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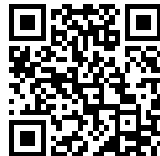
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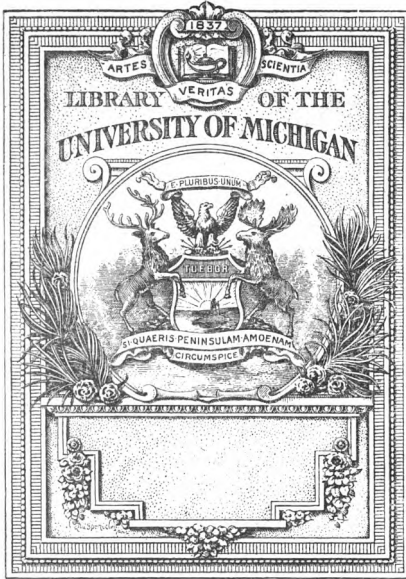
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THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

JANUARY 1, 1894.

PROFESSIONALISM AND *THE HOMEOPATHIC
DIRECTORY.*

IN our issue of August last we informed our readers that in consequence of representations from certain *soi-disant* "ethically-developed" members of the British Homeopathic Society a sufficiently large number of their fellow-members had been induced to withdraw their names from *The Homeopathic Directory* published by Messrs. KEENE and ASHWELL to cause the latter to hesitate to proceed with their new edition just ready for publication and already partly in type. We have now to announce that Messrs. KEENE and ASHWELL, in consequence of the opposition shown, have finally abandoned the publication. Thus the "ethical" party have so far succeeded in their policy, and for the present *The Homeopathic Directory* is suppressed.

The question of the Directory is an acute phase of a very old quarrel in the British Homeopathic camp. Almost from the first there have existed two parties—one which has prided itself on its strictly professional attitude and is now represented by the above-mentioned "ethicals," and another party which has cast all the narrowing influences of professionalism to the winds and boldly taken the public into its confidence. "The public welfare first, the interests of the profession second," has always been the motto of this party. The British Homeopathic Society was formed rather on the lines of the professional party, and, in the main, its policy has been in accordance therewith. This,

however, has been of but little consequence until the last year or two, seeing that many of its members warmly sympathised with the popularist party, and that there were a considerable number of homeopathic medical men who were not members of the Society at all. Now things are somewhat altered. Thanks to the untiring energy (in itself worthy of all praise) of a prominent member of the Society, who has shepherded into its fold stragglers from all parts of the kingdom, the Society now numbers a large percentage of British homeopaths, and can offer its list of members as a passable substitute for the list in the Directory of old. There can be little doubt that this was the chief, if not the sole end of the shepherding process; at any rate, it can scarcely be said to have been a case of pure affection for the flock.

Now, what has been the result? For the time being the popular party in the homeopathic profession has been over-ridden; and the little *Homeopathic Directory*, which was, in addition to its usefulness to medical men, a sort of common meeting ground between the homeopathic public and the homeopathic profession, has been suppressed. In the name of "medical ethics" the lay supporters of homeopathy have been deprived for the time of the means they once had of finding out when on their travels where they can secure the services of a medical man of their own creed, and have been told by the polite authorities of the British Homeopathic Society that if they want to know they had better apply to their ordinary medical attendant. No doubt the Turveydrop of medicine, whose methods and sentiments were exposed in our last issue—the great authority on all things medico-ethical and etiquettical—will be highly gratified to find he has such apt pupils among the persons he elegantly refers to as "quacks."

For our part we care for none of these things. Turveydropism, whether British Medical or British Homeopathic, has no charms for us, and we are happy to know that a strong body of homeopaths are of our way of thinking. There is only one thing homeopathy has to fear in this

country, and that is allopathic patronage. As soon as homeopathy ceases to be an offence in allopathic nostrils, its days are numbered. So long as it is *alive* it must give offence to orthodox notions. The homeopathy which seeks to curry favour with the orthodox—which is too full of professional *punctilio* to dare to offend orthodox susceptibilities—is not worth fighting for or fighting about—is not worth public support.

Real live homeopathy which cures every day cases which allopathy cannot cure is bound to offend the majority in the profession until it has converted them to its own methods; and the less it cares for the thousand littlenesses summed up in the word “professionalism,” the sooner it will accomplish this end.

The only two questions homeopaths, whether medical or lay, have any need to ask of any proposed policy, are these: Is it right? Is it expedient? It is certainly neither right nor expedient that the useful little Directory should be suppressed, and our readers will be glad to learn that a project is on foot to restore it to its place. It may not be worth the while of a firm of chemists to risk offending clients by publishing a work to which some of them object. But these considerations will not weigh with other publishers. In the new Directory, it is proposed to give, in addition to the usual information, a list of all public homeopathic institutions with their officials, medical and lay, together with other information which will be found of general interest. It is to be hoped that no homeopathic medical man will withhold his name from the proposed work, but the wishes of any who decline to appear will not be disregarded.

The one aim of all homeopaths should be to extend the benefits of Hahnemann's discovery by all right and expedient means, and experience has shown that the only effective way of doing this is to ignore professionalism and Turveydropism in all its forms, and be true to the interests of the commonweal.

NEWS AND NOTES.

DR. MORTIMER GRANVILLE AS A STUDENT OF HOMEOPATHY.

- IN the course of a note on Influenza, which appeared in *The Medical Press* of December 13th, Dr. Mortimer Granville delivered himself of the following :—

“It was in 1848 that I first made the acquaintance of influenza, and in what would now be regarded as very adverse circumstances. I was engaged in the quasi-experimental study of the so-called system of ‘Homeopathy,’ which at that time almost fascinated the intellectual portion of London society, and was the subject of thought and talk in every *coterie*. I happened to be in the region of densest fog, and it was not until some three years later that I succeeded in reaching daylight with the discovery that Hahnemann in his ‘*similia similibus curantur*’ had either perpetrated an elaborate travesty of wit or become the victim of an extraordinary fallacy. However this may be, I have never regretted—indeed, I am daily thankful for—the close study of symptoms, states, and the direct and indirect action of drugs, dietary, and *conditioning*—what we now call ‘nursing’—on the organism in disease I was thus led to pursue.”

For the treatment of the disease he recommends the following mixture :—

“R. Camphoræ, gr. lx :
Tincturæ iodi, (codex) m lx :
Mucilaginis acaciæ, ʒ iv ;
Glycerini, ʒ vj ;
Olei menthæ piperitæ, m vj ;
Syrupi zingiberis, ad ʒ iij.

Two teaspoonfuls being given every second or third hour until recovery happens, with clearing up of the lung congestion.”

By way of commentary on the above, this letter was addressed to the editor of *The Medical Press*, and appeared in the next issue :—

“SIR,—Considering the dense state of ‘fog’ he admits he was in during the period of his ‘quasi-experimental study’ of homeopathy, it is not at all surprising to homeopaths that Dr. Mortimer Granville arrived at the conclusion he did about Hahnemann. The only wonder is that he derived from his study the enormous help he is ‘daily thankful for’ in the general management of the sick. But it would appear from the rest of Dr. Granville’s article in your issue of the 12th, that he also learned something from Hahnemann in the matter of drugs. The first place in his mixture for the treatment of influenza is given to *Camphor*. Curiously enough this is one of Hahnemann’s own recommendations. It may be read on p. 305 of Hahnemann’s *Materia Medica Pura* (Dr. Dudgeon’s translation), and runs as follows :—

" 'When the influenza endemic in Siberia comes among us, as it does occasionally, when the hot stage has already commenced, *Camphor* is of service, only as a palliative certainly, but an invaluable palliative, seeing that the disease is only one of short duration. It should be given in frequent but ever-increasing doses, dissolved in water as above described' [one grain of camphor dissolved in 8 drops of alcohol and shaken up with 400 grains of tepid water]. 'It does not shorten the disease, but renders it much milder, and hence it conducts the disease innocuously to its termination.'

