, new and elegantly furnished, absolutely fire-proof, has been engaged for the headquarters of the Congress. It is about three blocks from the Art Building, where the sessions of the Congress will be held. Rooms will be furnished at regular rates. Application should be made at once to Dr. J. H. Buffum, Venetian Building, Chicago.

The magnificent Art Building, to cost \$1,000,000, in which the meetings of the Congress are to be held, is now being rapidly built, and will be completed May 1st, 1893. It will contain two audience rooms, seating 3,500 each and a dozen or more halls, seating from 300 to 700 each. Ample facilities will be afforded for introductory exercises, general sessions, and committee meetings, under the same roof.

The new four-mile intake will be ready for use in a few weeks,

and Chicago will then have one of the best systems for securing pure water, in the world.

One of the most interesting studies for physicians at the Exposition, will be the sewerage system. Six thousand sanitary closets will be built in marble compartments. From these the sewerage will be conveyed to large tanks at the south-east corner of the grounds, there purified by chemicals, its solids pressed into cakes and burned in furnaces. Arrangements are made for a permanent city of 300,000 inhabitants. This method will therefore receive a thorough test.

The Congress will convene Monday, May 29th, 1893, and continue its sessions through the week, the last session being held June 3d.

It is hoped that the attractions of the Exposition, with those of the Congress, will secure a large representation of physicians of our school from foreign countries. The committee will make earnest endeavors to secure such delegates. CHICAGO.

PROGRESS IN ILLINOIS.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

On July 8th Governor Fifer appointed Dr. Edward Vincent, of Springfield, Surgeon-General of the Illinois National Guard, with rank of Colonel, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Fred. L. Matthews, of Springfield. Dr. Vincent is a young and able surgeon, and the appointment is an excellent one. This is the first time this honor has been conferred upon a Homœopathist in Illinois. The fact that the Homœopathic physicians, and their large and influential patronage, were not receiving a sufficient representation in State appointments and affairs, was pointed out to Governor Fifer. This appointment followed in consequence, and was made freely and graciously; not, however, in full of all recognition due, but in lieu of something better, there being nothing else available. The Governor promises to give Homœopathy the first State institution possible. He has never understood nor appreciated the situation before.

SIMILIA.

HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES,

From the year 1825 to the year 1891, inclusive. Part I. Alphabetical List of Books and Pamphlets; Books against Homœopathy;

Magazines; Directories; Lists of Homœopathic Publishers; Libraries; Previous Homœopathic Bibliography. Part II. Condensed Histories, Data and Bibliography of Homœopathic Societies, Colleges, Hospitals, Asylums, Homes, Sanitariums, Asylums for the Insane, Dispensaries, Pharmacies, Life Insurance, Legislation, now or at any time existent in the United States. Carefully compiled and arranged by Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. 1892. Royal 8vo. Pp. 596.

When Pope had translated the Iliad he sent a copy to Bentley for his judgement thereupon. The Greek scholar acknowledged the gift graciously, but conscientiously added: "It's a very nice book, Mr. Pope, but don't call it *Homer*." Something similar must be said of Dr. Bradford's *magnum opus*.

It falls short of bibliography in the true sense of that word, and it gives us far more than is to be expected from any bibliography. It has all the heterogeneity of a first-class olla podrida; and when the reviewer begins to consider the immense extent of the compiler's labor in collecting such an overwhelming profusion of material so diverse, he can readily forgive the slip of an erroneous title. Indeed, it must have puzzled the indefatigable doctor to give the completed work an appropriate name; he probably felt like a hen which has hatched ducklings when she sees her brood taking to the water. But he knew that he had started upon a bibliography, and he stuck to his title though he had deviated from his task. And what a task it has been!

Dr. Bradford has made his title so widely inclusive, and has treated each topic so exhaustively, as to make it plainly evident that he has strenuously endeavored to have the whole work strictly accurate. If he has failed at all it is because the facts are inaccessible, or that some of his informants have falsified from either ignorance or design. When one remembers that the truth is so much cheaper than a falsehood—to say nothing of its superior wearing quality—it is a triple pity that a work of such unspeakable value to the future historian should be damaged by a single willful defect.

An instance of this nature is found on page 470. It is there stated of the Homœopathic College of the University of Michigan that "Lectures were commenced October 1, 1875, by a Homœopathic Faculty of three physicians." This statement is quite a puzzle to the two pioneer professors who shied their castors into the campus whilst "the heathen raged and the people imagined a vain thing." Dr. Bradford's informant probably evolved three physicians from two by the following method of enumeration:

1. Professor John C. Morgan; 2. Professor Samuel A. Jones as he is; 3. Samuel A. Jones, M. D., as he is represented. If the reader finds this hypothesis unsatisfactory I can plead only that it is based on personal experience. However, an initial Homœopathic faculty of two physicians is anatomically and historically correct.

But Dr. Bradford's informant goes on to say: "This Faculty has been gradually increased until it now consists of ten Homœopathic physicians." In the University calendar for 1890-91 the Homœopathic faculty consists of five professors and three "assistants;" in the calendar for 1891-92 there are five professors, one non-resident lecturer, and four "assistants." These *assistants* must not be mistaken for assistant professors, nor should the reader suppose that the faculty which "now consists of ten Homœopathic physicians" means ten *professors*, as a hurried reading would imply. However, it is probably anatomically and historically correct to say that there are in the Homœopathic faculty at the present writing five professors in the robes of office, and five in the Falstaffian "buckram suits." As there are official data for this statement it were as well that it had been correctly given in the *Homœopathic Bibliography*.

The unsuspecting reader who opens this volume at page 353, Section VI, Libraries, will be led to conclude that the "Homœopathic Department of Michigan University" founded a library in 1875; that the said library contains 3,000 volumes, and that this mythical library is "included with that of the Regular School." The Librarian of the University informs me that the Homœopathic books are not more than three hundred in number, and that the majority are medical journals, and that so far from this library being "included with that of the regular school" they are really as distinct as Jew and Gentile. If the library of this Homœopathic College increases in the same ratio it will have "3,000 volumes" in about one hundred and seventy years.

It is indeed a pleasure to turn from this meagre list to that of the mother college in Philadelphia, with its 8,500 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets. Such a library is the best guarantee against ours becoming "a dying faith." It is to be feared that our colleges are too generally engaged in grinding out graduates, rather than grounding their students in the principles of Homœopathy. A good library, rich in the testimony of the fathers, will go far towards counteracting the mere commercial spirit that actuates such faculties, for there is here and there a student whose sole objective point is not the mere obtaining of a legal license to practice, but who is earnestly seeking the absolute qualifications

therefor. Such will inevitably gravitate into a good library, if there be one, there to make up for the remissness of their teachers.

It has been said that this work falls short of a bibliography in the true sense of that word. "A Partial Homœopathic Bibliography of the United States" would be correct. A bibliography must include not only every book and pamphlet, but also every paper published by each author cited. To have carried out this plan would necessitate more than one such volume as Dr. Bradford has given us, and it is far better that his work is as it is. At the same time, Hering, Hempel, Dunham, Lilienthal, and other notable dead workers are deserving of a full bibliography; the complete record of their life-work should be given, and it would be appropriate if the same were published by the chief society of the State to which the author belonged. These publications would be at once a fitting monument to the dead and a valuable index for the living.

So far as books and pamphlets are concerned, the present writer has been unable to find Dr. Bradford guilty of a single lapse. Indeed, the more we turn over the pages of this work the more we are amazed at the evidence of indefatigable research. More than all, Dr. Bradford's achievement is unique. We have rambled to some extent amongst books, but have never yet met its counterpart; it outdoes even the Index Catalogue in the fullness of its treatment, and it is to-day without a parallel in any medical literature.

This work has a pathetic interest for the older members of our school; it will revive memories of earlier days; it will recall the dead and draw their living companions into still closer bonds—soon, alas, to be broken!

We have never yet opened this book without falling into a reverie over its pages. The title of a paper recalls the occasion when it was read, and long forgotten scenes are re-enacted; the earnest voices are heard again, the eager faces and flashing eyes are visibly before us, and the heart-beat quickens, and the breath is held—the book has fallen to the floor, and the sound has dispelled the vision. We are suddenly grown old: *Ehu, fugaces!*

There is one matter on which we desire to say a word in justice to one long dead; it refers to what is termed "Guernsey's Boeninghausen" on page 99 of the work under notice. The device is ascribed to Dr. W. J. Guernsey, while it really originated with Dr. R. M. Bolles. [Vide p. 31.] Doubtless some of the older Homœopathic physicians in New York city can remember Dr. Bolles's mahogany box with its "Slips," we saw it in

his son's possession in 1869 or 1870. It was the greatest caricature upon "symptom covering" that could be devised, and no friend of Homœopathy will thank Dr. Guernsey for attempting to revive it.

S. A. J.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the Bibliography has lain for some days on the table in our reception room, and it has developed an use for the book that makes it desirable for every Homœopathic physician to possess a copy. One after another of our patients has remarked after examining the Bibliography that they had not thought that Homœopathy was by any means so extensive. The books, the magazines, the colleges, the hospitals, the dispensaries, the pharmacies, the societies—all coming into existence since 1825—these are, indeed, a remarkable showing for a "dying faith," as our disinterested regular friends are pleased to praise it.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Lachesis.—A special indication for *Lachesis* in throat troubles is the great sensitiveness to pressure; pressure not only pains but excites invariably at once cough; no other remedy has this symptom.

Helleborus niger is of but little effect when given in potencies. It should be administered in 3-5 drop doses of the mother tincture. Neglect of this long-known fact may be the cause that this excellent remedy in dropsy following scarlatina has come into disuse.

Lilium tigr.—For several years it has come into common use to treat almost all abnormal positions of the uterus with *Aurum mur. nat.*, while the provings of *Lilium tigr.* give decided indication in the prolapsus and even procidentia, especially when complicated with immoderate urging of urine. Our American colleagues give more attention to this remedy than we do.

Digitalium, 3d trit.—One dose before retiring will subdue immoderate sexual excitement in men, and prevent pollutions. It will not effect a cure, however, but is useful as an intercurrent remedy.

Argentum nitr. should be thought of if certain affections of the digestive organs (especially catarrh of the stomach, with waterbrash and bitter metallic or pappy taste) are complicated with melancholy, despondency and failing of memory.—*Pop. Hom, Zeitg., Vol. XI., No. 11.*

A CASE OF CHRONIC POISONING BY COPPER-ZINC.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

On December 29th, Mr. B., a workman in a brass and copper manufacturing establishment, consulted me on account of progressive deafness and an eruption of the face of several years standing. The latter consisted of a kind of a furunculosis of the face. There appeared sometimes on the one then on the other cheek several hard, itching, and burning spots, painful on pressure; they were reddish-brown and somewhat raised; they seemed to have no tendency to suppurate; remained unchanged for weeks, then gradually disappeared only to break out on the other cheek. Patient had used with some success some drawing plasters, which promoted suppuration of the smaller pustules, accelerating their disappearance, but new ones developed constantly. At present there were two of the size of a nickel on his left cheek.

Patient also complained of great difficulty of hearing, of hissing noises in the left ear, the lobe of which was somewhat inflamed. This was accompanied with attacks of heat in the head, especially at night, and by a long-continued catarrh and itching of the nose. In the mornings tube-like pieces of mucus were blown down. General condition seemed to be not much affected, excepting an occasional want of appetite.

A thorough cleansing of the ear brought away several hardened lumps; the noises in the ear lessened, but the hearing was very slightly improved. I used Politzer's bag, but the ducts seemed to be closed.

A careful investigation disclosed that patient, æt. 36, was engaged for about twenty years in manufacturing copper and brass. He would at times make castings and then turn these off on the lathe. Of late he made castings about every two weeks, and was then exposed for five or six hours, more or less, to the fumes of copper and zinc. At such times all his complaints became much worse, while the fumes of copper alone seemed to affect him less. His troubles seemed to be worse the more zinc was mixed in. I made him remove the plasters; and, assuming the case to be one of chronic poisoning by the two metals, prescribed *Hepar sulph.* 3x, a dose morning and evening, that antidoting both metals. The whole condition was ameliorated from the first dose; the catarrh ceased and hearing gradually returned. During a copper casting the eruption grew worse for a few days, but not nearly so bad as formerly, and disappeared altogether a few days later. I then prescribed only one dose a day of the

remedy for two months, and it sufficed to eradicate not only the whole diseased condition, but a dose twice a week seems to afford him perfect immunity against the effects of the metallic fumes. The pathogenesis of *Cuprum* as well as that of *Zincum* record the symptoms which were developed in this case.—Dr. M. Guesken, in *Pop. Zeit. f. Hom.*, Vol. XI. No. 10.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS IN IMPETIGINOUS ECZEMA.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

A gracile, pale girl, æt. 8 years, suffered from so-called erethic scrophulosis. The very emaciated, but mentally far advanced child, was brought to me on account of a painful swelling of the glands of the neck and shoulders, forcing an oblique position of the head; she had at the same time an eruption on her scalp. This eruption was an eczema. The skin, especially of the back of head, was reddened in many places; there were numerous small vesicles, which itched terribly, and on scratching voided a thin secretion which afterwards dried up into large crusts. These crusts pained "as if on fire." In addition to this, and in spite of the father's declaration that they practiced the utmost cleanliness, her hair having been cut short several times, the hair on the affected spots was tangled and matted together, and formed with the secretion a veritable cake, which had a peculiar mouldy smell. I directed that the head be washed every evening thoroughly with soapsuds, and that every morning the crusts be anointed with *Olive oil* and the crusts then carefully loosened and removed. I also interdicted all scratching, and prescribed *Mercur. sol.* 3x and *Hepar. sulph. c.* 3x, two doses a day for four weeks, *i. e.*, one week *Mercur.* and the next week *Hepar sulph. c.*, et iterum.

In less than three weeks the inflamed glands were in a normal state without suppuration. But the eczema of the scalp was unchanged. About this time I came across an article on *Hydrastis Can.* by Dr. A. Rego, in the *Homœopathic Rundschau*, in which he states, among others, that this remedy "acts by preference on the *skin, mucous membranes and glands*; it also alleviates burning pains of affections of the skin. Eruptions of the skin, amenable to *Hydrastis* are *moist*, without scabs or nodules. Suppurating sores produce granulations of an unhealthy character, or are *dry and burning*." As in addition to all this, this remedy is es-

pecially applicable to persons of a weakly, cachectic nature, I tried it, and in the form in which Dr. Rego recommended it; as a local application for *Intertrigo* in children, which is a mixture of one part of tincture of *Hydrastis* with nine of *Glycerine*. With this mixture I caused the affected spots to be well moistened mornings and evenings. The itching and burning disappeared already on the first day; after two weeks the scalp was perfectly clean, and in place of the matted hair a young crop was showing itself.—*Dr. M. Guesken, in Pop. Hom. Zeitg., Vol. XI, No. 11.*

“MODERN THERAPEUTICS.”

Dr. Center, of Jacksonville, Fla., writes in the following strain to the *Medical Summary*:

“Please inform us old doctors how we can learn modern therapeutics. I have just received a pamphlet setting forth the virtues of *Eucalyptol*. It is a ‘germicide, a diuretic, a penetrating, non-coagulant anti-zymotic, a powerful antiseptic, a disinfectant, stimulant, expectorant, anti-spasmodic, an antiphillogistic, vulnary,’ and eighty-eight doctors therein extol its virtues for ‘scrofula, kidney troubles, influenza, remittent fever, coryza, aural catarrh, diarrhœa, dysentery, pulmonary abscess, dermoid diseases, eruptive fevers, typhoid fever, ozena, erysipelas, all zymotic diseases, wounds, bruises, sprains, colds, pharyngitis, laryngitis, la grippe, rheumatism, bronchitis, cystitis, gastritis, proctitis, vaginitis, endometritis, leucorrhœa, hæmorrhage from the womb and bowels, pneumonia, asthma, diphtheria, bronchorrhœa, gonorrhœa, ophthalmia, throat trouble, headache, neuralgia, malaria, incipient phthisis, hay fever, dyspepsia, alveolar abscesses, diseases of the air passages, ulcerated os uteri, syphilitic rhinitis, a case of syphilis cured in ten days, hysteria, cerebral anæmia, aphonia, renal troubles (*sic*) varix, right iliac gurgling, scarlatina, purulent otorrhœa, whooping-cough, ascaridis, vermiculosis, tonsillitis, fetid breath, enteritis, croup, ulcer of leg, intermittent fever, eczema, chilblains, hæmorrhoids, varicose ulcer, and last, but not least, in disorders of the respiratory organs *Eucalyptus* is the desideratum long wished for.’ This last absurd travesty on Latin and reliable therapeutics comes from bleeding Kansas.”

There are ninety and nine other proprietary or semi-secret medicines in the regular swim, which are quite as absurd in their claims as the one mentioned by Dr. Center. With money and

gall there is no end to the endorsements that may be secured. Sometimes not much money is needed. The usual routine is to get some one to write up a "scientific" article on the thing to be advertised, giving its merits (almost unlimited) and its limitations (almost *nil*), and then pay a fat price to some medical journal to publish it as an original paper. If the advertisement is well written, the chances are that it will be copied by other journals as "scientific" matter, much to the profit of the advertiser. Funny work, but it goes.

SEPIA.

Every Homœopathic physician knows, or should know, how to use this drug of Hahnemann, for the pelvic and other complaints of women. For these, we have not its equal. But too many neglect it for other chronic complaints of either sex. Remembering that its general state is one of torpidity, with very little pain, and that it is often a "finishing remedy," let us examine some of its rarer uses. Among the twenty-five students' provings reported to the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1875, several had such symptoms as these: "Profuse nose-bleed; intolerable itching inside nose, which is sore on scratching; feeling in nostrils as if she had taken cold; burning in nose, especially at rest; some pain in forehead and stinging in nostrils, as from cold; stuffed nose, watery mucus from nose, slight frontal headache passing round right side to occiput; voice like that of one with cold in head, etc."

Based upon these and other symptoms in other provers, our German confreres have recorded cures of epistaxis, ozæna and chronic nasal catarrh, with the following indications:

"Dry coryza; nostrils sore, swollen, ulcerated and scabby; discharging large green plugs. Ozæna (13 years standing), large, offensive-smelling plugs, offensive, greenish discharge from left nostril; severe throbbing pains in forehead. Catarrh; pressive pain in root of nose, nose swollen and inflamed; small ulcers in nostrils; scurfy nostrils; discharge of yellow water from nose; dryness in nose and throat, etc."

Few remedies present a better picture of chronic nasal catarrh, than *Sepia*. It ranks with *Kali bich.* and *Aurum*, and would have even a better record if it had been thought of and applied as often.

Again, some of the above student provers had no symptoms

but those referable to the urinary tract. In those, not only was the urine turbid, offensive, and leaving a whitish adherent film, but the urging to urinate was very frequent, and there was tingling along the urethra, and (in one) slight aching at neck of the bladder just after urinating, etc. These are only hints as to its action along this canal, but it has been successfully used, not only in cystitis and irritable bladder, but in gonorrhœa, and especially gleet, where certain German physicians have found it very efficacious for the following :

“No pain; discharge only during night, a drop or so, staining linen yellowish; orifice of urethra stuck together in the morning; particularly where sexual organs are debilitated by long continuance of disease.”

Several times have I seen *Sepia* cure such obstinate cases, after *Merc.*, *Puls.*, etc., have had a fair trial.

In neglected pneumonias, with copious, very offensive expectoration, and in various stages of phthisis, for the dry, harassing cough with but little tough, slimy expectoration, or later, when the patient is nearly choked with the profuse, greenish, fetid sputa; *Sepia* has accomplished much. In one such case, in my own practice, *Sepia* palliated greatly, relieving especially a sour sweat appearing each night, mainly upon the chest and back.

You need only to review the clinical record of *Sepia* in whitlow, chorea, rheumatism, and various skin affections, notably chloasma, herpes and warts, to conclude that its range extends outside of the female sex, and that it is a grand remedy for chronic ailments.—*From paper read before Missouri Institute of Homœopathy by W. E. Leonard, M. D., Minneapolis.*

SAW PALMETTO.

The status of *Saw Palmetto* (*Serenoa serrulata*, *Sabal serrulata*, *Chamærops serrulata*) has not been fully settled. In general, the fruit of this plant is claimed to have a special influence on the glands of the reproductive system and to aid digestion. Extravagant claims are made with regards to its action in enlarging atrophic testicles and the mammæ. As a medical writer said not long ago: “If *Saw Palmetto* does not increase the size of a woman's breasts, nothing else short of inlactation will.” Great relief has been reported from its use in enlargement of the prostate gland of men past middle age. People and animals are said

to grow fat on eating the fruit of the *Saw Palmetto*. Its properties are described as being sedative, pseudo-narcotic, diuretic and digestive stimulant, and it is given in wasting of the testicles from masturbation, varicocele, prostatic troubles, and diseases of the ovaries; it is also given in irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat, larynx, and nose, in phthisis, bronchitis, acute and chronic laryngitis, asthma, as well as neuralgic disorders. The dose is from one-half to one and two drachms three or four times a day.—*Western Druggist*.

TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX.

By Charles Mueller, M. D., City and County Physician at Bruex, Austria.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

In my practice from 1830 until 1872, I saw many and various epidemics of smallpox. First, I treated my patients, who were afflicted by this disease in the Allopathic way, but from the year 1842 I subjected them to the Homœopathic method. For a period of three years I held also the office of vaccine physician in a district which included seven townships. Of the many patients of that kind who were entrusted to my care during this long time but one died, a child six weeks old, who had been vaccinated and succumbed while it was yet at its mother's breast. My experience led me to the opinion that smallpox is not a dreadful disease, and that it does not matter whether the person who falls sick from it has been vaccinated or not.

In 1870 the city where I lived was visited by smallpox. This epidemic lasted from March until September. More than 500 persons were stricken by the disease; they represented every age. Among the sick were infants a few days old, as well as persons over seventy; people who had been vaccinated and others who had not, but neither I nor my fellow-physicians had to report a death from smallpox. Therefore I was confirmed in my belief that this disease is not dangerous.

In 1872 smallpox again made its appearance in our city and the surrounding country; it was that epidemic which extended over the whole of Europe. This time the events made me change my opinion in regard to the character of smallpox.

The first case I had to treat was a peasant woman living out in the country. I was called to her on June 20, 1872. When I

saw her she complained of pricking pains at the right side of the abdomen, and explained her suffering by telling me she had hurt herself by falling on a round of a ladder when another round lower down broke as she ascended it. Two days afterwards, when I paid my patient another visit, I found on her the smallpox in full blast; they were so numerous that at the time when they were drying off, I told those who nursed the patient to remove every looking-glass, fearing she might see her image, get frightened and be taken with bad spells. She had been vaccinated and regained her health completely by means of the most simple Homœopathic treatment—in keeping the windows and doors always open, in using a very light coverlet and administering *Aconite*, *Belladonna* and *Mercury*. There remained, however, many deep pock-marks.

The second case happened in our city on September the 10th. The patient was a young man who was known for his extraordinary cleanliness and neatness, as he would daily take a cold bath and undergo cold lavements. He suffered from violent headache and inclination to vomit before the smallpox came on. I did not at all forebode the appearance of smallpox, and prescribed *Belladonna*, but the following day the symptoms of this disease were already discernible. There were, however, only few pocks and their size was small. I made my patient continue his customary cold lavements and ordered the windows kept open day and night. He recovered within a week, the few pocks he had drying off on the sixth day. No trace of them was left.

Almost at the same time a servant girl who had never entered the room of the young man, was taken with the smallpox. Her sickness also being of a mild character, her recovery was just as speedy as that of the young man. So far there were no other cases of smallpox in the city.

In October I saw again a child who had the smallpox. His mother, a beggar woman, called me when it was too late. The child was dying. This was the first case of death in 1872.

In the month of August my youngest son, who was studying law and held a clerkship at the circuit court in the city of Eger, fell sick. On August 27th I was called to his bedside by a telegraphic despatch. In that city the smallpox was raging since the fall of the previous year. There were a great number of fatal cases. On August 29th I brought him home. After the lapse of eight days the young man, 22 years of age, who had never been sick and was in full vigor, was taken away by a mere bleeding from the socket of the teeth. Previous to the bleeding an immense tumor had suddenly grown at the gums, after my son

had had a little toothache accompanied with chills. Neither I nor eight fellow-physicians could make out the cause of the bleeding. Under such circumstances we were at a loss concerning a remedy. I have published this case in detail in the "Annals for Homœopathic Clinics," and I mention it here only because of the unexpected bleeding, which could not be stopped and appeared at a place where the smallpox prevailed several times, while previously no such incidents had been noted.

My grandson, 9 years old, and endowed with physical strength and great mental power, had the measles in April, 1872, and in the month of August, the scarlet fever. Both times the sickness had taken a very favorable course with the boy. During the spring and summer of 1872 these epidemics prevailed in our city in a moderate degree. In the month of October I allowed the boy to go again to school because he had regained his appetite and his cheerfulness after his skin had peeled off, when the scarlet fever was over. About three days later—it was on an evening—he became feverish and began to vomit. No wonder that my wife scolded me, saying I should not have sent the boy to school after he had hardly recovered from scarlet fever. As one is more anxious about the health of members of his own family, the idea struck me the boy might suffer from nephritis or Bright's Disease, which would often follow the scarlatina. Two days afterwards the smallpox made its appearance with the little boy. At that time—it was in the month of October—the smallpox raged violently in the whole city; and that to such a degree that almost every house and family was visited by this scourge. The little patient was nursed during the day by me, my wife and two of my daughters, and during the night by two professional nurses. Although he was tended with the utmost care, and had been vaccinated, he got the smallpox so badly that he was totally covered with them, and could not open his eyes. The course which the sickness took was regular and satisfactory till, at the time of drying off, when he succumbed to the disease. On November 11th, two days before he died quite unexpectedly, he had been taken with chills; these were followed by quick and short pulsations, hallucinations and marasmus.

On the day after the death of the little fellow my servant, a very robust woman, began to complain about violent headache and to vomit. At that time these symptoms were the sure forebodings of smallpox. After she had been transferred to the municipal hospital she died there the next day suddenly from *hemorrhages* although she had never bled in her life. The smallpox had not

come to light. Also one of the nurses of the boy, a widow 60 years old, who was strong and had never suffered from bleeding, was stricken with a terrible *bleeding from the nose* and almost at the same time with hemorrhages from the intestines. Because of the great loss of blood she became very feeble; she recovered, however, after some time. To tell the truth, in the month of November the smallpox made the greatest ravages and extended all over the country. The sick died in great numbers. Persons of every age and of both sexes, no matter whether they were vaccinated or not, fell victims to the dreadful disease; also many people who had been revaccinated or had had the smallpox before, were not spared by the epidemic and died. At that time I was ordered by the Commander-in-chief of the Landwehr to vaccinate the recruits who then had been called to service. As Chief Surgeon attached to the general commandery of said military department, it was my duty to do this.

These recruits were all vigorous men, from 21 to 26 years of age; they all had been vaccinated before. This revaccination resulted in the virus taking hold of but 25 men, and that in an imperfect way. One of those men got, later on, smallpox but recovered.

At the time when my grandson had the smallpox my wife, two of my daughters and one of my sons had fallen sick. They were all vaccinated, and their sickness began with headache, loss of appetite, pains in the back and limbs, qualmishness and fever. My daughters were attacked by smallpox and recovered without their faces being disfigured by pock-marks; the other members of my family did not catch the disease.

When the danger became general there was no end to people who were ready with advice, and had at hands lots of so-called preventives. Some recommended the use of vinegar, salt or garlic; others preferred fumigation, disinfection or revaccination; but all these measures were of no avail. The epidemic went on its way, and continued to play havoc among mankind. The very same who used these supposed preventives with the utmost carefulness, and repudiated even the aid of a physician, succumbed to the disease the quickest, and suffered the most from it. In my official capacity as City Physician I issued a proclamation wherein nothing was said of preventives. I merely gave the people strict orders to keep the buildings clean and to bury those who died from the smallpox as soon as possible. Furthermore, those who were in charge of the prisons, poorhouses, schools and barracks were ordered by me to set up in those buildings small vessels containing carbolic acid diluted with water.

When this epidemic had reached its highest point I became aware of several other cases where unexpectedly a violent bleeding had set in. A student, a ward of mine, had a tooth extracted without my knowledge. As this dental operation was followed by an awful bleeding, which was difficult to staunch, the young man came to me for advice. I advised him to rinse his mouth repeatedly with cold water and tincture of *Arnica*. I could not discover that his jaws had been injured in any way. When I visited him the next day I was very much frightened, for he met me at the door and said: "There, where the tooth was which I had extracted, a boil has formed." He was right; just above the cavity left by the extracted tooth I found a semi-elastic vesicle of the size of a big hazelnut, formed by blood fibres. The patient told me then the vesicle had burst once, whereupon bloody matter, which had a very bad smell, poured out profusely. A short time ago I had read about a similar case, showing the same symptoms, in an article published on November 20, 1872, in the *Vienna Medical Press*. Said article treated of the "Vesica Sanguinaria Patali," and was written with great ingenuity. It was short, but contained more valuable information than a score of others which give evidence of the high learning of the author, but make you wish there might be less words used and more practical points given. The diagnosis given in said article reads as follows: "A rough, fibrous tumor, with fissure of the bone and with vessels aneurismatically enlarged, mostly after the extraction of teeth and enormous bleeding, which results in death." This reminded me of my much lamented son, who died in the prime of life, and I was greatly agitated about the fate of my ward. Said article recommends compressions from above and from the sides. I used a tampon with diluted *Carbolic acid* and succeeded in staunching the bleeding, whereupon the vesicle disappeared. The young man recovered in a short time, but soon afterwards was stricken with the smallpox.

A similar case occurred to me at this time. The patient was a youth 18 years of age. The bleeding which set in after a tooth had been extracted, lasted three weeks and was stopped in the same way. Since then I consider the extraction of teeth a somewhat dangerous operation, especially when force is used. I may here mention yet another case of this kind. One night I was called to a farmer, a very stout man of 34 years, who was under the treatment of a fellow-physician. He showed all the symptoms of the smallpox; some traces of the disease were already visible here and there. He vomited blood, and beneath the albuginea of his eyes there was an effusion of blood. He bled from the

mouth and from the nose, had a very shy look and was prostrated with a violent fever. As objections to pulling of teeth during such an epidemic, I made mention of these kind of hemorrhages because they were unknown to me before, but happened so often and in such a singular way during the last epidemic of smallpox. It may be justifiable to add to these cases the so-called "Blackpox," which differs from them, inasmuch as the pustules appearing at this disease coalesce and contain blood instead of lymph. These cases during the raging of smallpox were considered as a kind of blood-poisoning, and it occurs to me that such hemorrhages add very much to the dangerous character of the disease.

This violent epidemic lasted during the whole winter of the year 1872, which was very rough and ended not before the middle of May of 1873. In the county prison not one of the inmates was taken with the smallpox, although the cells afforded but little comfort to the prisoners who await trial or were committed for punishment, and were over-crowded. In the military barracks there was but one case of smallpox; the patient was immediately transferred to a hospital and recovered there. It seems that the disease spread from the city to the surrounding country. Every village was visited by it not a house was spared and the mortality was everywhere equally great.

In the month of December, 1872, through a communication in the *International Homœopathic Press* I became acquainted with the Homœopathic method of vaccination by administering internally the vaccinum, which almost simultaneously has been discovered and tried by Dr. Landeck of Porto Allegre (Brazil), by Dr. von Kazkowsky and Dr. Kurszniewicz (Poland). None of these physicians had any knowledge of the doings of the other. To the efficacy of this method I desire to add my testimony.

As early as November, 1872, when smallpox played such great havoc and visited my family, so that I learned the danger imminent from this scourge, to which my grandson fell a victim, I wrote to Dr. Schwabe for the vaccinum-preservative, as two of my daughters showed the symptoms of this dreadful disease. The next day I received the vaccinum powders I had ordered. According to the directions each of my sick daughters took one powder during three consecutive days. They got the smallpox, but in a mild form. The course of the disease was normal and there were no scars left. In their infancy they had been vaccinated by me with the very best of virus. My wife and one of my sons, who lived with me, took also the powders after they had been confined to bed for a week, prostrated with a light fever. They were spared by the smallpox, and recovered soon

after they had taken said medicine. I, myself, used the powders as a preventive and had not the least attack from the disease, although I was daily among smallpox patients. The nurse who tended the sick members of my family; and had taken the powders, did not catch the disease, although she had suffered from hæmorrhages. The use of the powders saved also two of my sons and a daughter, who lived in other cities, and a servant girl, who at that time had come to live with us. One of my neighbors, who was an associate judge of the circuit court, contracted smallpox on December 19th. He was prostrated in a terrible manner, and had been given up by his relatives, because he was over sixty years old and his mind was wandering for several days. Although he had not used the vaccinum, he recovered, but slowly. It took two months till he had regained his health. However, his wife and his daughter, who had taken the powders which I had given them, did not get the smallpox, although they nursed the patient day and night, and never left his bedside. The servant who had never been allowed to enter the room where the patient was, took the powders after she had shown all the symptoms of the disease. She took smallpox, but had only a few pustules, so that one could easily count them. At the end of a week she had fully recovered, so that she could do her housework as before. In the same house, soon after, a child was stricken with smallpox and died from it; it had not received the vaccinum. Another child of the same family, and a mechanic who lived with them, were also taken with the disease, but recovered soon after taking the powders. The parents of the children to whom I had given the powders as a preventive were spared by the disease.

From that time on, I made use of the vaccinum as a preventive whenever I was sure that my diagnosis of the symptoms of smallpox was correct, and I administered it as a remedy in cases where the smallpox had already made its appearance. I was also asked to send the vaccinum to some distant places, which were visited by the dreadful disease. Besides this, I was called to five villages where, before all who were taken with the smallpox had died or where the epidemic had just made its appearance. There I administered nothing else but the vaccinum, and had the satisfaction that all my patients recovered with the exception of an infant three weeks old. Through my successful treatment of the smallpox, I almost acquired the reputation of being infallible; my fellow physicians were not wanted there any longer. I was greatly exercised by this fact, and tried hard to prevent my being called outside of the city, because my practice in the coun-

try made me lose much valuable time. The number of cases which I treated successfully with the vaccinum amounted to 66. As for the death of the infant, it must be taken in consideration that the child was nursed by its mother, who was herself sick from the smallpox, and that it was in the same little room with its mother and its father, who likewise was prostrated with the disease. But the fact that of sixty-six smallpox patients but one died, shows without doubt the merits of the method of treatment which all who had been subjected to it. Were one to believe that these cases did not amount to much, he would be greatly mistaken; on the contrary, most of them were very bad, and connected with various dangerous incidents, with violent fever, nervous disorders, wandering of the mind, difficulty in swallowing, or the utter impossibility to take nourishment, with great weakness; the so-called black pox, sleeplessness or dumbness during the sleep, with disfigurement of the face that was sometimes monstrous on account of the great number of sores, etc. There were only few light cases. They were treated by me by administering the vaccinum at the very first appearance of sure symptoms; I did not wait till the disease of the skin, which was to come forth, was discernable. As with this treatment but few pimples showed up, and as they disappeared after the lapse of but a few days, one may have a right to claim this good result was due to the remedy which I used.

What I have said about the use of the Homœopathic vaccinum powders which Dr. Schwabe had sent me, are simple facts to which I testify herewith in writing. I infer from them:

1. That I know of no better or more reliable remedy for the smallpox than the vaccinum 6x.
2. That I prefer the use of it as an internal vaccination through the mucous membranes of the mouth and the tongue, to every other kind of vaccination.
3. That I consider it to be a genuine Homœopathic remedy which is in accordance with the rule: *Similia similibus*.
4. That it is not only a preventive, but also a remedy for the disease when it has already appeared.

This last epidemic of 1872 and 1873 was the worst which I have seen in a period of 43 years. That the customary method of vaccination which has been in use till now, cannot be relied on, has been taught by experience, and cannot be denied. The statistics concerning the smallpox, in my opinion, deserve not much reliance, and are, as it seems to me, like false calculations, because therein quantities which are not identical, are added. The result of this is that the conclusions in regard to

the merits of vaccination, and to the disadvantages which are attributed to non-vaccination, are incorrect. It is claimed that the army cannot do without vaccination because the advantages derived from it are said to be plainly visible. It is difficult to understand this because it is a well known fact that in every country only the healthiest and strongest men are selected for the military service. At the recent Congress at Dresden, the same blunder was made when the question of vaccination came up. It happened there that children and weak persons were put on the same footing with the other people. The monthly returns concerning smallpox, which are issued in Bohemia, and contain a notice which is never altered and which says that of those who were vaccinated 40 per cent., and of those who were not vaccinated, but 8 per cent. recovered—are a fraud. According to the statistics in 1871, in the city of Berlin, the mortality amongst the infants was enormous. Of the 29,530 children who were born there in said year, 12,453 died in the first year. Among 100 persons who died there, were 38 children under one year of age, and the above named statistics tell us that this great mortality among the infants in Berlin does not find its equal on the whole globe. The smallpox epidemic to which 5,068 persons fell victims, took away 994 children under one year of age. One who compiles statistics must be out of his wits when he tries to compare adult persons with children under one year of age, and at a time when a smallpox epidemic is raging, attributes the greater mortality among children who were not vaccinated, to the mere fact that they had not undergone vaccination.—*From The Internationale Presse, Vol. III., Pp. 553.*

WHO ARE THE QUACKS?

In the *Medical News* of May 7th, I find an original address by George M. Gould, M. D., on the "Ætiology, Diagnosis and Treatment of the Prevalent Epidemic of Quackery," in which he scores Homœopathy to the quick, and gives moderate notice to other outsiders. It suggests to me the question: "Who are the quacks?" and I propose to show that they are our *regular* neighbors, of whom George M. Gould, M. D., is a chief.

• The *Medical News* is a representative journal, and is edited by Dr. Gould, and published by the leading medical book house in this country, so that if we find quackery in it, I prove my proposition.

In its advertising pages I find twenty-three proprietary medi-

cines and combinations, not one of which can be used by a man who lives up to "the code of ethics," and not one of which I would prescribe or dispense, though I am on the outside. I do not know how Dr. Gould can stand this amount of *quackery* under his nose, and under his hand, but possibly he employs these proprietary nostrums, as so many of his fellows do. If he does not use the ones he advertises; probably he uses others, so as to make up his score or more.

What shall we say of Antipyrine, Antifebrine, Antikamnia, Sulphonal, *et id omne*—*nostrums* one and all, and most dangerous ones at that? Who furnishes a market for them? Our *regular* quacks. Who patronizes the "Succus Alterans (McDade)," and many more proprietary combinations of similar character and of unknown composition? Our *regular* quacks who pretend to so much virtue when they make chin-music.

Who glorified Koch, took his statements *cum grano salis*, and used his *nostrum* without knowledge, without experiment or experience, to the destruction of many lives? I wot it was our *regular* quacks. Who have gone completely crazy over microbes, micro-organisms, zymes, phytes, bacilli, etc., and are now commencing to eat humble-pie, as they crawfish out of the trouble? I take it they are our *regular* quacks.

I have lived a good many years, and have had a large experience among medical men, and it is—that the *regular* physician takes to quackery in his own school as readily as the people take to patent medicine. The Homœopath is much more ethical, and he wants straight goods, and he must know what they are made of, and how they are made.

I have not mentioned the fact that our *regular* neighbor endures all kinds of sophistications and adulterations in the ordinary medicines he prescribes with hardly a murmur; that notwithstanding the fact that there is hardly a drug store in the United States that would bear an English, German or French legal inspection, he continues to use the drugs, and with them *quacks* the public. Please look at your shortcomings through other people's glasses.—*Dr. John M. Scudder, in Eclectic Medical Journal.*

FERRUM PHOSPORICUM.

A rival to *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Gelsemium*, and *Veratrum viride* (the Eclectic big four). You doubt it? So did I, but Schuessler "told me," and I have found it so. I think, from my experience, its action is more like the *Aconite*, *Veratrum* and

Gelsemium combined than it is like either of the four separately. It seems to me it has given more brilliant results, when given early in the febrile stage, than either or all of the big four, especially when the disease is located in or on the respiratory organs and air-passages. The worst case of pneumonia that I ever saw recover—the pain and rapid respiration producing a veritable agony—was relieved beautifully in a few hours, after the best selected remedies had failed for days to make any change for the better. In this case we had complete hepatization of the left lung, and of the lower lobe of the right lung, with a strong tendency to hepatization of both lungs, a most rapid pulse, small and weak, with a temperature of 103° to 104° . The fever left, and the pulse steadied and became better in a few days. Suppuration ensued, however, for the remedy was not administered early enough, or I have no doubt it would have arrested it before suppuration ensued. The duration of this case was eleven weeks. He was about 28 years old, and of robust constitution. The amount of muco-purulent sputa expectorated was simply enormous. He has made a good recovery, and seems to be in excellent health.

Two cases more recent:

Mr. P., aged 50, a veteran of the late war—a severe case of acute laryngitis, complicated with exudative tonsilitis, voice husky and hoarse, cough irritating and painful, stridulous, nearly croupy, dry; much pain in the larynx and trachea, with much tension across the upper part of the chest; no pain in tonsils though much swollen, dark-red, studded with deep depressions, partly filled with exudative material, more like ulcerations than diphtheria. Never saw so bad a looking throat without pain, but he declared there was not a bit. Pulse, 100; temperature, $102\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. *Ferrum phosphoricum* 3x, large powder, probably 15 grains, dissolved in half a glass of water, a teaspoonful every hour, was given. In twenty-four hours the fever was gone, and much relief was experienced. In two days the tonsils were clean, but looked quite honeycombed, with a loose, painless cough, much less in frequency. In four days from the beginning of the treatment he was nearly well, and had resumed his business.

Mrs. D., fair, "fat and forty;" laryngitis—voice sank to a whisper; cough frequent, rasping, dry and painful; pain down the larynx and trachea; aching of head, back, and limbs; temperature, 100° ; chilly; pulse, 100. Received the same treatment, with much relief, and voice returned in twenty-four hours; was about well in three days.

I repeat to emphasize, I prize this remedy, and have as much faith in it as I do in any of the Eclectic big four, and I have verified it over and over again. Nay, more; I am delighted with it. It is a sedative tonic.—J. Ferris, M.D., College Hill, O., in *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

A PECULIAR BUT STRIKINGLY EFFECTIVE MODE OF ADMINISTERING MERCURIUS.

By the late Dr. J. J. Hirsch.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

It was during the early days of my practice in Prague, which had begun to increase at a good rate, for several happy cures had made known my name, that I was called to the house of a prominent manufacturer, whose nine-year-old daughter was down with a malignant attack of scarlatina. I was to meet in consultation two of the oldest Homœopathic physicians of the city, Schaller and Boger, who had charge of the case. A high-grade inflammation of the brain had complicated the case and greatly alarmed the parents. I found a black-haired girl, of a weakly constitution, lying in bed unconscious, with sharply defined redness of the cheeks, pulse 120, with hot skin. I was informed that the child, six days before, was suddenly attacked with a violent scarlet fever, without any premonitory symptoms; that a persistent fever set in on the first day, but on the second the intense redness of the cheeks manifested itself; that she grew, however, very pale several times on the third day, and at that time the inflammatory irritation of the brain set in, which steadily increased from day to day. There was no complaint of sore throat. During the short time it took to relate this, patient twice emitted a sharp, shrill, penetrating scream, while boring her head into the pillows. From time to time she moved her jaw as if masticating; she also gnashed her teeth. The lips were brownish and dry; there was not much thirst; water was not accepted hastily; she showed repugnance to soup, but milk seemed to be relished. An examination of the skin showed some reddened patches here and there, especially along the back. My question, whether *Belladonna* and *Mercurius* had been administered, was answered affirmatively and somewhat sneeringly, I being the much younger physician. And yet, I maintained, I would like to see *Mercurius* again exhibited, but in a peculiar form, which did me good service in several similar cases. And then I informed the two colleagues that I

had given, with good success, some water in which for half an hour *Quicksilver* had been boiled, and that I had a great desire to use the preparation in this case, despite the fact that many physicians, on account of the insolubility of *Quicksilver* in water, declared the preparation to be absolutely inert. My proposal was sanctioned, and I volunteered to make the preparation, which could be called for within an hour. And so it came to pass that the patient received during the night, every two hours, two teaspoonfuls of the preparation.

With great curiosity I awaited the hour at which I was to meet my two colleagues next day. I was punctual, but they were there before me; and they as well as the family admitted that there was a decided change for the better. The shrill, sharp cries had ceased since several hours; boring the head into the pillows ceased; the cheeks were not so highly colored, and the pulse had receded to 95. The undoubted favorable change that had taken place induced a continuation of the remedy. Diet was restricted to milk, thin boullion, and water. The constipation of five days was not considered. Temperature of the skin was still high, and the eruption was still visible here and there.

Contrary to our expectation, there was no aggravation towards evening, and in the morning the whole condition was strikingly changed for the better. The child lay at times with eyes open, and there were indications of recurring consciousness; gnashing of teeth and movement of jaws had ceased; during the night she often slept tranquilly, and wanted to see her mother several times, after which she seemed content. The liquid food was partaken of with evident relish; she motioned to pass urine, the fever ceased, temperature of the skin was normal, and forehead and knees inclined to perspire; the occasional red spots were gone, and the time had come when I relinquished the patient to my two colleagues, who informed me a week after that the patient was convalescent.

In view of the fact that chemistry declares *Quicksilver* to be insoluble in water, and also that the most accurate scales failed to denote even the minutest loss through the cooking, it is evident that only atoms of *Oxide of Mercury* can have been dissolved in the boiling water, and that it was truly a Homœopathic dose which exerted such wonderful healing properties.

But now I must tell you in what way I came to the knowledge of this preparation:

A very old and sickly Allopathic physician whose place I had taken in 1831 as physician to one of the smaller reigning families, requesting me one day to visit his grandson, æt. six years. I

found undoubted indications of great irritation of the brain, with which I acquainted the much-concerned grandfather, requesting him at the same time to assist me with his ripe experience. After a short contemplation he maintained that surely worms were at the bottom of it, and in pursuance of this he gave me a long quill stoppered with a cork and containing *Quicksilver*, and asked me to direct his daughter to cook it with one pint of water for half an hour, and to give of the cooked liquid one table-spoonful every hour. I complied with his direction, although I very much doubted the existence of worms. However, I was forced to admit that within 24 hours of giving that remedy there was an astonishingly favorable change in the boy's condition, and the amelioration steadily progressed, while the remedy was given at longer intervals, so that in less than a week the boy was convalescent.

About two years after, while already practicing in Prague, I was called to a boy who was down for two days already with a fever. The attack began with a furious headache, which at once forced him to retain a horizontal position, as the least movement caused nausea, and once even vomiting.