" I am, Sir, yours &c.,

" JOHN H. CLARKE.

" Clarges Street, W."

THE LATE LORD EBURY AND VACCINATION.

THE following note, which appeared in *The Vaccination Inquirer* on December 1st, will interest our readers:—

"The death of the aged Lord Ebury recalls an interesting episode in the early history of vaccination. It is probable that this nobleman was the last surviving patient whom Jenner himself vaccinated. The vaccination took place in 1801; and in 1811 the young Lord Robert Grosvenor, as he then was, took severe small-pox, and was in danger of his life. Jenner himself attended him in his illness, and the 'Mitigation Theory' of vaccination took its first rise from Jenner's plea in extenuation of a failure that could neither be denied nor explained away—the plea that the patient would have died had it not been for his vaccination. Begotten of a failure, this Mitigation Theory has had a history prosperous beyond expectation or desert, and has now for some years bid fair to entirely supplant that theory of absolute protection to which it was for so long merely a humble subordinate and adjunct."

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SCHOOL OF CALCUTTA.

WE learn from *The Indian Times* of November 22nd that the winter session of the above-named institution was opened on Monday, November 20th. There was a large gathering present, and Mr. B. De, I.C.S., was in the chair. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Guru Das Bannerji, Father Lafont, Dr. Mohendra Lall Sirkar, Dr. Dowcory Ghose, Rai Jotindro Nath Chowdhry, Mr. R. N. Roy, Dr. Debendro Nath Roy, of the Campbell Medical School, Mr. Kally Churn Bannerji, Rev. A. C. Seal, Professor J. C. Bose, Babu Umesh Chunder Dutt, Rai Gunabhiram Boruah, Bahadur, Mr. Hammergren, and some ladies. The President opened the meeting by some

appropriate words regarding the good and useful work that the school was doing in alleviating miseries and illnesses, commending it to the notice of the public, and then asking the great scientist, Father Lafont, to deliver an address.

ACONITINE AND VERATRINE.

ALLOPATHIC experts will soon be compelled to study the effects of drugs on the healthy human body, and if they will not condescend to do it in Homeopathic Text Books they will have to make elaborate experiments on themselves. The other day Mr. Page Woodcock, of Lincoln, the manufacturer of a patent medicine called "Henry's Nerve," was prosecuted by the Pharmaceutical Society for selling "a dangerous poison, to wit, Aconitine," in that composition. Dr. Arthur P. Luff alleged that it contained Aconitine because "the alkaloidic residue" injected under the skin of a mouse killed it in fifteen seconds—this being, we suppose, the lethal rapidity of the action of the drug on the mouse. But unless he has obtained the lethal rapidity of all other alkaloids on the mouse we do not see that this proves anything. The other test was on himself, and it is here that the allopathic ignorance of drug action comes in. Because Dr. Luff experienced "a peculiar tingling, followed afterwards by numbness of the tongue and soreness of the throat," he concluded it was Aconitine. Fortunately there was another chemical expert who demonstrated the presence of Veratrine and the absence of Aconitine, and the verdict was consequently for the defendant. If Dr. Luff had been acquainted with homeopathic works he would not have been led to wrong conclusions, for he would have found that Veratrine as well as Aconitine is capable of producing sensations of tingling and formication and sore throat.

THYROID EXTRACT.

THAT we have in Thyroid Extract a therapeutic agent of great value the experience of allopathic observers amply demonstrates, though in the cases in which it is chiefly used, those of myxedema, it is not strictly speaking curative but only palliative. The observations of most value to homeopaths are the pathogenetic effects of the

drug observed on patients taking it. Among these are enumerated in a paper read by Dr. Arthur Davies before the Hunterian Society, and published in *The British Medical Journal* of December 8th, the following: (1) Loss of consciousness; (2) tendency to syncope; (3) acceleration of pulse-rate; (4) abscesses and indurations; (5) nausea; (6) flushing; (7) tonic spasms; (8) stabbing pains in the lumbar regions.—It would be a useful work if some one would collect from the journals all the symptoms produced and all those removed under the administration of the drug; and it would be still better if some one would undertake to give it a thorough proving. On such indications as we have at present we have used it in the 8x trit. with excellent effect, and hope in due course to publish results. Psoriasis and exophthalmic goitre are especially suited for its curative action.

THE UNITY OF DISEASE.

A LETTER in our last issue, by Dr. Heath, pointing out the hidden connection that frequently exists between vaccinosis and tuberculosis in children, recalls the interesting article by the same writer on "Cancer, Consumption, Leprosy, Small-pox, and Vaccination," on p. 404 of vol. xxvi. (1891). Bearing on this topic are some remarks by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson in the course of a Post-graduate Lecture, published in *The Medical Press* of Nov. 29th. Mr. Hutchinson had mentioned a number of recoveries, more or less complete, from leprosy; and incidentally pointed out that leprosy and tuberculosis are probably the same disease. "It seems very probable that the bacillus of tubercle and the bacillus of leprosy are the same, only differentiated in some form, and this may be the reason why lepers so frequently become tuberculous." Mr. Hutchinson related a case of "cured" leprosy, in a young man who was suddenly seized with febrile symptoms and died rapidly; after death tubercle was found in every organ of his body. Again, in the course of the Bradshaw Lecture, by Dr. Greenfield, on the Thyroid Gland (*British Medical Journal*, Dec. 9th), the author remarked on the great frequency of tuberculosis in myxedematous cases:

"In myxedema it is especially frequent. Of the fatal cases under

my care, and in two of those of which I have, through the kindness of friends, been able to examine all the organs, tuberculosis—widespread and advanced—was present in five out of seven cases, and in one case of sporadic cretinism.”

The last remark calls to mind the cure of a cretin by *Bacillinum* by Dr. Young of Switzerland, reprinted in THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, of January last, from *The Homeopathic Recorder*. Hahnemann's psoric pathology, which accounts for so many forms of disease arising from a single cause, is receiving support from unexpected quarters.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE ARGUMENT OF FACTS.

By THOMAS SIMPSON, M.D.

THE comparatively slow progress which homeopathic treatment of disease seems to make in this country is more apparent than real, for the practice of medicine is manifestly vastly more rational than it was 25 years ago. We have become so accustomed to the prescribing of fractional parts of former doses of drugs, that we cease to wonder at the infinitesimal portions of *Ipecac.*, *Phosphorous*, *Nux Vomica*, *Belladonna*, &c., prescribed by orthodox physicians; and these gentlemen would repudiate the insinuation that they had learned the value of small doses from the school of Hahnemann. We may well rejoice that the humane and rational practice taught in that school, is permeating and purifying the crude and cruel systems which have wrought such havoc in the critical and dangerous diseases for which they presume to exist. Lord Bacon says that most men refuse to examine into truth because they despise it, and they despise it from not having examined it. It is the part of an ingenuous and honest man to do great and noble deeds though great risks to one's reputation and position may be incurred in so doing.

The persecution and misrepresentation to which homeopathic physicians are oftentimes subjected, affords a melancholy proof of the malignity of the opposition, and the flimsy grounds, on which bare assertions are made, will not bear investigation; passionate expression and vehement assertion are no arguments, unless it be of the weakness of the

cause that is defended by them, or of the man that defends it. There can be no argument against facts such as every honest follower of Hahnemann's rule of practice is prepared to adduce from daily experience, and the narrative form may carry conviction to searchers after truth. Hence we propose, briefly (and as clearly as we can) to pass under review some experiences derived from everyday life.