The examination of the eight-years-old rather robust boy disclosed the following: At first glance it was seen that patient had violent congestions of the head; the cheeks and outward ear were of an intense red, forehead hot and dry, carotid arteries beat strongly, and the comatose patient often reached to the head as if to brush aside the pain. At times, the parents stated, he commenced to moan, chiefly at night. Pulse was not much accelerated and temperature of the skin not high. The abdomen was soft and collapsed, breathing frequent and short; in short there existed, without doubt, an inflammatory condition of the brain. I prescribed *Belladonna* 6 in watery solution, a table-spoonful every two hours, diet to be water and milk. At my evening's visit I brought along the decoction of *Mercury* to be used in case of aggravation of the condition. As however, the condition of patient was unchanged, and no symptoms pointing to an aggravation supervened, I decided to continue *Belladonna*, and directed that only in case of a decided aggravation during the night should the other medicine be given hourly, two tea-spoonfuls at a time. In the morning I was informed that towards 10 o'clock frequent shrill, sharp cries and boring of the head into the pillows seemed to indicate a worse condition, and that on changing the medicine an amelioration seemed to set in, that the cries were less frequent and had not such a terribly penetrating tone; the head also lay much quieter. On close ob-

ervation I could see with tolerable certainty that a slight amelioration was manifest. The pulse was fuller, beating 90, during my visit, which lasted 15 to 20 minutes; patient was quiet, the congestion to the head was visibly lessened, the cheeks and ears were not so highly colored, and the beating of the carotids less pronounced; breathing was more regular, not so short, and it seemed as if patient slept instead of lying in stupor. So the day passed, and at my evening's visit the condition was not materially changed, except in so much that it was easier to induce him to partake of liquid nourishment. Next morning the father greeted me with the news that a truly striking change for the better was manifest. And indeed it was so. The head was actually bathed in perspiration, the rest of the body perspiring a little. The redness of the face had abated, carotids were normal, the boy was conscious and frequently demanded a drink. The lips were yet dry, and the tongue had a yellowish dull coating. Urine was yellowish and somewhat turbid. As a matter of course the medicine was now given at longer intervals; and from next day, on which great progress was made in every direction, no medicine was given and the boy thoroughly enjoyed light food. During convalescence retarded stool with tympanitis necessitated a dose of *Bryonia*, and 12 days after the commencement of the attack the boy was out of bed and well.—*Pop. Hom. Zeig.*, Vol. X., No. 11.

ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION AND THERAPEUTIC USES OF *HYPERICUM PERFORATUM*.

By Alfred C. Pope, M. D., Late Lecturer on Materia Medica at the London Homœopathic Hospital.

The *Hypericum perforatum*, or St. John's Wort, is a plant about a foot or a foot and a half high, belonging to the natural order of *Hypericaceæ*. It is common enough in hedges, woods, and thickets. It flowers during the summer, and is collected when in flower and seed. From the entire fresh plant a tincture is made in the usual way.

The St. John's Wort is an article of Materia Medica of very ancient date, and is frequently mentioned in old herbal books. It had, however, been completely lost sight of until some experiments were made with it by Dr. George Muller and recorded by him in the fifth volume of a German Homœopathic journal, *The Hygæa*, many years ago, and by Dr. Stokes, of Liverpool, in the

Homœopathic Times for 1853. These, with a few experiments by Dr. Schneling, in the 79th volume of the *Allgemeine Hom. Zeitung*, constitute the sources of our knowledge of the pure effects of *Hypericum*. The records of these researches are fully detailed in *The Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*.

These experiments seem to deserve more careful study than the clinical records of medical journals lead one to suppose that they have hitherto received. The symptoms, in each prover, bear a strong resemblance to one another; and so our confidence in their being the genuine effects of the drug is strengthened.

One and all point to the induction by *Hypericum* of a state of general hyperæsthesia, followed by an hysterical condition.

Under the influence of *Hypericum* the head feels confused and excited; a throbbing, hammer-like pain and pressure over the crown of the head, with tearing and stitches in the temples; one curious symptom mentioned is a feeling as though there were "something alive" in the brain.

By each prover pains in the nape of the neck and a sense of pressure or burning over the sacrum are mentioned.

It is chiefly in the extremities and in the pectoral muscles that we meet with that development of hyperæsthesia which is so characteristic of the drug. Thus we have: Darting pains in the shoulders, burning in the pectoral muscles, cramp, tearing and tension in the arms, pressure along the ulnar side of the forearm, jerking in the tendons of the wrist, tension in the legs, cramp in the calves and feet, cold feet, "furry" feet, tingling in the legs and feet, drawing pains in the lines of the nerves of the legs, with coldness and numbness.

With all this is associated a miserable, dejected, melancholy feeling, and a tendency to weep; the memory becomes defective, and there is an incapacity for any employment; while, in one instance, there was a craving for wine—that frequent outcome of neurasthenia.

One prover, an unmarried woman, 23 years of age, of phlegmatic temperament and healthy, had the following singular kind of attack during the early morning of the third day of her proving:

"She spoke in her sleep all sorts of incoherent stuff, looked distraught, stared at her brother; head hot, carotids beating violently; the face very red and swollen, the eyes fixed, and the pupils dilated; pulse very quick; hair moist, the rest of the body being dry and burning hot; great anxiety. All at once left off talking and sang, and soon after wept and screamed frightfully, and gasped for breath. On giving her two magnetic passes she

at once came to her senses, and said that when a hand was laid upon her head she felt a pleasing, calming sensation. The whole attack lasted about an hour, and was followed by violent headache, formication in the hands and feet; they felt furry; extreme thirst and white furred tongue."

This resembles an attack of hysteria as much as it does anything, and, occurring in a woman of phlegmatic temperament, the excitement which characterised it renders it all the more striking.

Sleep during a proving was nearly uniformly restless and full of dreams of an exciting and horrible character.

Digestion is more or less disturbed, the tongue furred, the appetite diminished, the epigastric and umbilical regions disturbed with flatulence, and the stools alternately costive and relaxed.

An urticarious eruption was noticed on the hands in two or three instances.

As the result of six days' dosing with the tincture, one prover during the ensuing fortnight felt "great exhaustion, with weakness of the head and memory." A second, after a proving going over eleven days, "for about three weeks felt weak; had leucorrhœa for several days; her hair fell out much; there was marked weakness of memory; she was easily startled; inclined to sit still, and very sensitive to cold." Of a third, who took the medicine for ten days, it is said, "during the next ten weeks she complained that her hair was falling out; the menses, previously regular, were fourteen days too late; the weak feeling in the head and lassitude went off gradually."

That there are cases of hysterical excitement presenting features similar to those marking the results of overdosing with *Hypericum*, is within the experience of every practitioner of medicine. To such, this medicine is clearly Homœopathic, and though I have never so used it myself, or heard of others doing so, I feel little doubt that when put to the test it will be found of service.

The excessive irritation and hyper-sensitiveness of the nerve tracts in different parts of the body, and the general nervous depression which marks the provings of *Hypericum*, have led to the generalization that it is indicated as a remedy in disorders which are the *sequelæ* of injury to one of the nerve centres. Thus, Dr. Ludlam based his prescription of *Hypericum* in two cases, one of which nosologically ranked as asthma, and the other as spinal irritation, on the idea that "*Hypericum* is to injuries of the nervous what *Arnica* is to those of the muscular

system." These cases were published in the *Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chicago*.* One was that of a woman, 45 years of age, who had suffered for ten years from repeated and violent attacks of spasmodic asthma. These attacks were always coincident with the approach of stormy weather. The severity and duration of the paroxysms being inversely to the duration and severity of the storm. After trying various medicines in vain, Dr. Ludlam found, on again going into the history of the case, that 30 years previously she had fallen down the cellar steps and injured her spine. The injury was not followed by any perceptible tenderness on pressure or other alteration. But, the injury having been inflicted at a part corresponding to the first dorsal vertebra, he thought it possible that some irritation had been started there, which had culminated in her asthmatic attacks. He gave her accordingly *Hypericum 2x*, and she recovered entirely, having, at the time the case was reported, passed many months without an attack.

In another case, a child, six years of age, had, when three years old, fallen down stairs. This had left a decided sensitiveness to pressure upon the spinous processes of the two inferior cervical and the superior dorsal vertebræ. Since the fall she had been in poor health, suffering from a variety of symptoms every three or four weeks; an attack generally commenced with a chill, which was followed by more or less continued fever, restlessness, hyper-sensitiveness of the skin of the neck and of the superior extremities, a great dread of motion, refusal to walk, and screaming outright when any one proposed to lift her from one place to another. Her face was pale and anxious, generally expressive of pain and uneasiness.

Taking his cue from the spinal injury, Dr. Ludlam placed a pad of carded wool over the side of it, and gave her *Hypericum 2x*. The paroxysm existing at the time was much shorter than usual, and no repetition occurred. The medicine was, however, continued daily for some time. A year afterwards she was perfectly well.

Another interesting and instructive case, the symptoms in which were traceable to spinal irritation, originating in a fall, or probably, repeated falls, in which *Hypericum* was curative, is recorded by Dr. Burnett in *The Monthly Homœopathic Review* (January, 1879). The patient was a boy of eleven, who was in the habit of expending his energy in climbing trees, walls, and performing other *quasi* gymnastic feats, which frequently resulted in injuries. Acute irritation in the spine, which first displayed

**Brit. Journ. Hom.*, Vol. XVII, p, 523.

itself in excessive tenderness when rubbed with a towel after his bath, was the consequence. Then followed neuralgic headache and earache, both coming on in paroxysms and of great intensity. After this had been going on for two months, he would occasionally lose the power of speech for two or three days, though perfectly intelligent and able to communicate in writing. Then he became nearly well for three months, with the exception of the spinal irritation, which persisted. Again, after rolling on the grass, neuralgia recurred in paroxysms, during which he burrowed with his head in a soft armchair and screamed and sobbed, though unable to speak. He had such an attack when Dr. Burnett first saw him. He ordered him a drop of the first dilution of *Arnica* every three hours. The attack continued during the whole of that day. It left suddenly during the forenoon of the day following, but he was unable to speak until the evening. From this date the neuralgia never returned.

About a month afterwards he became suddenly paralyzed—the paralysis being purely motor—in both lower extremities. *Gelsemium* and *Arnica* were given each for a week without result, and then *Hypericum*. In three days he could move a little; in ten he walked round the room, and being then permitted to go out in a perambulator, his brother took him a mile from home and then between them they contrived to smash the vehicle, and the patient walked home carrying the remains of it, as so many trophies of his restored power! He remained perfectly well for six months, when there was some return of the spinal irritation, probably from the same kind of cause as at the first, and this was rapidly checked by a return to the *Hypericum*, while four months afterwards Dr. Burnett found that the spine would bear any amount of pressure.

These are illustrations of one kind of cases in which *Hypericum* is useful, viz., the direct consequences of spinal irritation originating in injury to the spinal cord.

A second is one of laceration of muscular tissue with engorgement of the capillaries, attended with more or less discharge of bloody matter. In such injuries, which are most commonly met with in gunshot wounds, Dr. Franklin, one of the surgeons of the Northern army of the United States during the civil war that prevailed some 30 years ago, found it of the greatest value. He says that it stands in the same relation to laceration that *Arnica* does to contusion of tissue. The late Dr. T. L. Brown, of Birmingham, states that, acting on a hint given to him by the late Dr. Lippe, of Philadelphia, he had prescribed *Hypericum* with the best results for the relief of pain resulting from injury to

parts rich in nerves, especially in the fingers and toes and the matrix of nails.

Dr. Franklin further describes it as being "of great value in the treatment of open, painful wounds, attended with general prostration from loss of blood, with a feeling of weakness and trembling in all the limbs, languor on rising, fainting from physical effort, thirst, and heaviness of the head; the local congestions and in capillary erethism, accompanied or not with hæmorrhage, and great nervous depression following wounds." He adds, "I have found it an exceedingly valuable agent."

Thirdly, Dr. Hughes, in his supplement to the last edition of his *Pharmacodynamics*, writes: "Dr. Gilchrist, from an experience of sixty-four operations, major and minor, asserts positively that its use internally and locally (1 to 20) precludes any after suffering; and" he adds, "Dr. Helmuth tells me that it quite supersedes the use of *Morphia* after operations in his hands."

While there is nothing directly in the provings that have been made with *Hypericum* to suggest it as being of service as a vulnerary, the experiments do show a degree of cerebro-spinal exhaustion resembling in many particulars that which obtains during shock after injuries, while the restlessness, fear and anxiety marking the endurance of severe pain from injuries are also characteristic of the effects of *Hypericum*.

The experience then of Dr. Franklin, Dr. Gilchrist and Dr. Helmuth, which has been very extensive, may be well utilized by us, albeit its scientific basis is not so extensive or satisfactory as we could desire.

Two or three drop doses of the second dilution has been the dose in which it has usually been prescribed.—*Monthly Homœopathic Review*.

SAW PALMETTO IN PROSTATIC ENLARGEMENT.

For some years I have been studying the clinical value of *Saw Palmetto* in genito-urinary disorders; and as a hint to those unfamiliar with its properties I may relate briefly the effects produced in a single case, as it will serve to put the student in the way of learning some of the virtues of this comparatively new remedy.

Mr. B. is now 65 years of age or over, and with the exception of a badly damaged left lung, a tendency to the formation of renal calculi, with prostatic enlargement, he enjoys fairly good

health. At the age of 30 he had frequent hæmorrhage and spat blood freely, and was pronounced consumptive by several physicians, now deceased. Several years ago—ten or more—he suffered from vesicle calculi, and showed me several fragments which had passed *per vias naturales*. Last winter he had a severe attack of influenza, made the more critical owing to organic cardiac disease, but recovered fully, and is now enjoying excellent health for one so afflicted.

About two years ago I prescribed *tincture of Saw Palmetto*, five drops twice a day, for the relief of symptoms pointing to acute prostatic enlargement, and in the course of a few weeks he said the difficulty had disappeared, and further, that the use of the medicine had greatly strengthened the sexual functions. After his recovery from the influenza he again complained of pain in the region of the prostate and inability to pass water; and on examination marked enlargement was discovered, while the sexual function was almost entirely abolished.

Treatment as above, with the addition of small doses of *Strychnine arseniate*, not only relieved the prostatic trouble, but also had the happy effect of restoring sexual capacity.—*Dr. John Aulde in Notes on New Remedies.*

I HAVE found this remedy, *Kali phosphoricum*, very useful for the nervousness growing out of excessive sexual excitement, whether *indulged* or *suppressed*, and have cured cases of impotency from this cause, and nocturnal or other discharges of semen with these nervous indications. In many cases I have found aching in the sacrum, sleeplessness, pain in back of neck and head, general irritability, *great despondency*, frequent desire to urinate, large quantities of urine being voided during the day or night, and especially early in the morning, with a deposit of phosphates in the urine. The irritability in these cases has always been quickly relieved.—*Dr. J. C. Nottingham, Medical Advance.*

MRS. C. says when she has a severe pain in back of neck and head, and so nervous she could not allow any one to talk to her, could not lie still nor sleep, one powder of *Kali phosphoricum* would relieve her in a few minutes, and she would sleep as if she had taken morphia, and would feel sleepy for the entire day and night following the dose. Dr. J. C. Nottingham, who pre-

scribed the *Kali phosphoricum*, believes the symptoms due to sexual excesses.—*Medical Advance*.

MALE, æt. seventy-two; married; a physician. Diabetes mellitus for about four years. From 600 to 1,000 grains of sugar a day; emaciation, weakness, thirst, itching. Had been taking for several days a five-grain powder of *Syzygium* iv. trit. four times a day. Out on his rounds, after disregarding a slight intimation to stool (twenty minutes previous), had with sudden urgency a large involuntary stool, painless, brown, semi-fluid, almost inodorous, followed by sense of relief. In three-quarters of an hour another stool, not quite so urgent and less fluid. The same experience ensued two or three weeks later on taking the drug in the same way. No relapse, during six or eight months, although have occasionally taken a three-grain dose at intervals of twenty-four or forty-eight hours.—*Dr. R. C. Moffat, Brooklyn, in N. Amer. Jour. of Hom.*

I HAVE charge of the medical and surgical department of the Wisconsin State Industrial School for boys. I have a great many cases of enuresis to treat. *Mullein oil*, the 1x dilution, in five-drop doses, has yielded surprising results, relieving cases of several years' standing.—*Malcolm G. Violet, M. D., Waukesha, Wis., in Medical Current*.

DR. MITCHELL (*La Semaine Med.*, No. 51, 1891) has used large doses of *Olive oil* with success in the treatment of eight cases of intestinal obstruction. Seventy grammes ($2\frac{1}{2}\text{ } \bar{3}$) of oil are taken every two hours, or even more frequently. One patient took 500 grammes ($16\text{ } \bar{3}$) during one night, another a litre (a quart) in a few hours. An improvement took place in from three to twenty-four hours.

FROM Dr. George Royal, Des Moines, Iowa: In the fall of 1883, a fellow practitioner came into my office and told me he had suffered with soreness of the heel for over three months. The soreness seemed to be in the bone; was worse while sitting or standing. He did not notice it much while walking. He had tried *Rhus tox*, *Kali b.* and *Phos. acid.* We took down Allen's "Symptom Register," looked the symptom up. I gave him *Cyclamen* 30th. He was well in a week. About three weeks ago a man came to me with the same symptoms. The only aggravation was while standing. The same remedy cured in three days.

These are the only times I have ever used the remedy.—*North Am. Journal of Homœopathy.*

“It is said that stammerers rarely if ever show any impediment to speech when speaking in whispers. On this fact a new method of treatment has been advocated by Dr. Coen, which is as follows: In the first ten days speaking is prohibited. This will allow rest to the voice, and constitutes the preliminary state of treatment. During the next ten days speaking is permissible in the whispering voice, and in the course of the next fifteen days the ordinary conversational tone may be gradually employed.”—*Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette.*

THE medical properties of *Gelsemium* first became known through the accidental administration of its root. The story runs thus: A Mississippi planter, while suffering from bilious fever, sent his slave into the garden to procure a certain root. The attendant returned with what he supposed his master had sent him for. An infusion was prepared and administered to the sick man. Shortly after taking it he suffered a complete loss of muscular power, being unable to move a limb, or raise his eyelids. Though unable to see, the man could hear and was perfectly conscious of everything that was going on about him. His friends, alarmed, thought surely the man must die. Finally he rallied and after some hours gradually passed from under the influence of the drug; and, what was more surprising, the man was free from fever. It was evident that the servant had made a mistake. The master then ascertained what root had been collected, and afterward used it on his plantation and among his neighbors as a remedy for bilious fever. The plant proved to be our *Gelsemium*. An “enterprising” physician, hearing of its action, incorporated with it the essence of wintergreen and put the nostrum on the market under the name of the “Electrical Febrifuge.”—*Dr. H. W. Felter, M. D., in the Medical Gleaner.*

A WRITER in the *Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases* offers the following plan of removing tattoo marks: The part is freely painted with a strong tannin solution, and then immediately pricking the skin with a bunch of needles, in order that the tannin may penetrate deeply. The operated surface is then rubbed vigorously with *Nitrate of silver*. The pricked points in course of a few moments become black, and the surface is then wiped off. Varying degrees of inflammation ensue, with more or less pain on motion. In about two weeks

the eschar becomes spontaneously detached, beneath which is seen a red cicatrix. In due time the redness disappears.

DR. ALEXANDER CROUCHER reports that W. S., aged seventeen, was unable to follow his occupation as stonemason because of certain involuntary movements of his right arm, which had existed for three weeks. There was no complaint of numbness, tingling or pain in the arm, sensibility was unimpaired, and no portion of the cranium was tender to pressure. The right arm, from the elbow downwards, was in a condition of clonic spasm, preventing the patient from feeding himself or using the arm in any way. He was unable to extend the forearm, and co-ordination of movement was lost. If the patient wished to move the right arm he had to help with the left. The clonic spasms were worse during excitement, or in the presence of strangers, better when absolutely at rest, and entirely absent during sleep. *Gelsemium*, every three hours, cured in eight days.—*Monthly Homœopathic Review*.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Success With Homœopathic Remedies.

I have kept chickens, off and on, for the last sixty years, as I happened to live in town or country, but last summer I had quite a new experience. When the chickens were let out in the morning, I saw a hen dragging the hind part of her body on the ground. I thought her back must be hurt, so I took her up, put a few pellets of *Rhus tox.* in her mouth, put her in a coop, and fed her there. The next day, I put *Rhus tox.* in her drinking water, and on the fourth day let her out, all right. At evening her back drooped slightly, but she went to her roost, and showed no signs of drooping in the morning. A few days after, at the morning feed, another hen was crouched close to the ground, took no notice of the feed, and seemed to have no disposition to move. Thinking the case was the same as the former one, only worse, she was given *Rhus tox.* and set down on the kitchen floor. She soon began to look around, and shortly stood straight up, showing there was nothing the matter with her back. When she began to walk she went in circles, for which she was given *Belladonna*, and shortly after, she had a copious discharge of green water, and in the course of an hour, two more discharges

of a more healthy consistence. The circles became larger, and before sun down she could walk straight and was let out. My next experience was with a duck, about four months old. The White Leghorn rooster had an antipathy to the ducks, and one evening at feeding, gave the duck a pat on the head, I thought, and over went the duck on her back, kicking as if in the last agonies. I brought her into the house, gave her some pellets of *Arnica*, and held in my lap for a considerable time, during which she made several attempts to turn on to her back. Finding that her feet, and her bill were hotter than when I took her up, *Aconite* was given, she was fixed as comfortably as might be, and left for the night. On coming down in the morning I found her lying on her right side, apparently not much better. Those who saw her said her back was broken, but from the way she moved her head and tail, I thought that could not be the case, but as she could not stand up, I administered *Rhus tox*. She would raise partially on her right leg for a very short time, and at length stood on both, but when she attempted to walk, she went backwards and fell over. *Belladonna* completed the cure, but it took nearly a week. I would not take the same trouble again for a common duck, but as I had begun, for the honor of Homœopathy I had to keep on. I have no book for poultry ailments, but treat the fowls as I do human beings, and I always use high potencies.—*Mrs. M. L. Paschall, in Poultry Keeper.*

Diarrhœa of Pet Birds.

It will interest you to learn that I at last succeeded after many failures in curing a gray parrot of the almost always fatal diarrhœa. The bird had already the appearance of a hopeless case, ruffled feathers, constant sleeping, tucking his head under the wing, the peculiar shuddering during sleep; he even fell twice from his perch, and the last time stayed on the floor of his cage. The evacuations were partly black, or of a grayish-yellow color, and always watery. As I had already seen many birds succumb to the disease, I judged from his appearance, that he would not live through the night. This time I gave *Ipecac.* 6, and *Arsenic* 12, a dose of each in 5 spoonfuls of water. I removed his drinking and feeding cups from the cage, and offered him the remedies in alternation once every hour. As birds under the circumstances are always thirsty, he gladly took the proffered water. After six hours he re-mounted his perch, shook himself as if

awakened from sleep, ate some hemp and acted as if he was all right again. Next day he seemed as active as the rest of my parrots, and stayed well.—*In Pop. Zeitsch. fuer Hom. Vol. XI., No. 1.*

Diarrhœa of Pigs.

I was called to the fine farm of H. because ten two-days-old pigs of a selected strain had violent diarrhœa and refused to suck. An examination showed that a fluid stool, yellow and whitish flakes mixed with mucus flowed down their hind quarters; the smell was neither sour nor offensive. The little animals were very quiet, looked dejected, their little tails hanging down straight. The old sow seemed to be all right, and I could not detect anything wrong in her feed. I decided on administering *Rheum*, of which each pig received 2 drops on a white wafer. Next day the diarrhœa was gone, and the little fellows ran around with curled tails and emptied the old one's bulging teats. Before the introduction of Homœopathy into this establishment one-half of their young pigs died of diarrhœa.—*Dr. V. Semmern in Pop. Hom. Zeitg., Vol. XII., No. 10.*

BOOK NOTICES.

The following letter from the Superintendent of the medical department of the great Newberry Library, of Chicago, to Dr. Bradford, gives a fair idea of the estimation in which the Doctor's *Bibliography* is held by true book men and scholars.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY,
CHICAGO, August 10, 1892.

Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Dear Sir: I take the liberty of addressing a note to you on the excellence of your Homœopathic *Bibliography*, a copy of which we have lately bought for this department. I regard it as a valuable acquisition, and only a librarian knows how valuable it will be for reference. The section on periodicals appeals directly to me at this time, for we have many sets to fill up, but with this, and the Index catalogue, we are well equipped for work. I only wish the A. M. A. instead of spending time use-

lessly would imitate the A. I. H. whose excellent transactions, with reports on literature, education, etc., are a standing reproach to the listlessness and puerility of the A. M. A. We have now registered to date 8,706 medical books in this department and are receiving 383 periodicals, transactions, etc. This department is but two years old, but already has more books than many other libraries two score years old. I include all branches of medicine and have a number of your periodicals on file and some books, and hope to have more. We have lately bought the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*. * * *

Yours truly,

G. E. WIRE, M. D.

Superintendent Medical Department.

King's Eclectic Obstetrics. Re-written, Revised, and Enlarged, by Robert C. Wintermute, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. 9th edition. Sheep. 750 pages, \$6.50. Ohio Valley Co., Cincinnati, O.

Dr. King's work had not been altered for fourteen years, and had become rather behind the times; the author was too advanced in years to undertake the task, so it fell on Dr. Wintermute, and he has done his work well, producing a book that, to his school, will doubtless be the standard for years to come. The first edition appeared in 1855, published by Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., of Cincinnati; it was revised in 1866 and again in 1875, previous to the present revision. Practitioners of both the Homœopathic and regular folds, who believe in keeping an eye on what their neighbors are doing, will not miss it if they buy this book. In obstetrics it is Eclecticism at its best and latest. Some of the therapeutics seem to be quite Homœopathic—which, as a matter of course, adds so much to the value of the book. In other respects it is clear, well written and contains many valuable features.

A New Pronouncing Dictionary of Medicine. Being a voluminous and exhaustive Handbook of Medical and Scientific Terminology, Phonetic Pronunciation, Accentuation, Etymology, etc. By John M. Keating, M.D., LL.D., and Henry Hamilton, with collaboration of J. C. Da Costa, M.D., and F. A. Packard, M.D., Philadelphia. 818 pages. 8vo. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1892. Cloth, \$5.00 net; sheep, \$6.00 net.

This fine work is dedicated to the memory of Henry Hamilton "who devoted his hours of rest and recreation to its elaboration." It is an attempt to secure uniformity in the pronuncia-

tion of medical words. Medical terminology is chiefly derived from the Greek language, but is badly mixed as regards pronunciation, and the aim of the men who labored on this book has been to set up a standard that, perhaps, in time will come into general use. Certainly this is a worthy work. Whether they have succeeded is a question for time to determine, for language has a pig-headed way of going its own gait regardless of the dictum of scholars.

The authors give us "Bronchi'tis, (brank-i-tis)" and "Peri-toni'tis," and "Vagi'na;" with the long *i*. "Bougie', boo-zhe," "Ca'ries, ka-re-ees," "Gynecol'ogy, (jin-e-kol-o-je)," "Hel-leb'orus," "Hiatus," "Ju'gular (joo-gyu-lar)," are specimens of the way the pronunciation is given. The definitions are much shorter than those given by Dunglison. The word Allo-path is defined, one who does "not practice medicine according to any dogma or fixed rule." Homœopathy is "Samuel Hahnemann's system of medicine based on the presumption that such agents cure disease as in a condition of health produce symptoms similar to those of the disease under treatment."

Our Eclectic friends are defined being of those "relying on vegetable remedies, or one following a mixed system of therapeutics, 'selecting' what he prefers from the various schools of medicine. Commonly used in the sense of a 'quack.'" This is quite at variance with Dunglison, who among other things, says that "every judicious physician must be an eclectic," and who also classes our United States "eclectics" as "botanical physicians," and lets it go at that. "Hypnotism was formerly known as Mesmerism, Braidism, etc., after those who practiced it as a therapeutic measure."

The work concludes with an eighty-two page appendix, containing many valuable tables, etc. The type used in the body of the work, both Roman and Greek, is larger than that commonly employed in dictionaries, and is very pleasant to the eye, while the marking of the words for pronunciation will make the book welcome to the many who are weak in this direction.

Essentials of Diagnosis. Arranged in the form of Questions and Answers. Prepared especially for Students of Medicine. By Solomon Solis-Cohen, M. D., and Augustus A. Eshner, M. D. With fifty-five illustrations. 382 pages, cloth. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1892. \$1.50 net.

This book is No. 17 of the Question Compend series, and is a valuable addition. It contains, estimating from the table of contents, the diagnostic points of about three hundred and

twenty-five diseases or forms of disease. The whole book is terse, compact and to the point.

Among the new things is a Repertory Checking List for the Bœnninghausen *Therapeutic Pocketbook*, which will be a great convenience for all who believe in covering the totality of the symptoms. On one sheet of paper are collected all the remedies to be found in Bœnninghausen, with ample room after each for checking the number of times it answers to a given case, by which means the repertory remedy may be easily found, and with but little labor. These sheets are in pads of twenty-five, and will be a great convenience to the careful prescriber.

IN PRESS.

Dr. A. B. Norton's fine work on the eye, *Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics*, is nearly completed. When it is out the Homœopathic student and practitioner will no longer have to go to the old school for text-books on the eye. It will comprise nearly or quite 600 pages, amply illustrated with cuts, and containing two colored lithograph plates, each with six representations of the eye in the various diseases. There will also be an elegant picture of the late G. R. Norton as frontispiece. The profession may confidently rely on this book as being the best ever issued from the Homœopathic press—complete in all departments and up to date.

McMichael's *Compendium of Materia Medica* is a very unique work; and one involving much labor, thereby saving the practitioner who uses it a corresponding amount of work in hunting for the indicated remedy. It has already been described in the RECORDER, but we may here briefly mention that the plan is to take a given region of the human body, as for instance, the digestive organs, and treat of the *symptoms* radiating from them or connected with them in disease. If the practitioner has a case of disease of the digestive organs to treat, he will find in McMichael's *Compendium*, treating of that region, as complete and satisfactory a guide to the Homœopathic treatment of the same, as he may ever hope to obtain. It is hoped the book will be ready for delivery during the coming fall.

The manuscript for the third edition of that famous work *The Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler*, by Drs. Boericke & Dewey, has been put in the printers' hands, and will be pushed through as fast as possible. The third edition will be considerably larger than the second edition, and will contain all the new

matter to be found in the recently issued eighteenth German edition of Schüssler's *Abge-Kürzte Therapie*, under his own editorship, together with all the later matter connected with these famous remedies that has been discovered in this country. No one should be without this work, and apparently no one intends to be without it, if the rapidity with which each succeeding edition is exhausted, may be taken as a criterion.

Dr. Verdi's *Popular Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease* will appear some time during the coming winter. It bids fair to be a very popular and useful work, decidedly original in its presentation of the subjects of which it treats. The literary style of the book is exceptionally good, making it very interesting reading. It is a work that medical students can study with profit.

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL have in press a small work, intended for the public, on the Homœopathic treatment of cholera.

SINCE January 1st of the current year I have been experimenting with this drug, and I am satisfied it is one of, if not *the* most valuable remedy in our entire Materia Medica for a certain class of ailments. In prostatic troubles, enlargements, inflammations, etc., I have never found its equal, while in cystitis it acts like a charm. It acts specifically upon the entire reproductive system. I know it enlarges the mammary glands, for I have proven it repeatedly. In catarrhal trouble it satisfies me entirely. I had been subject to a bronchial trouble for over seven years, which no medication had relieved. The *Palmetto* eradicated the trouble in four months. One patient (a lady) had been unable to rise in the morning for two years without a cup of coffee and something to eat. The *Palmetto* cured her in one week. In nervous debility arising from uterine trouble I have never found its equal. In the case of a man who had been unable to perform the sexual act for one year, he reported himself completely restored in thirty days. In the case of a lady to whom I gave it for nervous debility she reported that her sexual passions made her almost furious from its use. I discontinued using it. In the case of a man seventy-six years old, who had been compelled to draw his urine for three years from enlarged prostate, I completely cured him in four months. A man who had passed blood upon urinating for six months was completely cured in two weeks. In cases of incontinence of urine it does the work satisfactorily.—*Dr. J. M. Showerman, of Rome, N. Y., in Eclectic Medical Journal.*

Homœopathic Recorder.

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BEGINNING with January 15, 1893, the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER will be published monthly instead of bi-monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the subscription rates, which will remain, as in the past, at one dollar a year. The size of the journal will also remain the same, *i. e.*, 48 pages. All new subscriptions received during the remainder of this year will be dated as paid to January, 1894, and the subscriber will receive the November number of the current volume free. All who may receive a sample copy of this number are respectfully invited to send in their subscriptions for volume eight, 1893.

OCCASIONAL inquiries have come in for "binders" for the RECORDER. We will now be able to fill these. The binder in question has the name of the journal stamped in gold on the side and back. It is made to hold twelve numbers and so arranged that any one of these may be slipped in or taken out without removing the others. At the end of the year the entire volume may be taken out and the binder used for the next volume. There are several advantages in the use of binders. They keep the journal *together*, they keep it *clean*, they enable one to see at a glance whether there are any numbers missing, in short, they do their part in an orderly, neat and compact style. The price of binders for the RECORDER is \$1.00. Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.

THE Romanshorn milk, sterilized and condensed, steadily grows in favor; there is nothing better in the world in the way of condensed milk for infants. It is absolutely *pure*, containing no chemicals, no sugar, nothing but pure, rich Swiss milk.

DR. YINGLING'S *Suggestions to Patients*, recently published by Boericke & Tafel, is worth considering by any physician who has any practice by mail. A specimen copy will be sent on request. The price of the little leaflet (14 pages) is 25 copies for 50 cents; by mail, 53 cents.

PERSONALS.

Send all Changes of Address, etc., to RECORDER, for free insertion.

Dr. John Q. Garner has removed from Perryville, Ill., to Girard, Kan.

Dr. MacLachlan, of the University of Michigan, is spending the summer and fall at London and Paris, studying his specialty, eye, ear, nose and throat.

The Southern Homœopathic Medical Association will meet at Hot Springs, Ark., on November 22 to 24.

Dr. George William Winterburn, editor of the *Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pedology*, has removed to his new house, No. 230 West 132d street, New York.

Dr. M. M. Eaton has removed from Cincinnati, O., to corner of Maple and Hamilton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Frank Kraft has taken full charge of *The Argonaut*. His address is 57 Bell Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Drs. Eldridge C. Price and Frank C. Drane have purchased *The Southern Journal of Homœopathy*, which hereafter will be published at Baltimore. The *Advocate* will be issued as usual, but as the organ of the Maryland Homœopathic hospital.

Dr. E. Beckwith has removed from Santa Rosa to Petaluma, Cal.

FOR RENT. The offices of the late John F. Musgrave, stock and fixtures, etc. Private consultation rooms, in a thriving town of 2,000 inhabitants in West Jersey, eighteen miles from Philadelphia. Here is a rare chance for a good Homœopathic physician. Address, Mrs. May Musgrave, Swedesboro, N. J.

The RECORDER will be issued monthly in the coming year, 1893.

The monthly RECORDER will be the same in price as the bi-monthly, \$1.00 a year.

Send in the dollar and be put on our new subscription list.

When asked what should go on his tombstone an old advertiser replied that he did not care much so long as it was well displayed.

Advertise "Wants" or "For Sales" on this page of the RECORDER. They cost \$3.00 an insertion, money to accompany copy. Space not to exceed five lines.

The big libraries are buying Bradford's *Homœopathic Bibliography*. It is of such a nature that, like rare wine, its value will increase with age. Every good Homœopath should display a morocco bound copy on his reception room table. It will *pay*, too.

As they say in some parts of Pennsylvania, the May number of this volume of the RECORDER is "all;" by which is meant that no more copies of it remain on hand, excepting the few reserved for binding.

We have a few bound copies of last year's RECORDER left, \$1.25.

If one may judge by the growth of the subscription list of the *Homœopathic Envoy*, the interest in Homœopathy is not on the wane, but is rather on the increase; in fact decidedly so. A year's subscription to that little journal is twenty-five cents; when taken in lots of not less than twenty-five, it is ten cents a year per copy, mailed to separate addresses, or \$2.50 for the twenty-five, cash in advance. The *Envoy* is now in its third year.

Dr. Geo. Royal has been appointed to the chair of *Materia Medica* of the Homœopathic Medical Department of the State University of Iowa, succeeding Dr. Cowperthwaite, who has accepted the chair of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics at Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

Dr. Ida Wright Rogers, of Chicago, is spending several months in Europe.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

VOL. VII. PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER, NOV., 1892. No. 6.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

[An old lecture which under-graduates may not disdain to read.]

Preparation.—The root is the part used, and from it we derive an alcoholic tincture. Triturations are also made from the dried root, and they are said by Dr. E. M. Hale to be more efficacious than the tincture in affections of the pulmonary organs. Watery infusions, with just enough spirit to keep from fermenting, are to be employed in the form of dropsy in which this remedy is indicated.

“*Hunt’s Decoction*” is a watery infusion of the fresh root with enough gin added to keep it from souring. I had the following history of this preparation from the lips of the late Dr. John F. Gray, and I publish it in that this celebrated empiric, despite his large experience, wrote so little. I must be allowed to add that the term empiric, as I now use it, has in it nothing derogatory. Applied to him, it means a cast of mind quick to seize every shadowy hint from any source, and prompt to make a practical application of it when occasion offered.

He told me that in the early years of his practice he knew a retired German merchant, named Vedder, who lived in the upper part of New York city, and who had a large garden. Walking therein one day with its owner, Dr. Gray noticed a strange plant and made inquiry regarding it. Mr. Vedder said it was “very good for dropsy.”

Some time subsequently the case of Mr. Hunt, a drayman in the city, came under the doctor’s observation. Mr. Hunt had “wasted his substance” on many doctors, all of whom had failed to do his “dropsy” any good. Dr. Gray took the case and cured it with an infusion of the strange plant in Mr. Vedder’s garden. Hunt was profoundly grateful, but he told Dr. Gray that he was not then able to pay him; during his long illness he had actually parted with his last horse and cart. Dr. Gray said

to him, "Hunt, your case is well known. Now, you make the medicine that cured you and sell it, and you'll soon be on your feet again."

The doctor told him how to make it, and the gin was added to keep the infusion from souring. That is the origin of "Hunt's Decoction."

The earliest treatise on this plant that I have been able to find is in the third volume of the *American Medical Review*, Philadelphia, 1826. It is an Inaugural Dissertation on the properties of *Apocynum cannabinum* that was submitted to the Faculty of Jefferson College, in 1825, by M. L. Knapp. The earliest mention of this remedy in our literature is in the *American Journal of Homœopathia*, 1835, edited by Drs. Hull and Gray.

Some very striking results were obtained from its empirical use, and in 1856 it was the subject of some incomplete provings by Drs. Peters and Marcy, of New York city.

The first arrangement of its symptomatology appeared in Freligh's *Materia Medica*, 1859; the next in Allen's *Encyclopedia*, Vol. I, and the last in Hering's *Condensed Materia Medica*. [This was written fifteen years ago: now we have Dr. Edwin Chapin's gold medal proving in Vol. X of Allen's *Encyclopedia*, and a symptomatic schema in Hering's "Guiding Symptoms."]

Physiological Action.—"In quite moderate doses it exerts an influence over the nerves, and the vascular system, modifying the secretions and excretions. It acts powerfully as a hydrogogue cathartic, emetic, and diuretic; it is a diaphoretic and expectorant; it produces dryness of the tongue and an unpleasant heat of the larynx and fauces; it *diminishes the frequency of the pulse* and induces drowsiness." Freligh. *N. A. J. of Hom.*, IV, 520.

As I wish to teach you how to work up a remedy from an incomplete proving, I shall defer an examination of the provers' day-books until I have laid a pathological foundation.

We have just learned that *Apocynum cannabinum* is diuretic and diaphoretic: that is, it influences both the kidneys and the skin. Now bear in mind its action on the heart: "it diminishes the frequency of the pulse." If this is its action on the healthy prover, what effect would it have on a person whose pulse was diminished in frequency by disease? We, as Homœopaths, know that it would increase the frequency of the pulse, or bring it up to its normal rate. Therefore, as Homœopaths, we deduce this conclusion: *a diminished frequency of the pulse* is a prime indication for its therapeutic application.

Now, in a patient having dropsy with a diminished frequency of pulse (to be general) what changes will the internal use of

Apocynum cannabinum bring about? First, it quickens the action of the heart—that organ makes more contractions in a minute. What does this accelerated action of the heart necessitate? A quicker return of the blood to the heart. The heart is both a suction pump as well as a force pump; and whenever this organ is acting quickly we know that the blood is making a circuit of the body quickly.

Now what effect does dilatation of the blood vessels have upon the speed of the current of blood in them? It slows its speed, as you well know. Then, beside quickening the action of the heart, *Apocynum cannabinum* has done something else: it has diminished the calibre of the blood vessels. This change in their containing capacity is an absolute necessity in order to have the blood make the circuit of the body more rapidly, as your Professor of Physiology will make plain to you. But, farther, that this drug does so affect the blood vessels is proven by the clinical fact that *Apocynum cannabinum* is able to arrest hæmorrhage.

Now let us gather up some of the points that we have established and find what will result therefrom. We have, then.

1. Diminution of the calibre of the blood vessels.
2. Quickened cardiac action, and resulting from these two factors a more rapid transit of the blood through the body.

Now suppose "dropsy" exists: then we have the areolar tissues surcharged, distended with a watery exudation, and with this co-exists a sluggish circulation. The pressure of the exuded fluid compresses the veins and thereby helps to retard the passage of the blood through them. Just here you give a medicine which accelerates the heart's action, diminishes the size of the blood vessels, and thereby quickens the circulation. Meanwhile, the blood is denser than the neighboring exudate, and it is in rapid circulation as well; two conditions which induce an increased endosmosis. The thickened and rapidly-flowing blood exerts an attraction upon the watery exudate, which is rapidly taken up by the blood. As a consequence the quantity of urine is largely increased, and in a few days the dropsical exudate is all carried off by the kidneys.

In the whole practice of medicine I know of nothing more striking than the change effected by an efficient diuretic in a severe renal, hepatic, or cardiac dropsy; and I have not yet found a more efficient diuretic than *Apocynum cannabinum*. [Since this was written I have found that *Apocynum* is outdone in these fields by *Strophanthus*; but it, too, belongs to the powerful *Apocynaceæ*.]

I shall now ask your attention first to Dr. Knapp's "proving"

—of course he was not a "Homœopath," but the law of similars exacts its inexorable toll from them. O the cruel irony of fate!

He put 15 grains of the powdered root into a teacupful of warm water, and took doses of two tablespoonfuls every fifteen minutes. In 15 minutes felt slight nausea; in half an hour efforts to vomit. In an hour slight vomiting took place; felt weak and *sleepy*; went to bed. Pulse 50; was 70 when he began his experiment. Had some headache, felt bewildered, drowsed and fell asleep. In an hour was awakened by extreme nausea and had two attacks of free vomiting. Pulse 45. Gentle diarrhoea *with no pain* next morning.

Dr. Knapp also observed an increased secretion of mucus and saliva, which kept him constantly spitting; and also an increase of the quantity of urine.

He further states that the drug did not produce that death-like prostration which accompanies the emesis of *Tartar emetic*.

The next prover is Dr. John C. Peters. He took half-wineglassful doses of "Hunt's Decoction." The first effect was a tendency to constipation and *decided scantiness of urine*; some flatulence and slightly uneasy sensations in the bowels.

About the fourth day decided *distension* of the abdomen began to occur even after a moderate meal. All the sense of fullness seemed about the stomach, liver and spleen, while the lower bowels did not appear more flatulent than usual. The sense of oppression about the epigastrium and chest was several times so great that there was the greatest difficulty in getting breath enough to smoke a cigar, or to speak with any comfort; and this happened after lighter meals than usual.

He was confident that his urine decreased to one-third the usual quantity, and it was generally of a golden, sherry-yellow color, with no deposit on exposure to cold. There was no pain or uneasiness about the kidneys or bladder; on the contrary these organs seemed torpid. The little urine that was passed flowed as easily as if it were oil, though there seemed to be little expulsive force in the bladder. As the weather was severely cold, the falling off in the quantity of urine was all the more remarkable.

The bowels were sluggish, but the *fæces* not hard or costive; the evacuations were scanty. Occasionally he felt as if diarrhoea would occur. It did not however even when full wineglassful doses were taken.

He observed no preceptible effect on the pulse. Occasionally a sense of sinking was felt at the pit of the stomach, with a sense of general but transient debility.

Hard, aching pain was felt in both knees several times, and it was severe enough to make him fear that inflammatory rheumatism was coming on.

He had also a peculiar catarrhal attack: he would wake up in the morning with his nostrils and throat filled with thick yellow mucus, yet no other sign of having taken cold.

He was once awakened early in the morning with severe irritation of the left eye, as if sharp grains of sand were in it: there was much heat and redness, and he feared an attack of rheumatic ophthalmia.

Evenings and nights he also had sudden and violent attacks of hard and frequent coughing, lasting one or two hours and then ceasing without leaving a trace of a cold.

These are meagre returns, but when they are interpreted from the clinical standpoint they are ample in their striking suggestiveness. To the clinic, then, we must now go in order to establish an important feature concerning the action of *Apocynum cannabinum*, namely, its effect upon the vaso-motor nerves.

Here for our purpose in a case of menorrhagia. The regular flow had been moderate for a day or two; then it became so profuse that the patient had to keep her bed from weakness. Dr. Marsden found her almost pulseless; disposed to faint whenever she raised her head from the pillow. There were also *great irritability of the stomach, and vomiting*. When she approached syncope the hæmorrhage ceased, and began again so soon as the heart regained its vigor.

Drop doses of *Apocynum* tincture every hour put a stop to all hæmorrhage. [*American Hom. Observer*, Vol. I, p. 105.]

• Dr. W. H. Cook relates that when giving it, on two different occasions, for ascites in a woman who had passed the change of life, it was followed in each instance by a return of the menstrual flow. It had no preceptible effect upon the ascites. [Op. cit. p. 108.]

From the cases on record its efficacy in uterine hæmorrhage is undisputable, and Dr. Cook's experience shows that it produces what it cures, namely uterine hæmorrhage.

Dr. A. H. Lindsay has proven in his own person the virtue of *Apocynum cannabinum* in severe hæmoptysis. Prof. H. D. Paine has also testified to its efficiency in intestinal hæmorrhage. He says, "In a recent case of hæmorrhage of the bowels which came under my care the *Apocynum* had been administered *at first with decided benefit*, but its Allopathic repetition in increasing doses was followed by an aggravation, to an alarming extent, of the very condition it had at first relieved, which it otherwise might have cured." [*Hom. Examiner*, Vol. I, p. 99.]