In 1892, being summoned to a child of 2 years, suffering from laryngismus stridulous, in whom tonic spasms of the face and right extremities came on *with* the suffocative symptoms every time he attempted to sleep. I gave first *Cuprum*, for the group of symptoms displayed appeared to indicate this drug, viz., convulsions with purple colour of face; body stiff; spasmodic twitchings; thumbs clenched. No relief was secured. I reconsidered the phenomena, and found *Lachesis* contained in its pathogenesis. "Spasms occur during sleep; child sleeps, as it were, into an attack, and is aroused, gasping for breath." This remedy, in 3 doses of the 30th potency, relieved the spasms in half an hour, which had lasted for 8 hours. To avert a recurrence, it was necessary to prevent him from sleeping, which we did, by moving him *about* incessantly. The child (being eminently strumous) got one dose of *Sulphur* 30 once a week for 2 months, partly because of the constitutional state and also because we found in its range of action attacks of laryngeal spasm come on when dropping to sleep; slow dentition. No return of the alarming conditions has taken place.

A young and delicate girl (recently arrived from Bahia), contracted the epidemic now so prevalent, manifesting itself in chilliness, muscular pains, and sudden copious perspirations.

Nov. 16th. Respirations 40; pulse 120; temperature 104. Circumscribed redness of cheeks. *Eupator. Perfol.* having proved highly successful in most instances of this epidemic, she got 1 drop of the 3rd centesimal every 4 hours.

Nov. 17th. On examination of lungs, I found the posterior middle lobe of left lung solid, and observed flapping of nasal alæ, prescribed *Lycopod.* 30, 1 dose—next day all symptoms abated. *Sacch. Lact.*

Nov. 19th. Copious sweat; great heat; urgent dyspnea; stitching pain in left side seemed to demand *Phosph.*, this was given with great relief to the patient.

Nov. 20th. *Sacch. Lact.*

Nov. 21st. Numerous moist râles, fanlike action of alæ, faintness; called for *Antim. Tart.*, 4 doses of the 12th potency relieved symptoms; *Sacch. Lact.* for 4 days, and then 1 dose of *Sulphur* 30. No more medicine was given, and the patient quickly recovered.

A. P., a young merchant æt. 28, began to feel languor, lassitude, chilliness, on returning from the City on Nov. 8, 1893. He retired to bed; found his temperature 103; took *Bryonia*; and feeling better returned to business on Nov. 12th. Finding his duties irksome from malaise and chilliness, and tremulousness, and anorexia, he again kept his bed, and I found him in the following state: Prostration extreme; face pale and sallow; pulse 120; temperature 104; tongue foul; thirst great; pain violent in left temple; dulness and noises in ears; suspecting typhoid, *Rhus. Tox.* 6 every 8 hours until relieved.

Nov. 14th. Found petechiæ on abdomen, which was tympanitic; tongue dry in centre, and pulse, rapid and feeble. Temperature 104 in p.m., and 108 in a.m. *Baptisia* 6, 48 hours. Now the ochre-coloured offensive stools passed 4 times in 24 hours. Muttering delirium, and a besotted look of face betokened typhoid in a severe form. The *Baptisia* was given for 2 days, temperature and pulse went down. *Sacch. Lact.* alone being administered. Peptonised milk, raw eggs, Valentine's essence the only aliment, and on Dec. 10th, patient is weak, but without complaint.

We are often confronted by the insinuation that our successful cases would have issued in recovery, unaided by treatment. It is possible that such accusers have known instances of disastrous results following crude drug treatment, which had some share in the untoward results. Indeed it is an ever-recurring surprise to us to find how quickly, how safely, and pleasantly the specific treatment by the similimum, effects its object.

Waterloo.

HOMEOPATHIC PRESCRIBING.

By R. C. GRANT, M.D., Rochester, New York, U.S.A.

To make a good homeopathic prescription requires the nicest judgment and most careful discrimination. It is not, as many seem to think, a mere bit of arithmetic, the

getting together of a lot of drug symptoms and adding them together to see which drug has the greater number of symptoms like the case in hand. In a way it is this, but it is far more than this.

First, there is the taking of the case; and this is described by Hahnemann in Sections 84-99 of the *Organon* in his own matchless way. But it is here that the widest field for the display of individuality is shown. The patient must be led to give his own version of the case, he must be encouraged to tell all there is to tell, and yet kept within the bounds of the case, that is, "from wandering into irrelevant subjects."

Then comes the cross-questioning, which must be conducted in such a delicate way that the patient will not become confused, will not even realise he is being cross-questioned; and yet the physician, if he be expert, will get many new details of the case, will verify many of the original statements of the patient, and set aside many more as untrustworthy or mere exaggerations or, perchance, entire imaginations. He will discover mental peculiarities and idiosyncrasies, and possibly deviations from moral rectitude.

Now you have the symptoms of your case—all you need upon which to base a prescription. What is to be done with it? Hahnemann says in Section 7 of the *Organon* that the "removal of the totality of the symptoms is a cure"; and in Section 147 he says: "The drug completely tested with regard to its power of altering human health, and whose symptoms present the greatest degree of similitude with the totality of symptoms of a given natural disease, will be the most suitable and reliable homeopathic remedy for the disease, for which the specific curative agent will have been discovered." But he does not stop there. He goes on still further, and points out the manner of comparison between disease and drug. In Section 153 he says: "The more prominent, uncommon, and peculiar features of the case are especially, and almost exclusively considered and noted, for these in particular should bear the closest similitude to the desired medicine if it is to accomplish a cure."

So now, after getting together all the fine points of your case and submitting them to writing as directed by Hahnemann, comes the judicial inquiry as to what are the most valuable symptoms. Which are the ones to be

considered first and given the greatest weight? Probably the aggravations and ameliorations should have the very highest rank in sifting out or placing values upon symptoms—aggravations of time, aggravations of position, circumstances, surroundings, weather, &c.

I have a case in mind now, one of long standing, with a multiplicity of symptoms that seemed indeed to have indications more or less for half the polycrests. But in weighing up mentally the different ones, the one that seemed to stand out as the most peculiar and uncommon of all was the marked aggravation running all through the case from getting the feet cold. This led to the selection from a chaos of drugs, of *Silicæ*, and one dose of the 101m produced one of the most brilliant cures I ever made.

How many times have we all cured coughs, with the peculiar 3 a.m. aggravation, by the use of *Kali Carb.*? The desire of *Carbo. Veg.* to be fanned *hard* is so marked and so common that we almost forget that it is a peculiar symptom. And so I might go on and multiply instances, but this is enough to illustrate my point.

Next in relative importance of symptoms, if indeed they should not precede the foregoing, are the mental symptoms, and no prescription can be considered perfect without taking them into account. But any peculiar symptom, wherever found or of whatever kind, must, if possible, be covered by the remedy. By this I do not mean that a single peculiar symptom is sufficient to prescribe on—far from it. But we will suppose we are making a study of the case according to Boenninghausen. We give each symptom its value—one, two, three, or four. We find in the totals that half a dozen remedies are about equal, but one of the number has a certain peculiar or characteristic symptom contained in the pathogenesis of the case we are studying. Now this may or may not have the largest total; it may possibly be the lowest among the prominent drugs; but, according to Section 153, this must be our selection, and from it we will get the best results that may be obtained.