I think this evidence distinctly establishes its action on the vaso-motor nerves, and from the data already given we can formulate its action upon the heart and blood vessels.

IN LARGE DOSES.

It *decreases* the frequency of the pulse and *increases* the calibre of the arterioles.

IN SMALL DOSES.

It *increases* the frequency of the pulse and *decreases* the calibre of the arterioles.

When used in disease according to the law of similars *small doses will stimulate* the vaso-motor nerves, and *large doses will inhibit* their action. If the heart is acting *feebly*, *small doses will increase* its force and frequency; if the heart is acting *forcibly and quickly*, *large doses will decrease* its force and frequency.

Suppose you are to treat a case of menorrhagia appropriate to *Apocynum*, the indications are to stop the leak in the distended arterioles, and you give the small dose which decreases their calibre. Suppose, again, you are treating a case of renal dropsy appropriate to *Apocynum*; the indications then are to increase the calibre of the renal arteries which are not admitting sufficient blood to the kidneys, and you give the large dose which dilates them.

Gentlemen, if you are prescribing for the similarity of the symptoms, do you not see that a large dose is as strictly Homœopathic as a small one? Apply your physiology and your pathology, and then you are competent to prescribe for *physical conditions* as well as for "symptoms." And this competence it is which makes the difference between a so-called "Hahnemannian Homœopath" and him who supplements his knowledge of the law of similars with the hard facts of modern physiological and pathological science. When you give a tablespoonful dose of "Hunt's Decoction" in the appropriate case of renal dropsy you are administering a quantity of medicine which is as truly the "like" of the existing pathological condition as is the drop dose of the tincture the "like" of existing pathological condition in a case of menorrhagia. Homœopathy is, indeed, a matter of dose as well as of similarity, but the dose in absolute Homœopathy is not a matter of small quantity uniformly. The pathological condition demands its "like," and the same sized dose cannot be the *Similar* in pathological conditions which are diametrically opposite.

General Survey.—This presents to us a remedy which markedly diminishes the amount of urine, and induces scanty fæcal evacuations. Please note the physiological anomaly here; decreased urine *and* scanty fæcal evacuations. Usually the amount of these excretions is in the inverse ratio to each other.

It also disturbs the stomach, producing much nausea and free vomiting. It still farther causes a maked sense of oppression about the chest and epigastrium, and a short dry cough.

It also induces *quasi* rheumatic pains in the knees; a *quasi* nasal catarrh; a *quasi* ophthalmia; a *quasi* cold. These *quasi*, "as if," or *bogus* affections are plain evidence that it deranges function temporarily rather than produces permanent organic change. All the clinical testimony goes to show that it is not a remedy which can repair organic change. It does its grandest work in the quality of a palliative; it enables us to smooth the way to death—a function noble enough to challenge all the resources of our art, and often the last that we can exercise in our beneficent calling.

Special Analysis.

Mind.—Is *bewildered*. With this there is some headache, and a drowsy feeling, so that one readily falls asleep. You can distinguish the bewilderment of *Apocynum* from the difficult comprehension of *Helleborus* by a little observation. The *Helleborus* patient will impress you as being either stupid or indifferent, when you try to get any information from him. The *Apocynum* patient is "dazed," and you readily see that his hesitation is not seemingly voluntary.

Head.—An indefinite headache; also an unusual heaviness of the head, with aching pains in the small of the back and limbs. All these I think belong to the *quasi* catarrhal role of the remedy.

Eyes—The evanescent character of the few eye symptoms is worthy of notice. Heat, redness, irritation as from grains of sand; all coming on suddenly and as suddenly disappearing.

Nose.—On waking in the morning, nose and throat filled with a thick yellow mucus. It also produces a violent irritation of the Schneiderian membrane, resembling that occurring in an attack of coryza

Dr. Marsden has used it successfully in infantile coryza: "snuffles," as the nurses call it. Bear it in mind as well as the traditional *Nux vomica* and *Sambucus*.

It is also a sternutatory, and may prove of use in hay fever, especially if a transient irritation of the eyes co-exists.

As a sternutatory it produces long-continued sneezing with copious excretions from the eyes, nose, and mouth. It is like *Aralia racemosa* in this respect.

Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth on awaking. This condition will be met in the dropsical affections calling for it.

It also produces an increased secretion of mucus and saliva, so much so as to keep one constantly spitting. At the same time there is an increased amount of urine.

The dryness of the mouth should lead us to bear this drug in mind as a possible remedy in diabetes insipidus.

In the provings *thirst* is not marked. One prover reports thirst in the morning on awaking; but as the same prover had dryness of the mouth on awaking, that may have led him to drink rather than any actual body-craving.

Clinically we have *great thirst*, but water disagrees, causing great pain, or else it is immediately thrown off. In a case of ascites and hydrothorax successfully treated with this remedy "immoderate thirst and paucity of urine existed." [Frelich, N. A. Jour. of Hom., IV, 521.]

Stomach.—Nausea and vomiting are readily produced. It does not occasion such a death-like prostration as *Tartar emetic*, nor is it followed by the debility peculiar to the action of other emetics.

The nausea awakens one from sleep. One patient uniformly fell asleep after taking this drug, and was awakened by efforts to vomit. A full dose occasions sleep both before and after vomiting. Even when it produces free vomiting and purging, these effects are followed by sleep.

We shall find this symptoms significant when we come to consider the place of *Apocynum* in hydrocephalus.

Meanwhile, bear in mind that *Apocynum* stands alone in producing sleep both before and after vomiting. *Belladonna* and *Veratrum album* have sleep after vomiting. *Apocynum* only, so far as we know, stands alone in having sleep *before and after vomiting*.

Furthermore, we have a sinking at the stomach on walking. Also on occasions a sense of sinking at the pit of the stomach. In a case of dyspepsia Dr. Richard Hughes has verified this symptom of *Apocynum*.

In this feature *Apocynum* has analogues in *Actea racemosa*, *Digitalis*, *Hydrastic canadensis*, *Hydrocyanic acid*, *Ignatia*, *Murex purpurea*, and *Sepia*.

Abdomen—The only symptom of note refers to the upper third of the abdomen; decided distension of the abdomen after even a moderate meal; all the sense of fullness seems to be in the stomach, liver, and spleen—the lower bowels are not more flatulent than usual.

Dr. Richard Hughes has found *Apocynum* efficacious in bloating of the stomach and hypochondria, occurring after meals.

Stools.—Painless, not very copious, bilious stools are occasioned by it; but more indicative is an exceeding scantiness of the fæcal evacuations. A sluggish state of the bowels is induced, the fæces being neither hard nor costive.

In one of the earliest instances of its use where Dr. Parrish gave it in a case of dropsy of years' standing, it acted as an hydrogogue cathartic, and caused as many as forty copious watery stools in twenty-four hours. The distinguishing feature of such stools is their *painlessness*.

Prof. H. D. Paine says the *Apocynum cannabinum*, is popularly employed in western New York for diarrhœas; and Dr. Knapp gives the following case in his "Inaugural Dissertation":

"A boy of two and one-half years had 'summer complaint.' It left him with this condition: Considerable fever most of the time; an irritable pulse, parched skin and constant thirst. Discharges passes through all the shades from a dark green, muddy appearance, to that of a clay color; sometimes more copious than another, but always more than natural. The child emaciated, the abdomen became prominent, he inclined to lie continually on his belly, and was almost constantly calling for water.

"Two grain doses of *Apocynum root* every three hours soon cured the case."

Many features here resemble *Calcarea*, and *Podophyllum*, but the differentiating criterion in the *constant intense thirst*.

One of our own school, Dr. Von Tagen, has reported a very striking case: A strumous child of eighteen months had diarrhœa for three weeks, when marasmus set in. Involuntary stools 30 to 35 daily, green and yellow, and then green and bloody. Great emaciation; constant and intense thirst. The simplest drink was *rejected immediately as soon as taken*. No desire for any kind of food, rejected all that was offered. Under *Secale cor.* the child continued to sink.

There was now almost total suppression of urine; upper and lower limbs cold and clammy; eyes rolled upwards, lids partially opened, and a state of stupor from which it was difficult to rouse him. Uræmic poisoning, in fact. [By no means. S. A. J.] *Apocynum cannabinum* started a free flow of urine and recovery followed. [*Amer. Jour. Hom. Mat. Med.*, I, 182.]

In so extreme a case as this the difference between living and dying depends upon the correctness of the choice between *Apocynum* and *Argentum nitricum*. What is the crucial distinction? The duration of the case; it had become chronic, is one feature for the silver salt. The character of the discharges is another. The almost total suppression of the urine is a third, and one that

many a physician would accept as decisive. Indeed, so far we might decide upon *Argentum nitricum*; but that remedy does not include the *totality of the symptoms*. We now include another symptom—"The simplest drink was rejected immediately as soon as taken." That addition denotes *the* remedy for this case.

Urine.—The bladder seems to have but little expulsive power. Dr. Freligh says he has "never had it fail in the most obstinate retention, or distressing strangury." He gives these clinical symptoms: "Frequent desire to urinate. Severe pain and pressure at the neck of the bladder, with constant ineffectual urgings to urinate. Great difficulty in voiding urine." [*Mat. Med.*] He says he has used it successfully in a case of urinary retention from paralysis due to an injury of the spine.

In incontinence of urine Dr. Knapp records one failure with this drug.

We have both an increase and a decrease of the urine from its use. In a proving the rule will be, decreased urinary elimination from small doses; an increased quantity from large doses—unless catharsis is established.

Genitals.—Although no mention is made in the provings of any action in the sexual sphere, yet clinical experience has defined its uses in some derangements of menstruation. Dr. Gallinger has found it serviceable in the amenorrhœa of young girls with suppressed urine, abdomen and legs bloated.

Dr. Marsden uses it successfully for menorrhagia and metrorrhagia. Continuous, or paroxysmal, flow both fluid and clotted, very profuse, returns too quickly; pulse quick, feeble, when patient moves; she has lost so much blood that she faints even when raising the head from the pillow.

Chest.—The most significant symptom in this rubric is the *sense of oppression*. This may be so profound as to make speaking difficult.

We have also a short, dry, hacking cough. This cough in the diseases calling for this drug is usually attendant upon the oppression of the chest.

The respiration is short and unsatisfactory. There is also an irresistible disposition to sigh. A symptom found also in *Phytostigma venenata*.

The occasional and sudden attacks of cough, ceasing as suddenly as they began, are also to be borne in mind.

To the pathologist this short category presents a good hint for the use of *Apocynum* in hydrothorax.

Moreover, in the cases calling for this remedy you will find

these symptoms intensified to a most remarkable degree: they speak in sharp *staccato* and make themselves heard.

We have seen that, according to the doses used, the heart's action is both quickened and slowed. The clinic has given us these indications: "Small, quick pulse; pulse feeble and irregular; intermitting pulse."

Back and Extremities.—Slight soreness in the region of the kidneys when bringing the muscles into action. Aching in the knees as if rheumatism was coming on.

Clinically we have: "Heaviness of the extremities; dropsical swelling, legs and feet ready to burst; skin cracking and exuding serum from the fissures."

In one case I have seen the scrotum distended with serum until it was as large as an infant's head at birth. And all that disappeared under full doses of an infusion of *Apocynum*.

Sleep.—It produces drowsiness, sleep before and after the nausea and vomiting. This inclination to sleep helps to indicate it in hydrocephalus.

On going to bed there is desire to sleep but inability to do so. During the night great restlessness and little sleep.

The sleeplessness of hydrothorax is relieved by it; and in advanced cases of Bright's disease the sorely needed sleep is sadly disturbed by the occurrence of the Cheyne-Stokes respiration. In that most pitiful condition *Apocynum* has given more relief than any remedy I have yet found.

Skin.—It induces diaphoresis. And at night in bed there is apt to be an unusual heat of the skin.

In dropsical conditions the existence of a pale and cold skin does not contra-indicate this remedy. It is like *Digitalis* in this.

Such is at least, an outline of the action of *Apocynum cannabinum*—a remedy that may well be called the *vegetable trocar*.

I shall now speak of its use in uræmic convulsions—the puerperal variety. Of its employment in acute hydrocephalus; in diarrhœa; in dropsy from heart, liver and kidney disease, and in post-scarlatinal dropsy. Also in the dropsy that sometimes follows intermittent fever. Then I shall point out some differences between *Apocynum*, *Abis mellifica*, *Arsenicum*, and *Helleborus niger*:

That one form of puerperal convulsions depends upon cerebral hydræmia is very probable. "If the cerebrum alone becomes œdematous and anæmic, simple coma arises; but if at the same the mesocephale [Pons Varolii and medulla oblongata] become anæmic, convulsions occur." It is this œdema and anæmia of the brain which give the symptoms of uræmia in one form of

puerperal convulsions. Herein I should look for help to *Apocynum* and I should give it by both anal and hypodermic injections.

Similar considerations would influence me in regard to acute hydrocephalus: though in such cases I believe *Apocynum* has its special symptoms to indicate, and these I shall state when I come to distinguish between *Apis*, *Hellebore*, and *Apocynum*.

A child of Professor Renwick's was rescued from the following condition—one of acute hydrocephalus—by the use of *Apocynum*. Towards the end of the disease "the sutures of the skull were opened; the forehead projected considerably; the sight of one eye was lost; the other eye was only slightly sensible. The child lay in a stupor with constant involuntary motion of one arm and leg, and the urine had ceased being excreted for more than twenty-four hours." A strong decoction was used in hourly teaspoonful doses, and the child saved.

In another case there were "Paralysis of the left side, one eye motionless, the other rolling about in its socket, with tendency to dryness of lower third of cornea; bowels distended, pulse slow." Under the use of *Apocynum* a green diarrhoea was brought on and final recovery ensued.

It should be borne in mind in all cases of diarrhoea wherein "determination to the head" has ensued. Marshall Hall's "Hydrencephaloid" will also afford a sphere for it.

In profuse watery, greenish diarrhoea, painless, with incessant thirst and *irritable stomach* it will prove invaluable; and the *diminished*, or *suppressed urine* occurring in such cases must be remembered.

In dropsy from organic disease of the heart, liver and kidneys it is always worthy of consideration. The following differentiations between *Apocynum* and its allies, *Apis*, *Arsenicum*, *Helleborus* and *Digitalis* will aid in selecting it.

"In no disease," says Baehr, "is it more difficult to select a remedy than in dropsy; nor are we in any disease more frequently disappointed by the medicine employed, very often on account of some cause hidden from observation. These disappointments are very often owing to the circumstance that we do not give a large enough dose; it is well known that dropsy requires to be treated with larger doses than almost any other disease, although there may be exceptions to this rule."

Digitalis.—In dropsy caused by cardiac, or pulmonary disease. It is more efficacious in dropsies accompanied by a great degree of debility. It succeeds best when the pulse is feeble or intermitting, the countenance pale, the lips livid, the skin cold, and the swollen abdomen and limbs soft and fluctuating on pressure.

In patients of great natural strength, with tense fibre—the skin not “pitting” on pressure—warm skin and florid complexion, it seldom does any good. A tight cordy pulse also contra-indicates it.

The urine is scanty, deposits urates on cooling, and has some blood in it.

There is pressure at the neck of the bladder with frequent urging to urinate.

Its chief use is in cardiac dropsy with marked pulmonary obstruction. In œdema of the lungs it is of prime importance. It has a good record in post-scarlatinal dropsy.

It has more pulmonary disturbance than any of the four remedies we are now treating, and *lividity* is the sign that you are to look for in selecting *Digitalis*.

Bear in mind that *if purgation occurs when using Digitalis* the dropsy will not be relieved—a point of marked difference from *Apocynum*.

Apis.—Is without thirst in dropsy. The œdematous parts have a peculiarly waxy appearance. The prime indication is a *suffocated feeling with a sensation of melting heat in the chest*. The patient is unable to bear a warm room. The pulse is small, wiry and rapid. The urine is scanty, and dark like coffee grounds. Stinging, burning pains at the neck of the bladder attend its passage.

Arsenicum.—There is general exhaustion and debility. Sudden sinking weakness after urinating. Face yellow and expression anxious. Great restlessness, and *all its pains* however slight are followed by a *sensation of marked weakness*.

Helleborus.—An even more torpid type than that dropsy indicating *Digitalis*. A peculiar dullness pervades the patient, and the muscular movements are as sluggish as is the mind. Hahnemann describes this stupid dullness as follows: “Imperfect and heedless sight, although the eyes are perfectly sound, imperfect hearing although the ears are perfectly sound, imperfect taste although the organ of taste is in good condition, constant or frequent absence of thought, want of recollection of things which had just taken place; light slumber without the sleep being refreshing; desire to work without the power or attention necessary to do something.”

Helleborus is better for sudden acute dropsy than for cases where it has slowly developed. Its chief indicating feature is alternations of chilliness and heat.

Its nearest resemblance to *Apocynum* is in the sleepiness; its difference the absence of thirst and irritable stomach.

In acute hydrocephalus *Apocynum* is most like *Helleborus*, but *Helleborus* has the alternating chilliness and heat, which is not the case with *Apocynum*. Its heat will be continuous and highest at night.

It is highly probable that *Apocynum* does its work chiefly through the vaso motor system of nerves. Dilated vessels and lowered cardiac action are its first effect. Secondary, or reactionary, consequences are constricted vessels, increased blood-pressure and accelerated cardiac action; therefrom follow increased activity of the lymphatic and excrement systems.

S. A. J.

DR. WESSELHOEFT THROWS DOWN THE GAUNTLET.

MESSRS. BOREICKE & TAFEL.

Gentlemen.—Your note of October 5th was duly received, and I thank you for drawing my attention to an article in *The Homœopathic Physician*, (p. 448) in which Dr. J. R. Haynes, the author, under the title "Is Similia a Universal Law?" endeavors to promulgate the belief that the *Organon* has not been taught in any of the colleges, and insists that, as the American edition, published by William Radde, is out of print, and held at ten dollars a copy, by a few it is not "strange under these circumstances that such a work is little known" and as "C. Wesselhoeft's translation, has been a failure as to its sale," and can not be recommended by Dr. Haynes as a translation "there is no available edition of the *Organon* in the market."

Regarding these accusations I have your authority for stating, that far from my translation being a failure as to sales, it is one of the best selling books you publish.* In this connection I must state the chief reason why I undertook the translation.

You will remember that in 1863-4, Dr. Hering and his friends were indefatigable in asserting that a new translation of the *Organon* must be made, giving as a reason the imperfection and unreliability of the old American edition, and secondly the proposal of Mad. Hahnemann to publish a sixth edition, with her husband's latest notes and corrections, awaiting which the new translation should be kept ready, that the expected changes and

* For year ending Oct. 1, 1882, the sales of the *Organon* amounted to 523 copies. Of these, half were sold through Chicago.—B. & T.

corrections might be added as fast as the proof-sheets from Paris were received. Although these never came, Dr. Hering continued his persuasion for two years, both orally and by letter, now mostly on the ground of the imperfections of the old American edition, which is now held to be so perfect in certain quarters.

I accepted the duty of translator entirely at Dr. Hering's most urgent request, and never heard a word of dissatisfaction during the two years in which Dr. Hering had my manuscript in his hands, regarding which we corresponded freely in the most friendly manner. Dr. Hering, though a judge of the subject, never criticized the style, and expressed no opinion concerning it, as he found the meaning of the text had been intelligibly rendered.

When it was finally published by your firm, my translation also received Dr. Dunham's unqualified endorsement, as well as that of others whose opinions are weighty.

The present enthusiastic praise of the old edition is absurd in the face of its former condemnation by the purest of the pure.

Perfectly familiar with the very intelligible American edition, and the excellent version by Dr. R. E. Dudgeon, I never would have given my time and strength to the translation of the *Organon* unless I had been urged to do it by Dr. Hering.

The untruthful and offensive assertions in *The Homœopathic Physician* are intended to introduce Dr. Fincke's forthcoming translation. Perhaps Dr. Fincke will give us a better one than Stratten's, Dudgeon's or mine. If so, it will be heartily welcomed, but a book heralded by vicious calumny of its predecessors is condemned beforehand.

Dr. Haynes denounces my translation without the slightest attempt at showing where it is wrong or unreliable, and without any evidence that he knows anything about the matter. To say that, if my "translation is correct, then all the others he has seen are certainly incorrect" is a proof that he is incapable of understanding any of them, as they all say the same thing, each in its own manner of expression. This will be found to agree perfectly with the German text of which my critic is entirely unable to judge, and is guilty of an intentional insult unless he points out my errors. This I challenge him to do, in the firm conviction that he is incapable of it. I have a list of *corrigenda* ready for future use if needed, but Dr. Haynes, I am convinced, will be unable to discover them without the aid of another.

My reasons for this statement are cogent; they are contained in the circular he prides himself on having sent out, and of which a copy has been preserved in these parts as curiosity of

"English, how she is spoke." In the form of a letter dated October, 1891, it begins with "Dear Doctor," and is signed "Fraternally yours, J. R. Haynes, M. D., 120 Meridian street, Indianapolis Ind.," proving that it was written by the person who signed it.

Any one who abuses Uncle Sam's English as Dr. Haynes did, is not in a condition to correct another's language, and he is not the first who, boasting with his enthusiasm for the *Organon* and its author, proves his ignorance by spelling the name *Hahnmann*. This is not a typographical error, for it is perpetrated at least three times in that document, whose author claims to have read the *Organon*, and proposes to publish Dr. Fincke's translation, and "that *each* subscriber be prompt to send in *their* names." . . . because "it is positively necessary that a correct copy of the *Organon* be in the hands of *every* Homœopathic physician, so that *they* may become familiar with just what *Hahnmann* has said" . . . "Loan it to *one*, and as soon as *they* have read it, loan it to another" . . . "Every *one* who has carefully read the *Organon* will become a Homœopath, and *they* will have." . . . etc., through the whole circular.

But the most serious, or, if you will, ludicrous part of the *Herald's* blast is that he cannot find out "*just what Hahnmann said*" from any of the past translations of the *Organon*, not even from the fourth American, at \$10 a copy. The reason is simple. One unfamiliar with English and German cannot comprehend, and much less appreciate the language of Hahnemann, and hence must be quite unable to judge of any translation; it follows from this that the praise of such a reviewer will prove far more injurious to Dr. Fincke's book than his condemnation.

The admission that he has been unable to find out from English versions "what Hahnmann said" proves Dr. Haynes to be one of a too numerous coterie of individuals who have inherited the mission of misrepresenting the German text of the *Organon* as so abstruse and unintelligible as to be still awaiting its interpreter, at last discovered in Dr. Fincke, and there are some who make capital out of the pretense that they possess a key to the mystery which is discussed and still more profoundly mystified in their "*Organon* meetings." Dr. Haynes is a first-rate example of those who have been hopelessly gulled by such influences.

To those who have really read it, the *Organon* is one of the best written and logical books in the world. It is best only because it is perfectly intelligible, and if ever there was a book concerning the contents of which there can be no doubt, the *Organon* is that one.

Still there are limits, not to the clearness of the meaning of that book, but to the intelligence and education of its reader. If he has a preliminary education, preparing him for the study of medicine, and if he is thoroughly familiar with medical history of a century ago, he will find instruction and delight in the study of the *Organon*, in its translations as well as in the original. Without such qualifications the reader wastes his time which he might employ more profitably in the hayfield or the shop. So much for intelligence and intelligibility.