For example, we have a case that has worked out, we will say, *Nux Vomica* 27; *Pulsatilla* 22; *Sulphur* 24; *Sepia* 20, with a lot of others running down the scale to the units. But, in taking the case, the patient has stated that she did not sleep well; of course, we asked why; she has answered that she wakes, thinking she has been called, and cannot go to sleep again. Now this symptom is not

worth a cent in making up a diagnosis of a disease, but it is worth everything in diagnosing the remedy that will cure it. It tells us at once that *Sepia* is the drug that will relieve this patient of her suffering. It is peculiar—I may say unique—and will not lead us astray.

Dr. T. F. Allen has formulated this idea into this terse sentence: "A symptom that is of the least value in making up a diagnosis is of the most value in selecting the remedy."

So, too, I might add that the remedy that has four or five fours (according to Boenninghausen) is of more value than one that has a dozen ones. It is not merely the number, but the quality or value of the symptoms that goes to make up the totality, and a drug that has a given symptom most marked or prominent is to be given preference over the ones that have it in a less marked degree.

Furthermore, because you happen to know a drug that covers a certain peculiar symptom, do not jump at the conclusion that it is the only drug that has it. Your Repertory or *Materia Medica* may show you a dozen or more that have the same in the proving.

HOMEOPATHY IN BERLIN—ANOTHER FALLACY REFUTED.

By GEORGE BURFORD, M.B., Physician to the Department for Diseases of Women, London Homeopathic Hospital.

CERTAIN medical journals, aspiring to lead the profession, declare from time to time that homeopathy is dead in Germany, its birthplace. *The Lancet*, which, according to the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, occupies itself with discovering assured truths, may now declare that homeopathy is very far from dead in Germany—is, in fact, in some localities a very vigorous and flourishing plant.

I am afraid this error has been shared by British homeopaths: for certainly these have been singularly out of touch with the movement of homeopathy abroad. It was with the view of finding the reason for this, and of determining the position of things homeopathic in Germany, that in a recent visit to Berlin I made it my business to acquire the actual facts of the situation.

Fortified with suitable introductions, I had the happiness to meet some of the leading homeopaths in Berlin, by invitation, at the house of Dr. Sulzer. I thus was able to

obtain at first-hand the facts of which I was in search. Our Berlin colleagues are medical men who well support by their position and usefulness the status of homeopathy. All German doctors pass through the same curriculum at school and university, and receive the same degrees; and the standard thus maintained is not a low one. Thus our *confrères* possess the same academic attainments as their allopathic brethren.

In Berlin are some twenty homeopathic practitioners in busy and extensive practice, among all grades of patients: these latter varying from the *entourage* of the Imperial Court down to the rank and file of the people. Relative to the population, this proportion of homeopaths is larger than in London: a difference probably due to the dearth of colleagues in our East End. The Berlin homeopaths have organised a Poliklinik, or out-patient dispensary, which is officered by a medical staff of nine: three of these gentlemen sitting in daily rotation. This institution is popular among the working classes, and is well attended; and a small charge of sixpence per visit, paid by each patient, places its organisation on a business footing.

A purely professional society (the *Berliner Verein homeop. Aerzte*), analagous to our British Homeopathic Society, meets monthly for the consideration of medical subjects. This society embraces practically the whole of the homeopathic practitioners in the German capital; and its organ is the *Zeitschrift des Berliner Vereines, &c.*, a high-class quarterly, issued under the ægis of the society. This periodical contains monographs on homeopathic practice, studies in the *materia medica*, and a well-written periscope of homeopathic literature. I find this journal is not nearly so well known in England as the excellence of its matter deserves.

No public homeopathic hospital as yet exists in Berlin, although the respectable sum of £15,000 is already in hand towards such an undertaking in the fulness of time. And the reason of the delay may be given in terms of statecraft. In Germany, official sanction is requisite before any public hospital can be erected or carried on by its supporters. This sanction is given by the Privy Council, which includes some of the leading allopaths in the empire, and it has hitherto been impossible to convince these gentlemen of the necessity for a homeopathic hospital. The official reason is that £15,000 is not a sufficiency with

which to build a hospital : but such an unmodified statement easily lends itself to criticism.

I gathered from our Berlin colleagues that they found no deficiency in the number of younger men desirous to investigate the principles and practice of homeopathy. In view of the hopeless state of orthodox therapeutics in Germany, this is a very desirable feature in the mental attitude of the young physician. On the dose question, or rather on the view of homeopathy which it implies, opinions and practice are as variant as in England. But the general tendency is in the direction of the lower potencies, with use of the *materia medica* and repertories as guides. There seemed a confident expectation of the prosperous future of homeopathy ; and this as a separate and distinct sect, not a mere "influence" in the development of orthodox medicine.

There is no course of lectures given for the instruction of medical men who desire to look into homeopathy, nor are there any appeals by literature or otherwise to the common sense of the public at large. Our colleagues assure us that the everyday practical demands of their profession are quite sufficient to absorb all their surplus energies—in short, that they have no time for such schemes of lecturing or writing. Consequently there is no such journal as *THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD* for the enlightenment of the public on the claims and advantages of homeopathy.

To sum up, I found in Berlin a well-equipped and well-attended Poliklinik, or out-patient department, greatly appreciated by the working classes ; a homeopathic society of medical men, meeting monthly to discuss matters of professional importance and interest ; an accumulated fund of £15,000 for a homeopathic public hospital ; a medical journal, which will bear comparison with the best English or American homeopathic publications ; some twenty qualified medical men of our school, all busily engaged in extensive practice ; no difficulty of any notable character in securing the advent of younger men as homeopathic practitioners ; and no hint or expectation of the disappearance of homeopathy by fusion or elimination. These are not the signs of a decaying faith ; and what is said of Berlin applies with as much or more emphasis to other cities in the German Empire ; for in Leipsic there exists a homeopathic hospital.

A striking tribute is accorded by these facts to the practical

usefulness of homeopathy. The homeopathic profession in Berlin have won their position entirely by the merits of their work. They have received no assistance from state patronage nor from administrative endowment. The trend of official influence has been entirely against them. They have no public hospital for the reception of indigent acute and urgent cases, which have thus to be consigned to allopathic care, often at a critical juncture. They are further devoid of the contingent advantages of a hospital, such as the instruction of students, the ripened experience of hospital practice, and the status which the possession of a public institution always confers. They have no propagandism among the laity, save that inseparable from the successful treatment of disease. Yet, in spite of these disadvantages, their position is assured, their usefulness is widely recognised and their cause advancing. No body of men, save the exponents of a truth, could maintain and develop the range of their work, in spite of so many adverse influences: for they feel that with them homeopathy has a future. *Floreat semper!*

REMARKS ON THE "MATERIA MEDICA."

By EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Mag. Carb.—Black spots before the eyes; agglutination of the eyelids early in the morning; hardness of hearing; toothache of pregnant females; throbbing toothache with single stitches; nightly toothache, when pushing against the teeth they are as painful as if they were ulcerated; frequent and sudden interruption of the speech; contractive pain in the stomach; want of sexual instinct; attacks of tearing in the shoulder, also at night, with tingling extending down to the fingers, and inability to move the arm owing to the pain; skin of hands chapped; frequent and sudden falling with consciousness when standing or walking; epileptic fits; dreams, also anxious dreams every night. In the above list we may notice first the eye symptoms, as again reminding us of the importance of noticing accurately the morbid appearances connected with sight, as to colour, shape, conditions, &c., as a very small difference in this respect may, by being taken in connection with the general symptoms displayed by the patient, and which are sure to be more or less deviations from health,

enable the decision to be made between one medicine and another, especially if we only remember that the eye, like every other organ, is a part of the entire body, and not an isolated disease, and, above all, not to be tampered with by local medicinal applications, whether under the names of drops, douches, collyria, or aught else. The varieties of toothache again, both in directions of pain, kinds, conditions, and accompaniments, show this most frequent accompaniment of civilisation does not call, by way of cure, for the removal of the suffering tooth, but for the discovery, by a careful study of the peculiar symptoms of each case, of the *cause*, whether in the digestion or elsewhere, and the administration of the remedy whose symptoms invariably correspond to those which the disease has caused. The reference to pregnancy also again reminds us how many of the troubles of that condition, hitherto regarded as inevitable, are quite remediable. Then again, frequent and sudden interruption of the speech. This *kind* of interruption would warn of the impending danger of paralysis, locally at least, and here is an antipsoric suited to meet that *form* of psora which, neglected or maltreated, is likely to end in hopeless perversion of the functions of health and gradually advancing uselessness of both mind and body. The pains referred to in the upper limbs also show how accurately medicines track out parts, and the importance of observing both the directions and accompaniments of pains, in this case causing inability to move, and therefore the very opposite of those which necessitate a perpetual change of position or circumstances. Last, but not least, the reference to the peculiar falling and epileptic fits show us that these latter must be ever carefully differentiated as to their peculiarities in all respects.

Mag.-mur.—We are told that, in the North Sea, a pound of sea-water contains at least an ounce of this salt. This remark gives a hint that in cases where sea-bathing disagrees—and there are such—this medicine is likely to be useful. Among the symptoms, too, occurs, "After bathing for five minutes in the North Sea, she became so weak that she felt as if all the vitality had passed out of her, she was scarcely able to speak." I have known it greatly benefit facial and frontal neuralgia brought on by the bad habit of washing the face and hands while perspiring.

Hahnemann says, "Experience has taught me to look upon this agent as a most valuable antipsoric, and I

recommend it most earnestly for further trials." Here, as ever, we see that the "Materia Medica" is founded on facts, the fruit of observation. The principal symptoms noted are—headache every day; pulsations in the ear; eruption in the face; aching in the liver, greatest when lying on the right side; old painful hardness of the right side of the abdomen; tenia; hysteric and abdominal symptoms extending even into the thighs and bringing on leucorrhœa; troublesome dryness of the nose; the arms go to sleep early in the morning when waking up; liability to catch cold; weakness of the body, apparently originating in the stomach. Of the above the daily headache reminds us of the important truth of periodicity in disease; this may be found in hours, days, weeks, months, and years, and last, but by no means least, as a result of the abuse of medicines, notably *Quinine* and *Arsenic*, especially in countries where fever and ague are present, though also in this from the fashion of taking tonics which usually contain *Quinine* in some shape. The condition of the liver pain is to be noted, as frequently in affections of that viscus the sufferer cannot lie on the left side. Our old acquaintances, tenia and hysteria, are also once more associated with psora, and thus the troublesome dryness of the nose points again to the importance of little symptoms, the word "troublesome" indicating a measure of obstinacy, and this again chronicity, and so something more than a mere local inconvenience. The last symptom mentioned, "weakness," again illustrates the importance of discriminating, and noticing all that the patient feels "without prejudice," as the lawyers express it.

Manganum.—The symptoms here have been obtained from two preparations, viz, the *Carbonate of Manganese*, or a preparation made from that by boiling with distilled vinegar and named *Manganum Aceticum*, and in the remarks on the preparation of these philosophical and practical chemical lore show themselves.

Symptoms—diminution of the senses; burning of the eyes and dimness of sight by day; frequent emission of flatulence; knotty stools, difficult; *chronic hoarseness*; *phthisis laryngea*; insufferable pains of the periosteum and the joints; chronic inflammatory swelling and ulceration of the little finger; shocks of the heart; yawning; burning of the soles.

In the reference above to Consumption we see, as also

in the symptoms of the little finger, the value of locality. Why is the larynx specially attacked in many cases of phthisis rather than the lungs or mesenteric glands of the abdomen? Well do I remember our Clinical Instructor saying to us students that if we knew why tubercle was deposited first in the apices of the lungs, and so could arrest this first deposit, that we could save a large proportion of our consumptive patients. The mischief, however, was we did not know, and we do not know now in many cases why particular localities are particularly affected, but then homeopathy does teach through a pure *Materia Medica*, the result of experience and not hypothesis, that medicines as well as diseases have locality, and choose accordingly, and relief and even cure will ensue if locality of disease and locality of medicine correspond accurately, and other symptoms agree, and these happy results occur, although we cannot explain why, or in what consists the elective affinity, any more than in health we can explain why food forms in one more muscle, in another more fat, but we know it does, and act accordingly. We are open, under the law of similars, to receive all further information, but not to refuse facts because we cannot fully explain their rationale.

Daphne Mezereum.—"The juice of this plant, when touching the skin, produces a very painful burning, which lasts for a long time." The list given here is a short one—Humid itching eruptions on the head and behind the ears; ophthalmia; leucorrhœa of many years standing; shortening of the lower limb; nightly itching of the body. Of the above I will notice only that of shortening of the lower limb, because malformations of a material kind, growths of all sorts, displacements, and all disorders of this class, appear to present almost insuperable obstacles to minds of a material mould, when they are stated to have been produced by a drug. Taking, however, the class of injuries, the veriest tyroes in homeopathy must have witnessed what *Arnica* can do for bruised muscles, *Rhus* for strained joints, and, going a little further, the action of *Conium*, *Hepar*, *Sulph.*, *Mercurius*, &c., in enlarged and misshapen glands, whether from disease or as the result of injuries; and if all this, why should not medicines relax tissues on the one hand or contract them, hence shorten a part, on the other? The *Materia Medica* is full of *sensations* of injuries of all kinds, and contractions, drawing, constrict-

ing, enlarging, diminishing, &c. No one doubts the material results of the poison, say, of *Strychnine*, and the now large number of proved serpent and other animal poisons, in causing contortions of all kinds, why, then, should the same substance taken in weaker (toxicologically speaking) doses not cause weaker effects in the same direction? Shortening, *e.g.*, in place of violent cramps drawing up the limbs into every conceivable shape. So of the eruptions, as under our drug.

Muriatic Acid.—Half-sightedness in looking from above downwards; insensibility in the internal meatus auditorius; freckles; aversion to meat; stool too thin; obstruction of the nose; drawing with pressure in the upper arms and knees; coldness of the feet; sensitiveness to damp weather. The eye symptom is very interesting with its condition, differentiating it from the same symptom as found in other drugs; aversion to meat, again, brings before us that peculiarities of taste are not to be treated as mere fads, there is a physical reason why a recognised and substantial food is disliked; the limb symptoms, again, are quite different to those previously noted under *Mag. C.* or *Mur.*; and finally, sensitiveness to damp weather is not the same thing as being made ill by it.

Natr.-carb.—The list is somewhat longer here; we may note: dread of men and company; anguish, trembling, and sweat during the pain; discouragement; indignation, unkind feelings; difficult comprehension of what one hears and reads, difficult combination of ideas; headache from being in the sun; sensation as of little feathers hovering before the eyes; sensitiveness to noise; yellow spots on the forehead and upper lip; craving hunger from a feeling of emptiness causing nausea; ailments from cold drinking, *e.g.*, stitches in the left hypochondrium; appears to promote the facility of conception; putrid leucorrhœa; coryza every other day; *asthma and short breathing*; cough with discharge of saltish pus; continual chilliness in the left side; the tarsal (ankle) joint is easily strained or sprained; *erysipelalous blotches*; warts; herpes; unsteadiness of the body and mind; drowsiness in daytime; night sweat alternating with dryness of the skin.

The above moral and mental symptoms are both interesting and instructive. Where *this kind* of nervousness and mental difficulty existed, of what avail would tonics,

change of air, and general hygiene be, leaving the cause untouched? Note, again, the peculiarity of the sight, also the ailments from cold drinking, periodicity under coryza; the *taste* of the expectoration; salt is common to many drugs, but of pus (i.e., matter) would again largely distinguish—a *taste* in the mouth as of pus on one occasion gave me the clue to the indicated medicine in a serious case of typhoid fever, *Puls.* being the only medicine having that peculiar symptom. The peculiarity, too, of night sweat *alternating* with dryness of the skin is unusual, for by dryness is to be understood more than the absence of perspiration.

Natr.-mur.—We have almost no knowledge, says our author, of the curative power of salt. Not here, but in other of his writings, he tells us that the popular use of salt for the arrest of hemorrhage first led him to suspect its antipsoric nature, now so abundantly confirmed. Among three pages of collated symptoms we may observe—out of humour and irritability; all things turning before the eyes; weak memory; headache with dizziness; heaviness of the head every day; morning headache; nightly agglutination of the eyes; dim sight, like moths before the eyes; sensation of gauze; the letters look blurred when reading; roaring and humming in the ears; want of smell; pain as from subcutaneous ulceration in the jaw-bones when masticating; chronic sore throat as if she had to swallow over a lump; putrid taste in the mouth; sour eructations; excessive appetite for dinner and supper; constant thirst; sweat in the face when eating; empty eructations after a meal; cramp in the diaphragm when stooping; constipation every other day; during stool, burning at rectum, anus; stitches in rectum; varices of rectum; nightly micturition; headache before, during, and after menses; out of humour and melancholy before menses, sadness during; suppressed sneezing; asthma during manual labour; palpitation of the heart with anxiety; sharp drawing through the hips and small of the back; goitre; the fingers go to sleep with tingling; painful shortening of the hamstrings; bad consequences from long speaking; from vexation from sour food, bread; emaciation; faintness; anxious dreams with waking; thirst in the night; restlessness with chilliness; continual chilliness and want of animal heat; intermittent fevers mismanaged by *China*. In this last remark is contained the

kernel of one of the principal uses of *Nat.-mur.*, namely, as an antidote to mismanaged fever and ague, but here, as everywhere, routine must be avoided, and *Nat.-m.* only given when the symptoms call for it. However, the chilliness just above referred to, and its periodicity, cause it to be very often indicated. Of other symptoms in the list, appetite for special meals may be observed; and the anxiety which accompanies palpitation of the heart, for so many medicines have palpitation that accompaniments and conditions become of increasing value. Emaciation; it may be observed here that emaciation is by no means always the same, but may be entire, or of particular parts, as the upper body or limbs, or distinctly more local, as of glands or other structures, as fat, muscle, &c.; hence any localisation in this direction should be noted, for there are medicines corresponding to many kinds known.

Nitri-acidum (*Nitric Acid*).—This medicine is more beneficial to individuals with a rigid fibre (brunette) than to those with a lax fibre (blonde). It is, moreover, more suitable to those chronic patients who are disposed to looseness; it is very seldom useful to those who suffer with constipation. The first of these remarks is one of those general directions which have their use; there certainly are these individual peculiarities apart from diseased conditions. Among the list of symptoms are want of cheerfulness; anxiety on account of illness, fear of dying; excessive irritability; out of humour, and obstinacy; throbbing headache; falling off of the hair; pressure in the eyes; stitches in the eyes; flying black points before the eyes; sarcomatous (fleshy) tumour on the left lobule; roaring in the ears; fetid odour from the nose; weakness after dinner; waterbrash after quick drinking; inguinal hernia of children; liability to catching cold of the abdomen; too frequent stool; old varices of the anus; want of power to retain the urine; fetid odour of the urine; want of sexual desire, and weakness of the sexual functions; obstruction of the nostrils; laryngeal phthisis; asthma; panting breathing while at work; knotty induration of the mamma; dwindling of the mammæ; swelling of the cervical glands; herpes between the fingers; inquietude of the lower limbs in the evening; coldness of the lower limbs; cramp and wryness of the calves when walking after having sat for a time; fetid sweat of the feet; tearing pains in the upper and lower limbs; pains in old cicatrices

and wounds during a change in the weather; reddish-brown spots on the skin; warts; weakness, in the morning, tremulous, chronic, of the feet; continual chilliness; night sweat.

Among the above I will only remark on two—1. Inguinal hernia in children. Here, again, is one of the striking differences between the power of homeopathy and the resources of the dominant school—the “sheet anchor” of the allopath in this class of cases, whether in children or adults, is mechanical support, no doubt something to regulate the bowels; but the idea of cure of such a condition by internal treatment is regarded with scorn. The first thought of the consistent follower of Hahnemann, on the other hand, is, what constitutional weakness, as proved by present and past symptoms, *preceded* the rupture? This being ascertained, and the corresponding medicine found, it is given with the confident expectation of cure unless the case have been too long neglected. Temporary support to prevent further protrusion would no doubt be required, but would soon cease to be needed, for as the inward cause was removed, the parts, overstrained and dilated, would gradually recover their natural elasticity and contractility. 2. Pains in old cicatrices and wounds during a change of the weather. These pains, as also the cicatrices themselves, are a *bête noir* to the rational school (?) of medicine. The immaterial and material are so remarkably combined that something that will meet both *must* be obtained. The doctrine of chronic miasms as the origin of diseases will again be found to suit the case. The old tale of kinds, conditions, and concomitants of pains; kinds of weather; in a word, the image of the disease which has localised itself at the weak or injured spot must be brought to light, and this, *but this alone*, will cure. It may be, probably will be, very troublesome to find, but once found the result will be correspondingly gratifying to all concerned.

EFFECTS OF *ARNICA*.

By GUSTAV PROELL, M.D., of Meran.

IMMEDIATELY before the first confinement, the Baroness V. was seized with a very violent trembling, which put all her surroundings in great anxiety. I ordered two drops

of *Arnica*; the trembling disappeared, but returned after the confinement; and again two drops of *Arnica* helped perfectly.

Also in travelling from one town to another she felt exceedingly fatigued; got giddiness and glimmering (glittering) in the eyes; but two drops of *Arnica* made all these symptoms disappear.

Another lady, 37 years old, very much feared the first confinement, and begged the nearest surgeon to come and assist her in her future pains of labour on account of the great rigidity of muscles and sinews and tissues. But one drop of *Arnica* taken when the labour begun with violent bleeding at 4 o'clock in the morning, one drop again at 11 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the confinement was finished without great fatigue. Then she received one drop of *Arnica* again. The surgeon came one hour too late, when all was well finished; also the fever did not last long, and she did very well.

THE THROAT AND CHEST SYMPTOMS OF *CISTUS CANADENSIS*.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

THE following marked symptoms of a recent proving of *Cistus Canadensis* strongly prove that drug to be a very valuable remedy for certain affections of the throat and chest, especially those attended with dryness, rawness, tickling, and pain (either of a greater or lesser degree).