The translator, on the other hand, besides those qualifications, should possess a thorough knowledge of German, and should at least be able to write tolerably correct and readable English. As not every one is master of the German language or endowed with the literary grace of a Hawthorne, future readers of translations of the *Organon* will have to content themselves with the best English a doctor can write. Drs. Stratten, Dudgeon and I have done the best we could, and I am sure that both of the other translators would agree with me, that if a member of the I. H. A., or any other man is unable to understand our translations, the fault lies in his deficient intelligence or education or in both.

Convinced that the gravity and directness of the charge brought at this late day, will excuse the length of this letter, I remain, gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, M. D.

Boston, Oct. 14, 1892.

IN MEMORIAM.

I must acknowledge that I am a "back number," that I have fallen out of the line of progress, that I am no longer in touch with our serial literature, that events occur of which I get knowledge only by accident, and that thus I learned of the death of John Drysdale, M. D.

I have never met him, we touched hands only by letter, but I have been more closely drawn towards him than to many whom I have known in the flesh; and now that friendly hand is nerveless, and the world is far poorer for me and for many another.

Russell, Drysdale and Dudgeon, what a triumvirate! Rich

in that ripe scholarship which is nowadays so rare, and richer in that nobility of nature which takes its stand with the truth regardless of all else, these men shine out in the early history of English Homœopathy pre-eminent.

They were intimate with the intellectual *elite* of *auld Reekie* when such men as Samuel Brown were amongst its luminaries, and from friendship that distinguished scientist contributed to the first volume of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, a paper on "The Theory of Small Doses" that was a brave word most bravely said for a despised truth. They were also acquainted with the physiologist Fletcher, the depth of whose teachings a lagging profession has not yet fully sounded. It was, indeed, a proud day for Homœopathy, when young men of such mental quality gave it their unhesitating allegiance.

And with what unflinching fealty they kept the faith, with what unwearied industry they toiled for it, with what undaunted courage they fought for it.

Naja tripudians testifies for Russell, *Kali bichromicum* for Drysdale, and many and many a shining page for Dudgeon. Theirs are the deeds that "blossom in the dust."

It was the stern arbitrament of fate, that Drysdale should see his son called from the vineyard while yet his shadow fell behind him, and he, himself, left toiling on until the evening dews fell thick upon his garment. But the brave, stout heart did not falter; he was kin to them who rode into the valley of Death unflinchingly :

"Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die."

And now the mystery of that cruel bereavement is solved, and it is radiant with the inscrutable beneficence of the omniscient, unerring purpose. The hand that moulded Peter's dome may have "builded better than he knew," but He who framed the star-gemmed dome of depthless blue forever orders better than we know.

Drysdale was a reverent student of the mystery of Life; with Dallinger he pushed his researches far on the line that Beale began, but only to acknowledge with the Persian Omar:

"There was the Door to which I found no key;
There was the Veil through which I might not see."

And he patiently folded his hands and waited the pleasure of the Master of the Vineyard. And when at last the feeble flesh began to fail, and as the shadows deepened, he lifted up his voice and sang,

“Why, if the Soul can fling the Dust aside,
 And naked on the Air of Heaven ride,
 Were't not a Shame—were't not a Shame for him
 In this clay carcase crippled to abide.”

And while the mourners listened, the song sank into the infinite silence: the placid face was that of one who has reached the Unspeakable.

S. A. J.

Ann Arbor, Columbus Day, 1892.

TUBERCULINUM HEATHII.

In the second (American) edition of his *New Cure for Consumption*, Dr. Burnett says: “Since the publication of the first edition, letters have reached me from physicians, pharmacutists, and others from almost all parts of the world, asking me to supply them with some of the identical *Bacillinum*, of which I have made use. I would, therefore, like to say that it may be obtained in England of Dr. Heath, 114 Ebury street, London, S. W., and in America at any of the pharmacies of Messrs. Boericke & Tafel. In my earliest efforts I made use of *Tuberculinum* from various sources, sometimes obtained from one place, and sometimes from another, but I imagine that the various supplies were for the most part primarily from Dr. Swan, of New York. They acted fairly well at times, and sometimes brilliantly, but with nothing like the precision and regularity of *Bacillinum*, and nothing like so incisively.” He then goes on to explain how the remedy may be prepared (p. 129). As this remedy has played an important part in therapeutics during the past year or so, and bids fair to come into still more general use, it is but right that the credit of the excellent preparation used by Dr. Burnett should be duly acknowledged. It was made by Dr. Edward A. Heath, of 114 Ebury street, London, and by him is known as *Tuberculinum Heathii*. But this name, through no fault of pharmacists, is not generally used. In his preface (p. ix, second edition) Dr. Burnett says: “The difference between our old friend *Tuberculinum*, which I have ventured to call *Bacillinum*, as the bacilli were proved to be in my preparation” [here follows a footnote, “very kindly made for me by Dr. Heath”] “by an expert in practical bacteriology. I say the difference between our old friend *Tuberculinum* or *Bacillinum* and that of Koch lies in the way it is obtained. Ours is the virus of the

natural disease itself, while Koch's is the same virus artificially obtained in an incubator from colonies of bacilli thriving in beef jelly; ours is the chick hatched under the hen, Koch's is the chick hatched in an incubator. The artificial hatching is Koch's discovery; not the remedy itself, or its use as a cure for consumption."

It only remains to add here that practitioners ordering Burnett's *Bacillinum* or *Tuberculinum Heathii* from the Boericke & Tafel pharmacies, will receive the same remedy, under either name, *i. e.*, the preparation prepared by Dr. Heath. The various dilutions were kindly forwarded by Dr. Heath at the request of Dr. Burnett.

A PARTIAL PROVING OF BACILLINUM.

August 2, 1892. A very cloudy day, warm damp wind; feeling very much depressed and worried about business and finance; very bad headache.

Having a patient coming to me of a consumptive diathesis, or troubled with "consumptiveness," I had procured from Boericke & Tafel *Bacillinum* 30th and 200th, but not having any 100th I concluded to make some myself. I took 36 globules of the 30th, and dissolved them in one ounce of diluted alcohol, shaking the vial well until the globules were all dissolved, which took a long time. Getting tired of shaking I put down the vial and dried my fingers on my tongue. Soon after experienced a flush of heat, some perspiration and a severe headache, deep in, differing from what I felt at first, and this continued until half an hour after. I finished my potentizing and foolishly did the same thing, dried my finger on my tongue. Headache increased all over. Mostly in the temples and occiput. Stinging, stitch-like pain through my piles, hæmorrhoids, and a stitching, creeping pain through my left lung, and a tickling cough; I felt very weak. I had no cough before, and yet I now had a tickling in my fauces and must cough; the headaches continued, and weakness and feeling in and under my left breast deep in.

(I have counted 50 drops of this, and have saturated 4 oz. of No. 35 globules, and I am going to call this my 100 c.)

If this dilution, 2 drops or so, can make one in health feel as I did, I am sure there is a power in dynamization. A very restless feeling, not able to read with profit, so went to bed early;

very restless; slept well; when asleep, no dream; had to rise to urinate three times; urine clear, but of a very bad smell; putrid. Awoke at daybreak and could not sleep, feeling very tired, but went into my garden, digging trenches for celery plants; passed a good deal of flatus, smelling very bad, like the urine. Worked steadily for two hours; it was then time to open office. While preparing my tub for shower bath, felt very sick; upheaval of stomach, but could not vomit. A spasmodic effort which shook me a good bit; before I could finish my dressing, had a hurried feeling to pass stool; loose, very bad smelling, of a dark green character, mixed with mucus; felt very weak and sleepy all that forenoon; . . . feel very drowsy now at 1 a. m.; appetite as good as usual. Some dull headache, but mentally clear; no pain in lung, but have had a sore throat and a good deal of tickling in the pharynx, provoking a cough and enabling me to raise a little phlegm, white and frothy like cotton ball.

Weakness continued all the day; did not want to be disturbed. Sought to be quiet; slept a good part of the day, when not attending to my professional duties; passed a great deal of urine; foul-smelling, of a pale color, with white sediment; have not tested it yet.

Second night very restless; at night slept well, but full of dreams; in my dream was attending to large numbers of malignant diphtheria cases. Woke many times and slept and dreamed, the same kind of dream; my cases in my dream did not die, but were greatly worse; worried about them.

Awoke at 5 a. m., and after lying awake, wondering what these dreams meant. My thought took this form: Intending me to get ready for an epidemic of diphtheria, and this thought I cannot get rid myself of.

August 4, 1892. Feeling too tired to go into my garden; business being very scarce, I have had time to sleep, and slept all the forenoon. Headache not so bad; sweat on the least exertion; very poor appetite; bowels move.

August 5. Slept better, not so restless, but troubled dreams about diphtheria, and yet there is none in the town. (My son, the clergyman, took it from a malignant case. Whilst leading her to rest upon the Saviour for salvation; he did not know at the time that he spent an hour in close conversation, taking her breath all the time. This filled me with concern for him. I gave him *Apis* to counteract. In eight days he had a slight soreness and an enlarged tonsil, right side, and on inspection I found some gray patches, but *Cy. m.* 3d soon took them away.) But this was more than a week ago. My own throat very dry,

but not so sore, and not so much inclination to cough; very weak yet, and sweaty; head not yet clear of pain. Bowels regular; I am passing more urine, very pale, with strong odor. A good bit of backache across my kidneys.

August 6. No change in my feelings, very weak and nervous, full of anxiety as of impending trouble.

August 7. Head clear of pain, no dreams, very cross and full of fault-finding, everything is going wrong.

August 8, 9, 10. Feeling similar, but not quite so continuous; feeling some improved.

I have learned from this partial proving that this is a very powerful drug. That it made me very ill for the first two days, I am very sure, and filled me with some concern as to whether I should not do something to counteract its effects, but I finally concluded not to do so, but watch and wait.

I found that it had power to set up a severe headache, at the time I was suffering from one, but so differing that the new one from the *Bacillinum*, could be easily felt, in the parts, occipital and frontal.

The throat was inflamed; tickling, phlegmy, cough from tickling that could not be relieved in any other way.

Left lung was irritated and made sore, a creeping, stitch-like feeling passing through from below upwards. A weak feeling in the right lung.

Bowels inflated with gas, and soft, mushy stool of dark, greenish color, passing easily.

The pain or stitch through my old pile I could not account for, but having felt it as something new, I make record of it.

Some eczema of anus that had given me trouble for some time previous, has since been very much better.

I have had three patients under this, Dr. Burnett's *Bacillinum*, one dose of 30th in eight days.

The cases are too new to report as yet, but all are improving.

This will cure some cases of laryngeal phthisis, diphtheria and phthisis pul., and be a great aid to us in curing what this learned physician calls consumptiveness. I for one have adopted this name and this remedy.

It seems as if I was learning to be an Homœopathic physician, never having had much, if any, faith in the high dilution.

R. BOOCKOCK, M. D.

Flatbush, L. I.

BACILLINUM: ITS CURATIVE POWER ON DIFFERENT DISEASES.

Through the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER (March number, 1891), I became aware of Dr. Burnett's little book, *New Cure of Consumption*. Being myself interested in the treatment of consumption, I bought the book at the store of Boericke & Tafel, as also the medicine *Bacillinum*. Having carefully perused the contents of the little book, I determined, as I was about to sail for Europe, to try its effect on my arrival in Switzerland. During my short stay in Basel I had occasion to administer *Bacillinum* to about six persons. From Basel I went to Herisau, Canton d'Appenzell. There I had occasion enough to distribute amongst my friends the wonderful effect of *Bacillinum*, amidst the great opposition of the doctors, who laugh and snarl at the idea of such a treatment as something completely new in practice? Since sixteen months many very remarkable cures have been performed, even several known as incurable, so that from east to west, all through Switzerland, *Bacillinum* has found an entrance. In a journal, treating on "General Conduciveness," I asserted that the principal cause of idiotism and cretinism are tubercles in and around the brain, and the only remedy to reach these tubercles, and to re-establish a harmony between moral and physis, are *Bacillinum* in its different strengths. This affirmation brought the strong phalanx of Allopaths against me in controversy openly in the same journal. They could not deny the cures, but ridiculed the idea of using such means to cure diseases. My last words of defense were those which Dr. Burnett used: "Machs nach! Aber machs besser! This ended for the present our controversy.

Allow me, to send you here a few, but very interesting cases, where *Bacillinum* has shown highly its curative power.

1. A mother brought a child of 12 months, covered from head to foot by a syphilitic eruption, the eyes like raw flesh. I gave the child on her tongue, 15 small pellets of *Bacillinum*, 200. A week after, the change was more than could be expected. Again the same dose;—8 days later the child could see well, and the eruption more than half gone. Two weeks longer treatment in the same manner, the child was perfectly healed. A prove that *Bacillinum* has curative effect on syphilis.

2. A Miss E., of 27 years, having spent the winter of '90-'91, in the hospital at Basel, being sent home in April '91, pronounced incurable, suffering with consumption, sent for me May 16, 1891. Examination pronounced both lungs in an advanced

state of phthisis. She began with 20 pellets of *Bacillinum*, every eighth day the same dose. In July after, she called at my house in Herisau, and in truth, I was astonished to see her so well. Kept on in taking *Bacillinum*, when in September, visiting Basel, I found her very well.

3. A Miss S., teacher of 38 years in Basel, suffering for years with bad stomach, not able to keep food in her stomach, had the symptoms of a beginning cancer in the pylorus. This lady received *Bacillinum*, one dose every eighth day and after six months was totally cured.

4. A merchant in Basel, 32 years old, consumptive for several years, received from his doctors, as the last resort, *Kreosotum* in capsules. Getting worse from month to month, the family desired he should consult a Homœopathic physician. Was consulted and examination showed the upper parts of the lungs badly affected, covered by tubercles. Also by chronic bronchitis. Received *Bacillinum* 200, 20 pellets every eighth day, keeping for three months the medicine, and to the astonishment of his friends he became a healthy man.

5. A dessinateur here in Herisau suffering from weak lungs, constant cough day and night, underwent a so-called "Knipps" treatment at a place in Germany. Six weeks after he came back, a skeleton, emaciated, miserable. Examination proved the whole upper part of the lungs covered by tubercles. *Bacillinum* cured him perfectly in two months.

6. A young girl of 16 years, of Lofingen. Over two years ago she had scarlet fever, was neglected and lost appetite and sleep; her menses ceased more than 18 months. All appearance was that she was in the decline, (consumption). I gave her of the *Bacillinum*, every week 20 pellets. The result was indeed beyond my expectation. The menses returned and the other complaints disappeared, sleep came back, and after three months she became a blooming girl.

7. This is a very remarkable case. A maiden lady of 37 years, residing at Lichtensteig, being more or less sick for sixteen or seventeen years. The first cause was hysterical spinal irritation; grew worse from year to year; her spine curved over 1½ inches; her left hand inflamed, which led to amputation of her index (forefinger). Over two years ago she became helpless in both legs. The doctor at Wattwyl (city hospital), though (it was then just the fury of Dr. Koch's lymph system) to inject in her the lymph. This he did eighteen times. After this had been done, her legs, from hip to foot, became as dead, without any feeling. It was on December 2, 1891, I found her in that condition. I left

her *Bacillinum*, 20 pellets, every week one dose. After four weeks some feelings returned; also became able to move her toes. Keeping on for some time more in the same manner. In May last she was able to sit up. In June she was strong enough to get up and walk alone in her room. Now it is August 9th. Her legs are perfectly normal, and with the exception of the curve on her back and the sore hand, she is as well as she had been in her younger days.

This lady had been pronounced incurable, and people of Lichtensteig, with their doctors, are enchanted over such a cure. *Bacillinum* has done its work perfectly, and many such so-called incurable cases would yield under the blessed influence of this wonderful medicine.

8. Another case where old and new school doctors have more or less failed. A butcher's wife about 58 years old, residing in Lichtensteig, has been for years complaining of rheumatism, but more especially a stiffness and redness in her arms, hands, legs and feet, which resulted slowly into arthritical, gouty contractions of the joints of fingers, toes, even on the knees, so as to become unable to shut the hands, and walking only with great difficulty. She received *Bacillinum* in the above named order, and in less than three months all her stiffness was removed, and she is now very well. Here it was evident that *Bacillinum* absorbed the chalky substance in the joints.

9. A case of *idiotisme* and *cretinisme*, which made a great stir. In August, 1891, I was called by telegram to go to a place near Neuchatel, about 150 miles from Herisau, and found there a 10-year-old girl, a perfect idiot and cretin. The history of the child was about this: Until after vaccination, (she was $1\frac{1}{4}$ year old,) was very well; from that time she began to act as having no sense, growing worse from months to years. Her parents consulted in different cities, as London, Paris and Vienna without the slightest amelioration. They heard of me by a doctor of Basel, that I had attended there a 16-year-old idiot, whose reason returned partially. I found the girl in the following condition: Long or tall, 2 feet and 5 inches; old, 10 years; the teeth hidden in the gums, could hardly stand on her legs, unable to walk and talk; head, front narrow and large on the back; several smaller and larger elevations on the skull, some soft, others hard; nose, eyelids and lips extremely large; type of an idiot and cretin.

A careful examination, especially of the deformed head, with its elevations, disclosed nests of tubercles. Her eyes without life, no desire for anything; in fact the most ungrateful expres-

sion!—now what to do! My thoughts settled soon on one point, to give an antidote to these colonies of tubercles, and decided on *Bacillinum*, as the only means to bring on a change. She received on the 10th of August, 1891, 20 pellets, to continue every week the same dose. Visited her in October said year; great change; she began to talk and walk, the teeth sprouting out of the gum, the head a better form, and the general condition of the whole body was changed. Kept on by the same medicines. In November it was decided that I should go to London to a conference, to confer with Dr. Burnett. (Dr. Burnett mentioned my visit to him in his second edition of "Cure of Consumption," pages 151 and 152.) After this, every month brought some new change. It is just a year since the child came under my attendance, and what a change has *Bacillinum* 200 operated? The child talks, walks, (even runs), has grown 3½ inches, intelligence restored, enjoys extremely her life, being so cheerful and bright. Now am I wrong to assert that the main causes of idiotism and cretinism are tubercles, brought on either by bad virus of vaccination, or inherited from the parents the germ of such a dreadful calamity?

JOHN YOUNG, M. D.,
formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Forsthaus, Herisau, Switzerland.

URINARY FISTULA CURED BY SABUL SERRULATA.

CASE I. On the morning of the 13th of August, 1891, a messenger brought me a letter from an Allopathic physician to see a case of his at my earliest convenience. On my arrival at the patient's place, at about 10 a. m., I found the doctor was waiting for me. I was told in detail a long history of the case, but I shall here mention only a few points in connection with it. A robust man aged about 52, Marwary by caste, has been suffering from difficulty of micturition for some years. A few years ago he was once catheterized for the retention of urine. For some time the stream of urine became very thin; he had to wait a little before the first drop of urine passed, and the flow was intermittent at times. As it sometimes happens in such cases, there grew a big lump below the root of the penis, almost in the median line. He was getting high fever; the swelling was hard, hot, and very painful to touch; in fact it was an acute

abscess being formed there. His suffering during micturition was indescribable; it would even last for some time after the urination. He would cry, scream and do all he could to express his suffering; he was not satisfied in making water; there was a never-get-done feeling, and a frequent desire to urinate; stream narrow, sometimes only a few drops and a great straining in its passage; a severe long-lasting, continuous, burning pain after the micturition. One of the best European surgeons of the city was consulted, who tried to pass catheters, but failed to do so, even with the lowest number. At last the surgeon proposed an operation, which the patient would not submit to, even if his life were at peril, so the next best course for him was to seek assistance from some Homœopathic physicians who are supposed at least here not to touch a scalpel. I suppose it is not an uncommon lot for Homœopathic physicians to meet with such knife-scared patients.

My first prescription that morning was *Hepar Sulph. 6x* and *Thuja Occ. 3*, alternately, every two hours. Next morning on my visit I found that he was no better; in fact the fever was higher than on the previous evening; the temperature was over 104.07. and there was no intermission, this morning the temperature having been 102.07. The inflammation increased; a portion of the left side of the scrotum was also involved. I gave him *Thuja Occ. 3* and *Belladonna 3*, alternately every two hours. On the 15th the fever continued as before; the whole scrotum was acutely inflamed with the spermatic cords, but the swelling on the prostatic portion was less. *Clematis erecti 3*, was given in alternation with *Belladon. 1x*. On the 16th I detected slight fluctuation and asked him to apply poultices every 3 or 4 hours, and as he was slightly easy, the same prescription was continued. The next morning, on my visit I was told that the abscess had burst at night while he had been straining at micturition. A good quantity of pus came out and the swelling was considerably diminished. The patient felt much better, but his difficulty in micturition continued as before. He was given *Hepar Sulph. 3*, one-grain dose, thrice during the day. There was very slight or no fever in the afternoon. On the 18th the urine began to dribble through the new opening; he passed more than half the quantity of urine through that channel. His straining and suffering during micturition were considerably lessened. He received *Hepar Sulph.* for two or three days more, when the opening began to contract, and the quantity of urine passed through it grew less, but with it there comes his old complaint, the difficulty in micturition, which was much less as long

as the urine could flow through the new opening. So, on the 24th of August, it was arranged that I should meet my friend, the Allopathic doctor, who was regularly attending and watching the case in my absence, and who was an old medical attendant to the family; consequently he had a greater influence on them. When I met him I was told that it was not possible to cure an urinary fistula with medicine alone, without the help of some surgical means. This piece of good advice was not very wholesome to me, and what was more than that, he frightened my patient, telling all sort of stories and persuading him to allow him to try to pass the catheter No. 4, without success. His last words were that he was almost sure that the patient would come to him again for treatment. After all this that happened, I was not less anxious to do something for the case. As I have stated before, with the contraction of the opening his difficulty of urination began to increase. So it was palpable that the cause of obstruction in the urinary passage was in front of the opening, for as long as the urine could flow through that channel freely there was no difficulty in making water. This obstruction, to my mind, was due to the enlargement of the prostate gland. I had some fresh tincture of *Sabul ser.* (Saw Palmatto), brought from Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, of New York, just some months before that time, of which I made very little use. I made up my mind to try *Sabul ser.* in this case, and gave my patient drop-doses of the tincture three times daily. Within 3 or 4 days he began to feel better. This was continued for a month or so, with a result so brilliant that not only was his urinary fistula completely healed, but his old urinary troubles disappeared. It seems to me that his principal complaint was the enlargement of the prostate gland; and the urinary obstruction or difficulty, and the formation of the abscess, were merely secondary. Here *Sabul ser.*, acting on the prostate gland, reduced their bulk, and thereby allowed the urine to pass freely.