A constant hawking of mucus, and an expectoration of bitter-tasted mucus; a continual feeling of heat and dryness in the throat, which necessitates a constant swallowing of saliva to relieve the same; a raw sensation in the chest, extending from thence into the throat, and a feeling as if there were an accumulation of sand in the throat; very glassy appearance of the inside of the throat, which is covered with strips of tough mucus; itching and tickling in the throat, with soreness; the inhaling of cold air causes soreness and pain in the throat; dryness of the tongue, and soreness of the throat; sharp stitches in the throat, with cough, which causes great pain; a tasteless, and thick, tough phlegm hawked up in the morning; dry and inflamed fauces; cough, caused principally by the sharp stitches in the throat, and also cough, with a tearing pain in

the throat; cough, with an eruption of small tumours on the neck; bleeding at the lungs, with glandular swellings and ulcers on various parts of the body, and other scrofulous symptoms; scratchy and itchy feeling in the larynx, with pain in the windpipe; feeling as if the windpipe were being compressed; great pressure on the chest; on lying down at night an attack resembling that of asthma came on, causing a loud wheezing on drawing the breath.

The above symptoms are worse in the morning, with the exception of the dryness of the throat, which is more severe between noon and midnight.

Cistus Canadensis (Rock-rose or Frost-plant) is of great service in catarrh of the larynx and trachea, and any disease of the throat characterised by impure breath. It is also one of the most valuable remedies we possess for affections of a scrofulous nature, especially those characterised by glandular swellings, ulcers, abscesses, and bleeding at the lungs. For these symptoms I find that dilutions of a low potency are the most effectual. The tincture, to be the most reliable, should be prepared from the whole plant, and strong alcohol used for that purpose.

ARSENIOUS HYDROCHLORIDE.

By AGRICOLA.

I HAVE vainly searched our literature for an item *in re* arsenic dissolved in aqueous hydrochloric acid, and which from analogy I concluded would prove a valuable remedy. Professor Williamson, in his most excellent little book, *Chemistry for Students*, says, "*Aqueous hydrochloric acid dissolves arsenious acid readily.*" Acting on this I made a 2 per cent. solution for ϕ , and after a few days produced dilutions up to 6x with very dilute hydrochloric acid.

I had not to wait long for a subject as a test curative for the 6x. I myself had for the first time in my life an annoying neuralgic toothache in all my front teeth. The standard remedies having proved inert, I put this on its trial, and with instant relief, a few doses from the moistened finger-tip entirely removing the disorder.

An elderly gentleman, 72, who had been under allopathy for two years without benefit for an obscure skin affection, solitary, minute vesicles, with an itching, *biting*, burning

condition, impelling the sufferer to resort to vigorous scratching until the vesicle was removed, was bullied by some acquaintances into paying me a visit. "Give me something acid if you can," was his urgent request. This led to my handing him my new remedy, *Arsenious hydrochloride* 6x. After a few days use of this, the ailment became exasperated to such an extent as to drive the poor man to distraction. "Oh," I replied to his wailings, "then after all you find that the despised 'little doses' have a power!"

Recently I made a few ounces of tincture from the green plant belladonna by means of the Enterprise Press. Having to handle the crushed plant, my fingers got wet with the juice. Next day, an extremely painful, dry, nasopharyngeal angina (? constitutional) came on. I thought of my *Arsen. mur.* 6x, as some may call it, as an antidote, so I wet my thumb-tip with it, and thus transferred the drug on to the soft palate and with prompt relief, but in the night the angina appeared in the tonsils, this again yielded to this same remedy, and which I have reason to think is one of the best of arsenical forms.

A mile distant due south is a large paper works. *Calcic Chloride* is largely used there as a bleaching agent. When the wind, loaded with aqueous vapour, blows across the meadows to me, the perfume of delicious violets surrounds me. I fail to hear of any adverse influences resulting from this chemical amongst the employés, but *The Daily Chronicle* published some months ago a series of articles on *Chlorine*, &c., observed during its manufacture in the north of England—Widnes, I believe—a perusal of which would be of special interest to the editors of *The Drug Cyclopedia*.

Some six years ago I was triturating in a wedgewood mortar (a 3-inch hemisphere, half full) some cane sugar with 10 per cent of *Calcium Chloride*. After an hour's operation the mass suddenly seethed up, filling the mortar, and with evolution of much caloric, leaving the white mass changed to a brown. Believing I had some at least of the elements of an explosive in hand, I preferred not to repeat the experiment. I, however, certainly shall make the new explosive, *Ammonite*, a compound of *Ammonia Nitrate*, 90 per cent., *Naphthaline Nitrate*, 10 per cent., a trial drug, as I have already had such marked encouragement from each of its elements curatively.

Ammonia Chloride 6x trit., applied on inflamed dry mucous membrane stimulates secretion and removes the inflammation.

P.S.—*Ammonite*, a pale yellow powder, explodes only by means of a detonating fuse. Using starch for my attenuations up to 3x and cane sugar up to 6x, I find that *Ammonite* is valuable in the acid-rancid troubles of dyspepsia. Beyond this I have so far made no experiment, nor yet observation as to its probable causative action.

THE JOURNALS.

(FROM THE NEW ENGLAND GAZETTE,
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MYXEDEMA.

By ELLEN L. KEITH, M.D., Westborough.

(Read before the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society.)

MYXEDEMA is one of the diseases that have come into notice within the last twenty or twenty-five years, if, indeed, it has not had its origin within that time. Whether new diseases develop under new conditions of life is a question that has been considered from time to time.

Sir Wm. Gull described the disease first in 1873, but little notice was taken of his paper published in the *Clinical Society Transactions*, Vol. VII. In 1878, Dr. Ord called attention to this disease as the same described five years before, as a "Cretinoid Condition in Adult Women," and gave it the name of Myxedema. From that time various cases were reported in England, and a committee was appointed to investigate the subject, and its report was published as a "Supplement to the *Clinical Society Transactions*" in 1888.

SYMPTOMS.—The whole body is swollen, but in different localities, from anasarca. Skin is waxy-looking and anemic, and the swelling is found in both dependent and non-dependent parts, as in both upper and lower lids and in both lips. The edema does not pit on pressure, or, if at all, only slightly, and the swelling does not change by the gravitation of a fluid to a lower level. While the skin generally is of a dull, uniform colour, there is often a circumscribed flush on the cheeks. The face has a heavy, fixed look, eyes are rather widely separated, eyebrows are raised and seem to aid in holding open the upper lids. The

nose is broadened, the *alæ nasi* are widened, the mouth is elongated, lips are full, especially the lower, which is everted and is of a purplish tint. Hair comes out freely, also grows harsh and wiry. Hands have a broad, thick look, fingers of uniform thickness throughout, and this appearance of the hands has been called "spade-like." The thyroid gland cannot be felt, and the skin lies in folds across the neck, while there is a fulness, if not a tumefaction, in the supraclavicular spaces. Temperature is usually subnormal.

Myxedema is found described in all later works on "Diseases of the Nervous System," and it has many symptoms that give it a place there. Painful and peculiar sensations are experienced, partial numbness, disagreeable noises in the ears and a dulness of the intellect. Speech is slow, carefully considered, and the words are evidently chosen with deliberation, and the sense is accurate. The voice is monotonous and tiresome to listen to. The tongue is thick and appears unwieldy. All voluntary movements are slow and deliberate, the body is raised with difficulty from a recumbent position; in walking there is a one-sided motion, co-ordination seeming imperfect, the body being dragged as by a great effort.

Dr. Ord thinks that the nervous symptoms may be due to compression of the peripheral terminations of the nerves by mucoid tissue, and, as the conduction to the brain of all sensations must be more or less impaired by the condition of the tissues through which the nerves pass, the mental impressions will vary from those formerly experienced, and feelings of doubt or suspicion may arise. As progressive changes in the tissues take place and the substance of the brain becomes involved, mental weakness becomes more marked, and the natural tendency of the disease is towards dementia.