CASE II. *Urinary fistula.* Balon B. B. Mazoondar, aged 42, thin and weak constitution, has been suffering from chronic gonorrhœa for some years. Some 3 months ago he had an abscess formed in the perineum about an inch to the right side of the raphe. This was opened twice, and there was left an opening so big as to admit the tip of the small finger, through which urine passed quite freely. He was under the treatment of an Allopathic doctor, but derived no benefit. On the 17th of March, 1892, I was called to see him. The history he gave me of his case was quite conclusive that the formation of the abscess was the outcome of the difficulty of micturition due to the obstruction or

stricture of some sort in the urinary passages. He had been to many Allopaths, but he would not submit to the method of treatment they proposed, consequently he had no other means left but to come to us. On my first visit he simply wanted to know whether his illness was amenable to medicinal treatment; that is, without the aid of surgical means. I could not very well give him any decided opinion on the subject, but wanted a trial for some time. He submitted to it, so I at once began with *Sabul ser.*, one drop thrice daily, and *Calendula oil*, soaked in cotton wool, applied externally on the wound. This he continued for four days, when I saw him again. He said his urinary difficulty was much easier; burning in micturition was much less; straining was less, and the stream of urine was thicker; but the dribbling of urine through the new channel was not any better, so I directed him to press the wounded part with his fingers while making water, and to continue with the same medicine for a week more. This he did with very satisfactory results. On my next visit after a week; I noticed the condition of the wound was much better, it had already begun to heal from the edges and owing to the pressure of the fingers, very little urine got through the opening, and consequently it was less irritated. I principally treated him with *Sabul ser.* ϕ and 1x dilution to complete the cure by the middle of June, through he had beside this, *Silicia* 12 and *Nux vomica* 6, the latter for the irritation of the hæmorrhoids. Under *Sabul ser.* his urinary difficulties disappeared long before the fistula healed. I must say here that this man was obliged to have patience to continue under my treatment, for he had been to many Allopaths while he was taking my medicines, but some of them very much discouraged him to continue with me, and wanted to meddle with surgical means, to which he would not submit. It took some four months to heal the fistula completely, but it was done without any surgical interference. As to this, I believe my brethren of the other school would not easily believe. The patient is now enjoying good health, without the slightest urinary difficulty.

I have tried *Sabul ser.* both in tincture and low dilution, in several cases of urinary strictures, with good results. I have yet some such chronic cases under treatment, which are progressing favorably.

A word as to its action on the male sexual sphere. A gentleman, aged 54, wanted some sort of tonic from me. His principal complaint was the diminution of sexual powers; otherwise he was enjoying good health. I wanted to see how *Sabul ser.* acts in this case, so I gave him five drops of the tincture three times

daily for two days without the slightest effect in any way. On the third day I increased the dose to ten drops three times daily: After two or three days there was an *erratic erection* of the penis; without any desire for an embrace, but there were some gastric disturbances, such as acidity, eructation, burning sensation in the stomach, loss of appetite, etc., and also there was heat in making water, and a general heat all over the body, consequently I was obliged to discontinue the drug.

D. N. RAY, M. D.

Calcutta, India, September 5, 1852.

IODINE IN SNAKE BITES: SOME COMMENTS ON DR. BROWN'S PAPER.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Dear Sir: Your September number opens with an article from Dr. E. F. Brown on "*Tincture of Iodine an Antidote to the Bite of Venomous Serpents,*" and he gives in illustration several cases of its apparently antidotal power in rattlesnake bites.

There is always great uncertainty in snake bites as to whether a sufficient quantity of venom has been injected to be of serious consequence, and many substances have gained credit as antidotes, which proper experimentation proves to be utterly worthless.

By far the best and most complete examination of this subject is that made by Dr. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, in his "*Essay on the Rattlesnake,*" prepared for and published by the Smithsonian Institution, 1860, and which every Homœopathic physician should possess. In this essay Dr. Mitchell goes exhaustively into the question of antidotes, and apparently proves that neither *Iodine*, *Bromine*, *Ammonia* nor *Potassa*, nor any of the many vaunted vegetable antidotes is an effectual antidote to rattlesnake bite. (See p. 108, last two paragraphs, and pp. 111 and 112.) On p. 46 he proves that pure *Iodine* mixed with the venom does not destroy its virulence. The only treatment he relies on is that with alcohol. (See p. 113.)

I have myself kept rattlesnakes—14 alive in my house at a time; carefully studied crotalus poisoning and its treatment; and written a rather exhaustive essay on the subject. My views on the antidotes and specific treatment of crotalus poisoning may be found at p. 172 of the *Materia Medica, Physiological and Applied*, published by the British Hahnemann Publishing Society and Messrs. Boericke & Tafel.

From Dr. Brown's expression on p. 194, that his first case "scored high for Homœopathy," we are led to conclude that he looks upon *Iodine* not only as an antidote, but as a specific or Homœopathic remedy in the treatment of the morbid state induced by rattlesnake venom. To be such a specific a drug ought to be able to produce symptoms and pathological conditions very similar—be a *similimum*—to those of crotalus poisoning. Does *Iodine* do this, both locally and constitutionally, or either? A careful reading of its effects in the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis* will, I think, convince that there is a good deal of similarity; and that therefore *Iodine* is a valuable remedy for symptoms similar to those of rattlesnake bite.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. HAYWARD, M. D.

61 Shrewsbury Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Eng., Oct. 1, 1892.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Dear Sir: I hasten, immediately after having read Dr. E. F. Brown's interesting article, entitled "Tincture of Iodine, An Antidote to the Bite of Venomous Serpents," to state that the *decolorized tincture of Iodine*, is really *Iodide of Ammonia*, and not *Iodine* pure and simple. So that this may be so broadly known as Dr. Brown's happy experience. I believe it should be generally known, that *Iodine* in solution with *Kali Iodatum* has been in use in the U. S. Army since about '55-'56, and the *Iodide of Ammonia* has also been tried, but so far as the writer knows, but very few reports of successful results, heretofore.

Yours sincerely,

J. S. COMBS, M. D.

Grass Valley, Calif., Sept. 28, 1892.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF ELECTRO-THERAPEUTISTS.

Pursuant to invitation a number of medical men met at the office of Dr. William Harvey King, No. 23 West 53d street, New York, on October 6, 1892, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing a new association, to be known as "The National Society of Electro-Therapeutists." Dr. King was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Dr. Winterburn, Secretary. The following persons constitute the charter members of the new

society, viz: Drs. F. A. Gardner, Washington, D. C.; E. Sillman Bailey, Chicago; Clarence Bartlett, Philadelphia; F. E. Caldwell, John Moffat, H. D. Schenck, Nathaniel Robinson, G. H. Doty, W. H. Bleecker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Theodore Y. Kinne, Paterson, N. J.; Edwin De Bann, Passaic, N. J.; Arthur B. Norton, Sidney F. Wilcox, John B. Garrison, George William Winterburn, F. E. Doughty, Loomis L. Danforth, J. T. O'Connor, J. M. Schley, William Tod Helmuth, William Harvey King, George W. Roberts, Eugene H. Porter, New York; Dewitt G. Wilcox, Louis A. Bull, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Lee, Rochester, N. Y., and H. L. Biggar, Cleveland, O.

The proposed Constitution and By-Laws was then taken up section by section, discussed, amended, and adopted, and then ratified as a whole. The following permanent officers were then elected, to serve for one year:

President.—William Harvey King, M. D., New York.

Vice-Presidents.—E. Stillman Bailey, M. D., Chicago; Clarence Bartlett, M. D., Philadelphia.

Secretary.—F. E. Caldwell, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Treasurer.—F. A. Gardner, M. D., Washington, D. C.

Executive Committee.—George William Winterburn, M. D., New York; John B. Garrison, M. D., New York.

And the officers *ex-officio*.

The President was given power to appoint such special committees as he may deem necessary. The Executive Committee was authorized to elect new members as they might find expedient. On motion, the society adjourned to meet in Chicago in 1893.

GEORGE WILLIAM WINTERBURN,

Secretary pro tem.

The National Society of Electro-Therapeutists it is intended shall include within its membership all physicians who are interested in the development of electricity as an adjunct in therapeutics. It is not meant exclusively for those who devote themselves to electricity as a specialty, but will include the gynæologists, the oculists, the neurologists and surgeons, who use electricity as part of their equipment. The session work at the meetings will be divided into bureaus, as electricity in diseases of women, diseases of the eye, ear and throat, diseases of the nervous system and general electro-therapeutics, thus giving each member the opportunity to learn the most recent advances in the use of electricity in his own specialty.

Persons desiring to become members, should send their name and one dollar, the first year's dues, to Dr. F. E. Caldwell, 151

Henry street, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to any of the officers of the society.

Any physician in good standing in the profession may become a member. Unless personally known to some member of the Executive Committee, the applicant should send name of college and date of graduation, and such other data as will enable the committee to act intelligently on the application. While offering a most cordial invitation to every worthy practitioner, the society will protect itself against undesirable applicants.

THE following extract from a business letter to Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, from Dr. H. P. DeVol, of Panuco, Mexico, may not be without general interest: "Two days after the box containing the goods you sent me came to hand the baby of the Alcalde was in such bad shape that I was sent for. I found the poor little thing, the heir to the great house of —, gradually starving to death. I had ordered the Romanshorn milk for my wife, who is a convalescent, but she generously agreed to share it with the baby. I had either to allow this sacrifice or let the babe die. Now you know that a dozen cans will not last long at this rate. The Alcalde has placed any amount of Mexican silver at my command to buy more —." Then follows directions for shipping a new supply of the precious food, which we trust will arrive in time, for the sake of the baby and the generous lady who shared with him. Another paragraph of the letter may be pardoned here, namely: "I received the box you sent me in first-class condition, not a bottle broken or even a cork started; the goods are all first class, and were unpacked with pleasure seldom experienced in opening packages that have traveled 2,000 miles by rail."

GONE GLIMMERING.

It is but as yesterday that antiseptic surgery was the bright and shining light of scientific medicines, and now listen to this from the *Philadelphia Times and Register*.

"Reports commenced to come in that antiseptics must be eschewed in the surgery of the peritoneum. It was discovered that traumatisms penetrating the skull and involving the brain, when treated antiseptically, were attended with a terrible mortality through a consecutive irritative meningitis. Antiseptic

irrigation of the pleura in empyema, is no longer employed by the French surgeons.

"Bichloride solutions, when used in amputations, though they favor prompt union, are said to cause very often painful, useless stumps, through an insidious osteo-myelitis which they excite in the cellular elements of the cancellous bone substance.

"Antiseptics—or, rather, chemical solutions—were practically condemned by the American Surgical Convention of 1891. Prof. Chiene, a townsman of Lister, sounded the death-knell of antiseptics in Great Britain when he announced and demonstrated that chemical solutions of any description were foreign substances, irritants, and had no place in healthy tissues.

"This, indeed, is a sad commentary on what was taught but yesterday as a cardinal doctrine.

"Morrell Mackenzie narrowly escaped imprisonment at the hands of his unfriendly German confreres because he did not boil or pickle his spatula every time he used it on the Prince's tongue.

"Although the above must be a humiliation to those who pin their faith absolutely to scientific medicine, it will teach a useful lesson to many who are too strongly inclined to dogmatize."

Some day perhaps these gentlemen may not be above learning from Homœopathy, even in surgery, where they are commonly supposed to be so strong. Let them get a copy of Helmuth's *System of Surgery*, and they will be surprised at the number of excellent things they can find in its pages. They might, for instance, study up on the Homœopathic *Calendula* with advantage. For instance on page 112 of *Helmuth*:

"Of all the varieties of topical applications which are recommended in the treatment of suppurations and lacerations, and of all the different medical substances which are supposed to possess influence upon these processes, there is not one that is entitled to a higher place than the *Calendula Officinalis*. * * * The solution of *Calendula* can be poured into deep wounds with great benefit, and with much alleviation of pain. I have used it freely in almost every variety of surgical operations, after many kinds of amputation, in resections, removal of tumors, and in all classes of wounds. I have experimented with it side by side with *Carbolic acid*, now so much in vogue, and must give my testimony most decidedly in favor of *Calendula*."

Also, on page 311 of the same work: "I am quite sure of the following facts: that in the past five years, when I have been employing *Carbolic acid* preparations upon wounded surfaces that have not appeared to be progressing as favorably as I thought

they should, I have substituted *Calendula* with surprising results."

Calendula is the best antiseptic known, especially the *Succus calendule*, which is nothing more than the pure juice of the flowering plant with just enough alcohol added to prevent fermentation.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary Discussion from the I. H. A.

Dr. Hastings: We have had for a number of years a very fine cat in our family. About five years ago it was reported that the cat was not eating anything at all. I found that somebody had clipped the smellers or long hairs on the nose off close. The cat had refused to eat for three days, and had great signs of drooping. It occurred to me that these smellers were extremely sensitive, and probably highly supplied with nerves, and so I gave *Hypericum*, and in one hour she took her food.

Dr. Clark: I was asked to see a valuable English stallion that was troubled with roaring. He trotted about one hundred feet, and came up with very loud breathing. I concluded to give him *Sulphur*, but after two weeks he was no better, but *Bromine* 500th cured him.

Dr. M. Powell: I have a patient who had a horse that had been over-driven. The urine was entirely suppressed, and the horse was in great agony. This condition is considered fatal. I decided that *Hyoscyamus* was the remedy, and gave him four powders of the 200th. In six hours the urine came, and the horse recovered.

Dr. Hitchcock: What is the best veterinary work we have?

Dr. James: I have a mare that has always had very good health. I had made a stipulation at the stable that she was not to be treated or doctored with any medicine of any kind. About a year ago the mare did not come around to the office as usual, and soon after one of the stable hands came to say that she was very sick with colic. She had been taken about an hour before, and the stable hands had, contrary to orders, undertaken to treat her themselves, with some damnable stuff which they had. I found her lying on her back, groaning in great agony and kicking. When I spoke to her she staggered up and fell down again. Her feet were all drawn together—all

four feet together. This suggested the remedy, *Colocynth*. I gave her some pellets. In five minutes she stopped groaning; in ten minutes she lay quiet, and in twenty minutes she got up. The stable man said: "Great Scott! that must be a powerful opiate." He wanted some of that medicine right away.

Dr. Deaver: When I was in Michigan, a man who had a fancy for dogs came to me and said that a dog of his had a swollen throat and was frothing at the mouth. A few doses of medicine cured him as easily as if he had been a human being; every bit as easy. No imagination there, and no faith either.

Dr. Fincke: It is just forty years ago since I was on the ship coming to America. The captain told me there was a fine dog on board that was suffering from constipation. I gave a dose of *Aconite* 30, and it cured him.

Dr. Rushmore: I was told by a Homœopathic veterinary surgeon that the best remedy was *Ammon. caust.*, in the 30th potency. (Best remedy for what?) [Probably colic.—E.D.]—*Medical Advance*.

BOOK NOTICES.

Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics. By A. B. Norton, M. D. With fifty-three illustrations and twelve chromo-lithograph figures. 555 pages. 8vo. Cloth, \$3.50; by mail, \$3.76. Half morocco, \$4.50; by mail, \$4.76. Net.

The publication of this book ought to be, and it is safe to predict, will be, an epoch in Homœopathy so far as it has to do with eye diseases. Here we have in one large volume, beautifully printed on fine paper, *all* of worth that can be found in the "regular" or Allopathic books, everything the very latest, and in addition full, complete and satisfactory internal medication. This last feature is one possessed by this book in most satisfactory shape. Angell, for instance, in his work, devotes *three pages* to internal medication, while Norton, in the work before us, has *one hundred and sixty-two* pages given up to ophthalmic therapeutics. In addition to this, as each disease is taken up through the book the internal medication is given in connection with it. As was said before, everything the very latest pertaining to the scientific end of the subject may be found in this book, yet, in our opinion, its crowning glory is its rich Homœopathic therapeutics. In these must we look for a *cure*, if cure be possible in most diseases of the eye. It is the fashion—and there is

fashions in medicine as in coats—to shrug the shoulders at internal medication for these diseases, but for all that the fashion is a bad one and an illogical. If medicines can effect cures in the grosser parts of the body why not in one of the finest and most sensitive organs? It is to be hoped that from now on more attention will be paid to this branch of eye work. It is a branch that the general practitioner, aided by this book, can take up with profit to his patients and himself, for the author has a lucid style and you can *understand* him.

Fronting the dedication "To the memory of my brother" is a very fine picture of the late Geo. S. Norton, on whose well-known work, *Ophthalmic Therapeutics*, this present book is founded; and who, indeed, in conjunction with the author planned it before his death, as a text book upon ophthalmology—a plan that has been ably carried out. In addition to the numerous wood cuts there are two lithograph pages each containing six representations in color of various diseases of the eye. An ample index completes this most useful book.

Schiller's Complete Works. In two volumes. With illustrations by the best German artists. Philadelphia: Ig. Kohler. Half morocco, small quarto. Price of the two volumes, \$6.50.

The Poems of Schiller. Philadelphia: Ig. Kohler. 12mo. 413 pages, half morocco, \$3.00.

Schiller and His Times. By Johannes Scherr. Translated from the German by Elizabeth McClellan. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Ig. Kohler 12mo., 454 pages. Half morocco, \$3.00.

How many of those who read these lines know that there is but one complete edition of Schiller's works published, either in Europe or America? Not many, it may be safely asserted. And yet Schiller is the Shakspeare of a great people. It was left to Mr. Kohler, of Philadelphia, to bring out in both German and English, the only unabridged and complete set of the great German poet's works; and he has done his part handsomely, and given the English and German literary worlds a treasure of permanent value. The "complete edition" is contained in two volumes of 670 and 611 pages respectively. The pages are $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ in size. The first volume is made up of the poems and dramatic works of Schiller, while the second is composed exclusively of the prose works, such as "The History of the Revolt of the United Netherlands," "History of the Thirty Year's War" "The Æsthetical" and many other longer and shorter papers, the whole under the editorship of Charles J. Hempel, M. D. The work was completed several years ago, but the fact of its

being the only complete edition of the great poet's writings is one that all lovers of good literature will thank us for bringing to their notice.

The second volume in the group at the head of this notice, "The Poems of Schiller" is a unique work. It omits all of the plays. The number of pages is given as 413, while in reality there are nearly 800. This is accounted for by the fact that all of the poems are given in duplicate; on the left hand page is the German and, facing it on the right hand page, is the English version, but each page has the same number—thus, page 353 of the German faces page 353 of the English, making in all 706 pages in all, besides the matter that is paged consecutively. It would be a fine work for one studying either German or English, as the original is matched line for line with the translation.

The remaining volume is a biography of Schiller, a labor of love, by Dr. Johannes Scherr.

Boenninghausen Repertorial Checking List. Arranged by W.

A. Yingling, M. D. Price 35 cents. By mail, 41 cents.

This new-comer consists of twenty-five sheets of paper, 15x11½ inches in size, made up into pads on a stout back of cardboard. Each sheet contains in six columns the names of the remedies found in Allen's Boenninghausen Therapeutic Pocket Book, abbreviated in the same manner that they are in that repertory. After each name is left ample space for checking. The object of the "Checking List" is to save a great deal of writing for those who prescribe according to the "totality of the symptoms." With this list all that is required is a pencil and a copy of the "Repertory" and the remedy covering the case is soon and easily found, with slight labor.

The Principles of Medicine. By John M. Scudder, M. D.

Sixth edition. Cincinnati, 1892. Pp. 352. Sheep, \$4.80.

Any book from the pen of the veteran Eclectic doctor, and philosopher, John M. Scudder, is worth reading, even if you do not agree with him. He is not a dull or heavy writer, and much can be forgiven when this is the case. The book under consideration is, in aim, somewhat akin to Hahnemann's *Organon*—it lays down the ground plan on which what is known as Eclecticism is built. The author starts at the beginning of his subject, "life," and were the Sphinx still about we fear the good doctor would be another victim of the riddle "what is life." He calls it "Formative Force" and lays down three fundamentals, "which will not be disputed by anyone."

1st. "That there is a force in the organic world differing from chemical and physical forces, and which may be termed the *"Formative Forces"*

2d. "That this force is not possessed by all persons in an equal degree; that in some it is strong, giving health and great power to live; while in others it is feeble, consequently giving disease and death."

3d. "That this force is not a fixed quantity with any individual, but that it may be increased and diminished."

But after admitting all of these propositions we are just where we were before, for they amount to——there is a mysterious something commonly called "life;" all are not equally healthy; all in health are subject to disease. On this subject Dr. Scudder quotes from Swedenborg's *Economy of the Animal Kingdom* that "there is a certain formative substance, or force," etc. But this writer in later works gives an entirely different explanation of what constituted life, one startlingly new, and it would have been better, perhaps, from a purely literary point of view at least, had Dr. Scudder quoted the last rather than the earliest answer to the old, old question. There can be no doubt but that the practice of medicine could be immensely improved were men to have a true conception, or solution, to these higher problems, these first principles. There is something else in a human being than gases and salt, something that the highest chemistry or the most powerful microscope, will never find. When this "something," "formative force," "life," parts company with those elements of the body that chemistry can grasp, the man is dead. Though Dr. Scudder does not solve these questions his book is one that can be read and the reader arise mentally richer.

Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases. A Manual for Students and Practitioners. By Charles H. Chetwood, M. D. Cloth, 178 pages, \$1.00. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

This is another of "The Students Quiz Series" the Lea's are publishing. Barring the treatment the book is all right. What does a good Homœopath think of "The methods of treating a child with inherited syphilitic after birth are by inunction, or by the use of the mercury with chalk, or by solution of bichloride in water."

Alaskana or, Alaska in Descriptive and Legendary Poems. By Prof. Bushrod W. James, A. M., M. D. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1892.

A cloth-bound, gilt-edged 12mo volume of 368 pages, pre-

senting a very handsome appearance. Interspersed throughout the volume are a number of very pretty process pictures of Alaska, reproduced from photographs taken on the spot; some of these, especially the "Auk Glacier and a Section of the Muir Glacier," are very striking, while "A walk near Indian River," almost looks tropical. The entire book, barring a short preface and appendix, is in metre, reminding one of *Hiawatha*, and recounts Dr. James' observations and views on Alaska, the result of a visit two years ago. The chapter on the "Alaskan Doctors," tells a queer story. Every man cannot be a doctor in Alaska, but only those whose mother

"Dreams her infant,
Yet unborn, contains the spirit."

The budding doctor must not cut or comb his hair,

"And it hangs in stiffened masses,
Tangled, lustreless, uncleanly;
So it stays. A strange diploma,
Hideous rival of the parchment."

If he loses his hair he is done for. A bald-headed man doesn't go among the Alaskans for an M. D. Some of the successful practicing physicians are so

"That their very features frighten
Ere they change their grim expression
Into grins and stares revolting,"

while others go "prancing like a haughty war-horse." In fact in Alaska to call in a regular "Shaman" is about as dangerous as it is in some other places. There are no bad debts among the doctors in that land, for none of them

"Will not even favor
With a glance the suffering creature
Till his fee is laid in blankets,
Or in costly furs or silver
At his feet, that never waver
Till his pay is his most surely.
Then he leans above his patient,
With his staring eyelids moving
Till his eyes with queer expression
Seem to roll in quick gyrations,
And his gleaming teeth look ready
To devour the cringing figure!"

The Alaska doctor is his own pharmacist, and he makes short work with those who dare to seek to learn the secrets of his craft. He kills them at once, and thus rids his world of quacks and empirics.

The Sides of the Body and Kindred Remedies. By Dr. C. Von Boenninghausen. Translated by Dr. J. D. Tyrrell. Philadelphia, 1892.

This is an 8vo paper-bound pamphlet of 27 pages, which first appeared as a supplement to *The Homœopathic Physician*, and was then struck off as a pamphlet. The price set by the publisher is 50 cents net, which some buyers may regard as rather high. This old work was first translated by the undefatigable Hempel, and was published in 1854, but has been out of print for a number of years. We believe in these old books, for if Homœopathy is true, the closer one sticks to the original authorities the better. There is such a tumult raised nowadays about "progress" that sometimes even Homœopaths are a little blinded by the dust resulting therefrom, and think they see that Homœopathy can be *improved*. Logically this is a mistake. The truth cannot be *improved*, though its borders may be extended. Homœopathy is truth. Homœopathy is to be found in the *Organon*, the *Materia Medica Pura*, the works of Boenninghausen, Jahr, and some others, in its first principles, its beginning; and these works cannot be neglected without loss to the student.

Obstetrics. By Charles W. Hoyt, M. D., House Physician, Nursery and Children's Hospital, New York. Being volume 11 of "The Student's Quiz Series." Pocket size, 190 pages. \$1.00. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1892.

This is one of "The Student's Quiz Series," which is to number thirteen in all, published by Lea Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia. It is concise, clear and well written, and very useful to the student, but if he can get a complete work on the subject, such as Guernsey's *Obstetrics*, it would perhaps be better. However for cramming the Quiz series is handy.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By L. F. Warner, M.D., Attending Physician, St. Bartholomew's Dispensary, New York. Being volume 5 of the Student's Quiz Series. Pocket size, 224 pages. \$1.00. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1892.

The student of Homœopathy can thank God that he is not required to study "regular" *Materia Medica*. His own *Materia Medica* is often reviled by those who should not, as being an endless string of "meaningless symptoms." But at least the *real* student of these can soon detect a difference between the drugs, and each day's experience causes the drugs to stand out as clearer defined individuals. In the regular *Materia Medica*, a drug is a "diuretic," "cathartic," "anthelmintic," "emmenagogue," or something of the sort, and "has been used" or "has been recommended" in this, that or the other diseases. But that is

not to the point. If one wants an Allopathic quiz on *Materia Medica*, this book will answer his purpose. One thing we notice in its pages that is peculiar: Among the "emetics" is *Ipecacuanha* and this emetic in *small doses* is "valuable to check vomiting." *Similis Similibus Curantur*.

With the Pousse Cafe. By William Tod Helmuth. \$1.50 net. By mail, \$1.58.

Christmas is drawing near, and with it the annual and vexing question: What shall I give to so and so?

Why not give a copy of Helmuth's poems? Cost not much, and any one will thoroughly appreciate this dainty volume of sparkling verse. A prettier book it would be hard to find. And what better sentiment than this—from the book—for Christmas?

"The Present, yes, this leaf we hold
Let friendship rule the hour,
For friends are dearer far than gold
When clouds and tempests lower."

"FURTHER OBSERVATIONS OF TUBERCLE BACILLI: The lesson of one hundred cases. By J. P. Rand, M. D., Worcester, Mass.," is the title of an eighteen-page pamphlet received from the author, who has made a study of the tubercle bacilli. The closing of the pamphlet we quote: "We are still in the dark so far as treatment is concerned. The malady goes right along, but there is no reason why we should fail to recognize it. If we cannot cure all of our patients, we should at least be able to tell what ails them and such is the object and utility of this kind of work. There are still great opportunities in medicine. Koch has taught us something of the origin of tuberculosis. Who shall tell us the remedy?" Since this disease is practically incurable,—Dr. Rand says: "But thirty deaths out of thirty-seven patients is a pretty big mortality, and I would rather take the chances of a condemned murderer for life than those"——why not, at least, try Dr. Burnett's treatment and his remedy? (See *New Cure for Consumption*.) We have Dr. Burnett's assurance in the first edition of his work, and emphasized in the second edition, that the majority of cases of consumption *are curable*. Why not at least give it a fair trial? There are several remedies in the country under the name of *Tuberculinums*, but the *same* remedy used by Dr. Burnett is obtainable in this country; his book tells how to use it, so why not, in view of the prevailing helplessness in combatting the disease, give it a show?

THE following are some of the comments on Dr. Bradford's *Homœopathic Bibliography* recently published:

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1892.

Dear Doctor: I have just procured from Boericke & Tafel a copy of your *Homœopathic Bibliography*. Am very much pleased with it, and the profession in my opinion is under a debt to you for the accomplishment of a most useful and interesting work.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES MOHR, M. D.

CHICAGO, July, 1892.

Dear Doctor: Accept my congratulations on your splendid volume. My opinion later.

H. C. ALLEN, M. D.

CHICAGO, July 28, 1892.

Dear Dr. Bradford: I send you to-day Nos. 1, 2, 3, of Vol. I "New Remedies," as you request in yours of the 26th. There is no price to you. You deserve all I can do for the work you have done in bringing out the "Homœopathic Bibliography," a book of great value to me.

Yours very truly,

JAS. E. GROSS, M. D.

Second Class of the Philadelphia College, 1850.

YOUR new book is of great, value and will become more so as the years go by.

Yours fraternally,

W. E. LEONARD.

Minneapolis, July 1, 1892.

I HAVE lately been going over the journals, collating death notices, and find, as I have before noticed, I can place no reliance on the indexes, as most of them are inaccurate and incomplete. I have had occasion to refer to your book while looking over page by page of the journals and have been surprised at the correctness of it.

I can appreciate the value of your accurate work. I wish there were a general bibliography of Homœopathy, and would like to assist in getting out such a work.

HENRY M. SMITH, M. D.

New York, September 29.

Dear Doctor Bradford: By some accident I did not receive Boericke & Tafel's letter announcing that your bibliography was ready for distribution until a few days ago, when I immediately availed myself of the opportunity, and by return mail received your valuable book, which I have perused with great pleasure and equal *wonder* at the pains and care you have taken to bring together so much of the literary work which has come from our men.

I should think every Homœopathic physician would want a copy for his own use, which he would peruse with pride and great satisfaction.

Very sincerely,

I. T. TALBOT.

Boston, August 19, 1892.

A NEW EDITION OF SCHÜSSLER.

The third edition of *The Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler*, by Drs. Boericke & Dewey, is now in the printer's hands. The authors have the following to say of the new edition in *The California Homœopath*.

"The eighteenth edition of Dr. Schüssler's Biochemic Therapeutics have recently appeared. It is the most notable of any of the previous editions of his work. Much of it has been re-worked, and he has found himself called upon to go somewhat more minutely into the action of some of his remedies. This has all been incorporated and enlarged upon in the forthcoming third edition of Boericke & Dewey's *Twelve Tissue Remedies*, now in press.

"There are many important changes in Schüssler's Eighteenth Edition, and perhaps these changes of his ideas, which are materially improved, may explain some of the failures in using these remedies in the past. For instance, he now gives *Natrum phosphoricum* in many cases where he, in former editions, recommended *Kali muriaticum*, giving his reasons therefor, which are the result of prolonged investigation into the action of these remedies. He also disclaims in this edition all connection with Homœopathy, although in former editions he claimed it as a sort of an off-shoot from Homœopathy. He says, "those who hear small doses talked about, generally think immediately about Homœopathy, but my method of cure is not Homœopathy since it is not founded upon the principle of similars, but upon the physiologico-chemical processes which appear in the human organism. By means of my method of cure, diseases which originate in the disturbed molecular motion of the inorganic materials in the human organism are *directly* cured by means of homogeneous materials, while Homœopathy reaches her purpose *indirectly*, by means of heterogeneous materials. Some of my remedies (for example: *Silicea* and *Calcarea phosphorica*) are also used in Homœopathy, but they do not belong to Homœopathy, but really in my therapeutics, since they act chemico-physiologically as forming constituents of the tissues, and not according to the laws of similars."

“In reference to the dose, he still uses small doses, but holds himself to the sixth triturations, giving in acute cases a dose every two hours and in chronic cases a dose four times a day. In former editions, he recommends as high as the twelfth, and claims that all remedies must be diluted in order to allow the molecules to enter the blood from the epithelium of the mouth and œsophagus, though claiming that those substances insoluble in water must at least be given in the sixth trituration in order to do this, while those that are soluble in water may sometimes be used lower.

“He also claims that the biochemic remedies had better be given singly, since mixtures of them do not work. In the characteristics of biochemic remedies Schüssler has made large additions, notably of *Ferrum*, *Magnesia*, *Phosphorica*, *Kali phosphoricum*, and indeed, nearly all of them have been entirely re-worked; especially *Natrum phosphoricum*, which, in this edition, he claims corresponds to suppurative processes, and notably to the diseases scrofula and tuberculosis. He has also re-worked largely *Kali sulphuricum* and *Calarea sulphurica*. In the therapeutic part of his work he has largely dilated upon diseases of the kidneys, fever, etc. In diphtheria he gives valuable indications for *Natrum phosphoricum*. For la grippe, according to Schüssler, the biochemic remedy is *Natrum sulphuricum*, claiming that those treated by this remedy recover quickly without sequelæ, while those treated with other remedies are slow in recovering and have dangerous sequelæ. For various suppurative conditions about the eyes, ears, mouth and the skin Schüssler adds *Natrum phosphoricum* to the list of remedies. He also recommends these remedies in ozæna and tonsillitis, where suppuration is impending.

“For enuresis he recommends among other remedies *Natrum sulphuricum*. For various diseases of the skin he has added and enlarged upon the indications for *Natrum phosphoricum*. For carbuncles the principal remedy, according to this edition, is *Calc. fluor*. For mastitis the chief remedy is *Natrum phosphoricum*. In this disease he formerly recommended *Kali muriaticum*. In swelling of the glands, where he formerly recommended *Kali muriaticum* he now uses *Natrum phosphoricum*. For lupus and goitre, *Natrum phosphoricum* is the chief remedy. In blenorrhagia an entirely new departure is made by recommending as the chief remedy *Natrum phosphoricum*. These are only a few of the numerous additions and changes made by Schüssler in his last edition. All of these have been incorporated and enlarged upon, and are considered both Homœo-

pathically and biochemically in the third edition of the *Tissue Remedies*.

It is hoped that before the reader sees another number of the RECORDER Dr. A. R. McMichael's *A Compendium of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Repertory of the Digestive System*, will be in his hands. This noble volume will be to the prescriber something like a good map is to a traveller—it will give him a comprehensive view of the whole subject. The longer one considers the plan of this work the clearer it becomes that any one who possesses a copy will refer to it with increasing frequency. It is a *Materia Medica* map.

DR. VERDI'S book for domestic practice is "reporting progress." It has many new and original features that will make it popular with the public.

NORTON'S OPHTHALMIC DISEASES AND THERAPEUTICS.

The following comments on Dr. Norton's new book from specialists skilled in the treatment of diseases of the eye, speak well for the future of the book. We give them in the order in which they were received.

From C. M. Thomas, M. D., of Philadelphia: "The book is here and I have looked it over with much interest. You are to be congratulated on having given us a most excellent handbook for teaching purposes. I am sure that my class and yours truly will much appreciate it."

Prof. MacLachlan, of Ann Arbor, Mich, writes: ". . . leads me to think that it will be very valuable and a volume to be prized by the medical student, as well as by the practitioner. I shall take pleasure in recommending it to my students."

Prof. Vilas, of Chicago: "I shall recommend it with much pleasure to all who seek therapeutics."

Prof. J. A. Campbell, of St. Louis, Mo.: "I have waited until I was able to find time to go through your new book before writing to you on or about it. I find it a very decided improvement on the former editions of the same. It gave me much pleasure to present it to our class at the college as the best Homœopathic work on the eye we have, and commended it to them as the textbook desirable. You are to be congratulated on the excellence of the book. It is just what it pretends to be, and I am sure it will meet with a hearty welcome by our men at large."

Homœopathic Recorder.

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THIS number completes the seventh volume of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER. As has been our policy in the past, we send out a large edition of this number, to Homœopathic and liberal physicians, that they may be reminded that the RECORDER is still in the field, and in the hope that some of them may conclude to have their names added to the subscription list. To do this will only cost one dollar. Heretofore the journal has been published every other month, six numbers constituting a volume. Hereafter it will be published on the fifteenth of every month, twelve numbers to the volume, and *no increase in price*—one dollar for the twelve numbers. The regular *paid subscription list* of the journal to-day is, we feel safe in asserting, larger than than of any other Homœopathic journal published. In making this assertion we do not count "sample copies," but only actual paying subscribers. The growth of the list has been steady and healthful since volume three. It fell off a little in the second year, owing to the advance in price that year from 50 cents to \$1.00. But with volume eight the subscription price is actually lowered one-half for the number of pages of reading matter will remain the same—forty-eight pages in each number.

At this price the subscription list ought to double.

The RECORDER is something of a medical forum—if any one has an announcement to make, or a discovery of a new remedy to communicate, he generally turns to it as reaching the greater number of readers.

**

WE are happy to announce here that Prof. S. A. Jones, whose papers for literary merit, medical worth and interest, are excelled by those of no other writer, has written The RECORDER a series of papers for the coming year. These alone will be worth the subscription price of the journal. The first paper of a study of *Lappa officinalis*, with new provings, will appear in the January number and will show that this old remedy has *important* curative virtues at present unknown by the general Homœopathic practitioner.

**

SEND in your subscriptions, gentlemen, and you will receive ample value in able papers, in translations from foreign journals, in valuable information concerning the new remedies, and in news from the book world.

One dollar.

PERSONAL.

Send all Changes of Address, etc., to RECORDER, for free insertion.

Dr. H. S. Phillips has removed from 326 Fifth avenue to 73 Congress street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. Asa F. Goodrich has removed from 256 Nelson avenue to 650 Wabasha street, St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. E. H. Jones has removed from Millville, N. J., to 1517 Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.

Dr. F. L. Barnum has removed from Carlisle, Pa., to St. Catherine, Ontario.

Dr. M. Dirix has removed from 1724 Bathgate avenue to 2345 Jackson avenue, New York city.

They want a Homœopathic physician at Wauchula De Soto county, Florida. Anyone addressing Mrs. A. S. Clavel, of that place, will receive particulars.

Dr. O. J. Jordan has removed from 1662 Broadway to 660 Walden avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. A. Kursteiner has removed from Raleigh, N. C., to Lexington, Ky.

Dr. L. G. Rousseau, M. D., has removed from Penn avenue to South Negley avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. J. G. O'Connor has removed from 51 West Forty-seventh street to 18 West Forty-third street, New York city.

Dr. M. A. Sommers has removed from 5266 Forty-sixth street to 689 Bloomingdale street, Chicago.

Dr. G. C. Burnley has removed from Lock Haven to Williamsport, Pa.

Dr. D. Waldron has removed from Kissimee, to Danford, Fla.

Dr. A. J. Robbins has removed to No. 16 Third street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Dr. B. Kaffenberger has removed from Key West, Fla., to 811 Detroit street, Cleveland, O.

The *Homœopathic Envoy* started in life without a single subscriber. Today the list of paying subscribers has gone away past the six-thousand mark, and is rapidly nearing the seven-thousand post.

Homœopathy has received deserved recognition in Philadelphia by the appointment of seventeen Homœopathic physicians as visitors of the poor by the city. Publicity of the deeds of Homœopathy is a winning card.

Dr. A. B. Norton's *Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics* has achieved a quick success. A merited success, too.

It took Dr. Bradford years to collect and arrange the matter in his noble volume *Homœopathic Bibliography*. It is a book of permanent value, and will be more and more appreciated as the years go by.

The first number of the *Southeran Journal of Homœopathy* issued from its new home at Baltimore has appeared. Its new address is 953 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Bound copies of the RECORDER for 1892, now ready; \$1.25 at any of the Boericke & Tafel pharmacies.

Who will prove *Heloderma Horridus*?

A firm of English pharmacists are advertising "strong" Homœopathic medicines" for the public.

The *Organon* is setting the pace for all other Homœopathic works in the way of sales. It is true gold tried by the fires of a century.

The man who said Homœopathy—with a capital H every time—was dying out will soon be as hard to find as the man who struck Billy Patterson.

R. Defibrinated bullock's blood,	65. parts.
Desiccated egg albumen,	19. "
Old Bourbon whisky,	10. "
Chemically pure glycerine,	5. "
Boracic acid,	1. "
	100.

No heat is employed in manufacturing.

Bovinine is not a medicine *per se*; it is a food. It is even more than food; it is as Prof. Waugh, of Philadelphia, asserts, one step beyond a food; it has received the finishing touches and has become the *vital fluid itself*; and whatever there may be that mysterious quality known to us as vitality, this fluid possesses it;" for it is blood, and consists of the juices of lean, raw beef, obtained by a mechanical process, by neither heat nor cold, and contains by weight twenty-six per cent. of coagulable albumen, besides a small quantity of alcohol and boracic acid; and its mission is to supply blood to the impoverished system. Hence, it is one of the most rational and efficient remedies we have with which to replenish the body which has lost a large amount of blood from hæmorrhage. After railroad accidents, capital operations, "flooding," etc., it is *the* renewer to the exsanguinated body upon which we may rely.—*Dr. G. H. Pierce.*

We carry a large and *fresh* stock of Bovinine at all our pharmacies.

THE *Homœopathic World* makes the following comments on Dr. Yingling's *Suggestions to Patients*: "This is a little pamphlet for the use of patients who consult their doctor by letter, and if its directions are strictly carried out by the patient a great amount of trouble will be saved to the doctor. It is in fact a device, and a very good one, for making the patient take his own case."

DR. SIEGFRIED ROSENBERG states (*Fortschritte der Medizin*) that the results in the treatment of gallstones by olive oil in large doses induced him to study the action of the oil upon the bile in dogs, by means of permanent biliary fistulæ. He found that there was a very considerable increase in the quantity of bile secreted, with a decrease in its consistency. Olive oil, therefore, brings about those conditions which are requisite to the removal of gallstones.

Boericke & Tafel's pure olive oil is sold at \$1.00 per quart or 60 cents per pint, *full measure*. Whether it is wanted for medicinal or table use, no better oil can be found.

THE Zimmermann Foods for Constipation, and for habitual dyspepsia, are worth looking into. We have a pamphlet on the subject.

by express or freight, being too large to send by mail. One ounce vial costs 25 cents, by mail 35 cents.

Hope for the Fat.

"The origin of the fats in the body," says Dr. Stanlee, in Chicago *Medical Times*, is derived directly and indirectly from the food. It is derived directly from the fat of the food, and indirectly from the proteids, carbohydrates, etc., by chemical action. Alcohol favors obesity by conservation, it being more easily oxidized than fat, prevents it from being burned up. For this reason the habitual beer drinker grows his 'oriel or bay window. On the contrary, vigorous mental or physical work, acceleration of temperature, increase of red corpuscles, etc., counteracts the deposit of fat. Therefore, that to regulate the diet in the treatment of obesity should become an important factor is quite apparent, for from the food all tissues are nourished. Should a farmer's stock become too fat, he would know exactly what to do, viz, feed less and work them more. If we had that control of our patients it would be the most rational course to pursue with them. But what fat, lazy woman would allow that in the 'land of eaters?' If you want to keep out of trouble be sure to steer clear of their 'right to eat;' therefore, we desire a drug that will accomplish the desired end without being detrimental to the health.

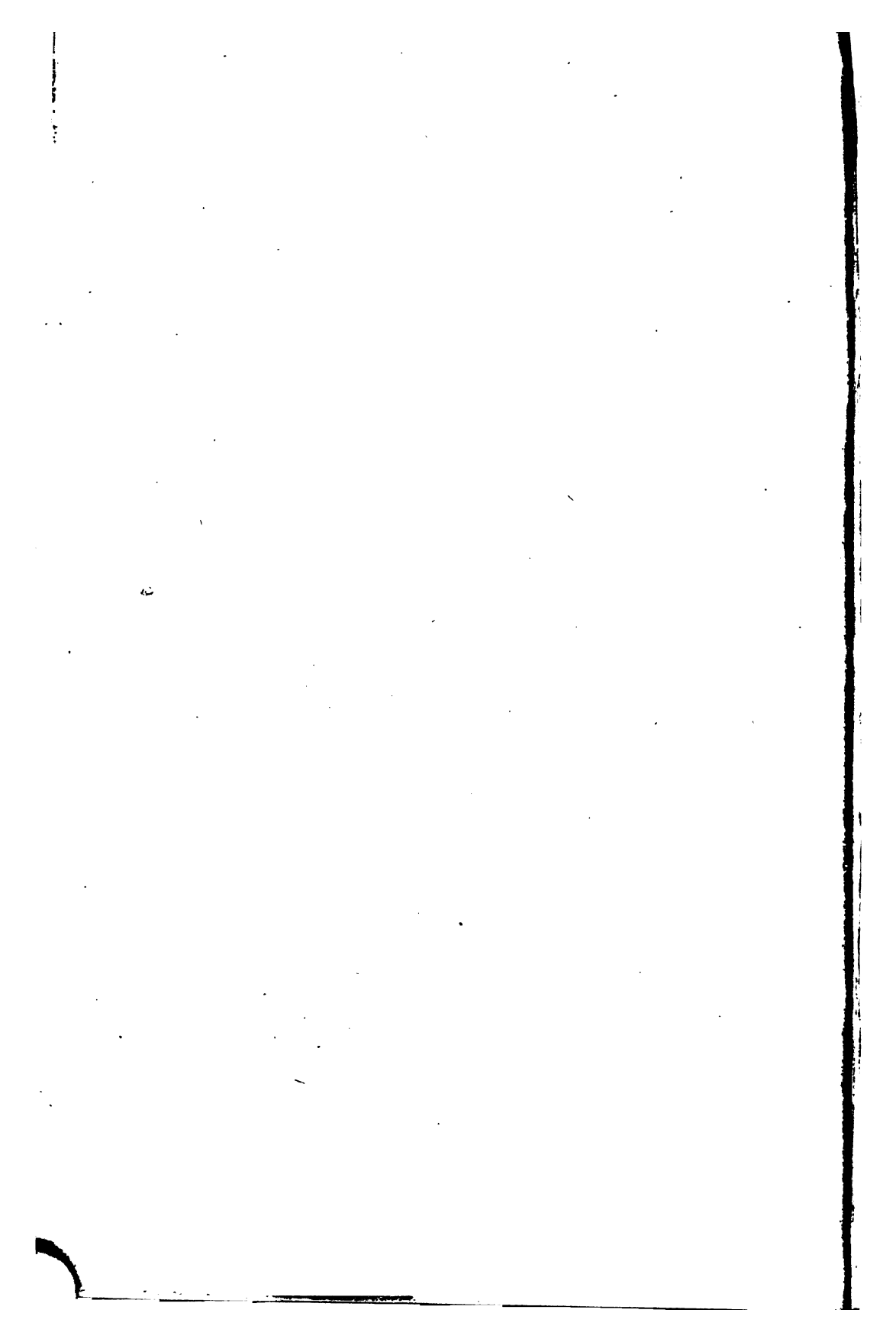
"We find a remedy in the fruit of the *Phytolacca decandra*, which clinical observation has taught us possesses all the valuable characteristics that we desire. It was discovered by noticing birds that feast on these berries in the fall of the year. Their bodies become very destitute of adipose tissue, though they seem to be otherwise in a normal condition. The fruit does not possess the acro-narcotic properties of the root. Small children, being attracted by their beautiful red color, have been known to eat large quantities of these berries with no alarming symptoms following * * * * *

"The evacuations from the bowels are more copious than usual, but in all other respects perfectly natural. The muscles become firmer, their action more free than before, and the power is increased. The patient soon experiences a feeling of lightness, renewed energy and ability to withstand greater muscular exertion than before. No bad effects will result."

We supply the remedy in tablets, containing two drops of the berry juice, for \$1.00 per 1,000. By mail, \$1.15. To judge by the enormous quantities ordered by some physicians, the remedy must be a success.

THIS is as it should be. The formula for *Bovinine* has been furnished us by the manufacturers for publication. Confidence begets the same, and the avoidance of secrecy with full information regarding the composition and methods of manufacture of these specialities will do more than anything else to insure their use among the medical profession. The formula for *Bovinine* is as follows:

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