Delusions of suspicions have developed in some recorded cases, caused, it is thought, by annoyance at one's changed appearance and dread of the comments of others. This disease is similar to sporadic cretinism, and by some is held to be the same disease occurring in the adult which, in the child, is called cretinism. A like condition is often induced artificially by extirpation of the thyroid gland, both when removed because enlarged in goitre, and experimentally in animals.

In one recorded case the condition failed for fifteen months to develop in a sheep from which the gland had been removed, but at that time the sheep was shorn, and, cold weather unexpectedly following, the myxedematous condition soon appeared and proved fatal within a fortnight. This case is suggestive of the treatment desirable for patients. Warmth is essential to their comfort, and many of their symptoms are ameliorated in the summer.

ETIOLOGY.—The causes of myxedema are very uncertain. Alcohol, syphilis, and fevers are excluded. The disease appears in women in the proportion of five or six to one man. Prolonged lactation, severe hemorrhage and acute rheumatism have been assigned as probable causes in some cases. Thorough drenching has been given as a cause in one case, but it is doubtful if that alone was sufficient to produce the disease.

PATHOLOGY.—Only a few autopsies have been made. Hypertrophy and degeneration of connective tissue have been found in all parts of the body. The excess of mucin is great, but probably this has been in cases still in the early stages. Changes in the thyroid gland are constant. A growth of delicate fibrous tissue chokes out other gland tissue in the thyroid, and also affects nerve centres, blood-vessels, and kidneys.

TREATMENT.—One of the latest works on "Nervous Diseases" by Dr. Hirt, published in 1893, says, "We are not yet acquainted with any treatment for myxedema, nor has any been tried so far as we know." That may be the case in Germany, but is not true in America or Great Britain. At least an effort is made to combat the disease. Jaborandi and its alkaloid pilocarpine have been used in large doses, on the theory that if sweating could be produced, relief would be obtained.

It is claimed both for these remedies and for nitro-glycerine that excretion of urea is increased, and that as the disease is accompanied by a diminution of it, they must be of some benefit. Another writer says he has flooded his patients with these remedies till salivation has occurred, but has not been able to see that the skin has been acted on at all. There would seem to be something in the theory, for if spontaneous perspiration occurs great relief follows.

A later mode of treatment is by the use in some way of the thyroid gland. At first a section of a gland from a living sheep was implanted somewhere in the subcutaneous tissues, then it was considered more efficacious if the juice of the gland, or an extract was prepared by macerating the gland in glycerine, and this fluid injected hypodermically.

This is now modified by giving the extract or a powdered preparation of the gland by the mouth, and, latest of all, it is recommended that myxedematous patients use thyroid glands as a part of their regular diet, and, apparently, it is a matter of indifference whether the gland be raw, broiled, boiled, fried, fricasseed, or baked, any way so as that it shall become a part of the economy of the patient.

There are not wanting those who not only have no faith in this mode of treatment, but who ridicule it severely. One of

our own journals, in the April number, writes very sarcastically of this new addition made by the "old school" to the list of brilliant discoveries that are born only to die.

The quantity taken is important, as one patient is reported as dying within twenty-four hours after taking one-fourth of a sheep's thyroid. The heart's action is first affected and syncope may result. Though this is still not a common disease, cases are found in most large hospitals for the insane. At the present time we have in our small hospital two cases that are considered as such, and one other was here for eighteen months, and died in 1889.

The first case, Mrs. A. B., age 29, was admitted in June, 1888, as a case of secondary dementia. She came with a history of having been mentally disturbed for several months, and at times noisy, excited, and violent. She was always quiet after admission, appeared dazed from the first, answered questions slowly and only after hesitation, and had a roughness and scaliness of the skin over the whole body. On the scalp was a thick yellow dandruff that would wash off only with difficulty. After she had been here eighteen months, she burned quite badly a knuckle of a finger of the right hand on the radiator. She claimed not to know that it was burned, till she saw it after taking it from the radiator. About this time a diagnosis of myxedema was made, also of phthisis, as the sputa contained tubercle bacilli.

Myxedema had been suspected before and now the persistent roughness of the skin, the appearance of dropsy without a fluid, the scaliness of scalp and falling off of hair, and the lack of sensation in the hand, with the accompanying mental symptoms, seemed to make the diagnosis certain. In about three weeks the patient died of acute phthisis. The burn had shown no tendency to heal.

CASE II. Miss B. C., age 37, was admitted March 11, 1892. I will report this case directly from the case book.

Mar. 25th. Patient has many physical symptoms indicative of myxedema, and her mental symptoms are those associated with that disease. At twelve years of age she had chorea, but recovered entirely. Was able to work till about thirty years old, since then has had various uncomfortable feelings that have puzzled physicians, many of whom she has consulted. They have thought her hysterical, simply or chiefly. She has great slowness of speech, said not to be natural; extreme accuracy of expression, making careful choice of words, but is tedious to listen to from the monotony of tone. Her hair, formerly very heavy and soft, is now wiry and nearly all gone on top of the head. Scalp is thick, dry, and inclined to be covered with dandruff. Skin is sallow, scaly and puffy, but not edematous;

often has a pink flush on cheeks. Teeth are decayed ; tongue large and puffy. Thyroid gland not to be felt, but considerable fullness above the clavicles. Eyelids full and a general swelling of body, limbs, and feet. This varies, hands being sometimes puffed, and skin distended, then by change of temperature they shrink badly. Feet feel heavy, at times can scarcely lift them. Whole body feels bloated and puffed for twenty-four hours after a bath. There is a sensation of pressure on right side from the top of the head down, then the limbs begin to feel hot, and a sense of burning comes up from the feet ; is very sensitive to cool air, when the pressive sensation is aggravated. In turning suddenly the right side seems to give way, and if trying to step up can hardly do it ; menses have been irregular for some time, often preceded by nosebleed ; is having massage, out-door exercise when pleasant, and freedom to rest or be up as she wishes.

R. Kali phos. 3x.

July 20th. Since the middle of May, patient has had a uterine hemorrhage, which in spite of various remedies has persisted, most of the time, stopping for only a few days ; the mind and body both seem benefited by the flow. Patient is less anxious and nervous, the flesh is softer, and occasionally perspiration occurs which has been rare for many months.

Nov. 8th. Has been comfortable through the summer, but with the cooler weather the roughness of hands and weakness of limbs has returned. Menorrhagia has occurred from time to time, keeping patient in bed, but each time the head feels clearer. Perspiration on the skin was present only a few times during the hottest days of a very hot summer, and was a great comfort.

May 8, 1893. Patient is better mentally than when admitted, mind working much quicker, speech being less slow and precise, and ability to express thought much improved. Gait is quicker, but one-sided, the body seeming not to have equal power on both sides. Rest in bed is a great comfort, as when there she feels able to read, talk, and sew a little, but the effort of being up takes so much strength that little is left for other exertion. Gums are spongy and grow up over the base of the teeth, but are not adherent and can be drawn back. Has been taking calc. carb. 30x, some weeks.

I have sought to find a cause for the disease in this case and find a history of an attack of peritonitis in 1875 and of periostitis of the tibia in 1878, but recovery seems to have been complete in both cases.

In 1883 there is a clear history of an excessive nervous strain and of bodily over-exertion, caused by the excited and irritable condition of the nerves. Her position as book-keeper in an office one-half mile from her home gave her a walk twice daily,

up very steep hills in the city. She states that under the effect of uncontrollable impulses she would rush rapidly up these hills noon and night, and she remembers running nearly a mile in an icy time just before menstruation, which from that time became irregular. When the reaction from this mental strain came there was great nervous weakness, and she soon became unable to do regular work of any kind. About two years later—in 1886—the swelling of the limbs began and was so great in the thighs that they would rub together at the top and affected walking. About that time had difficulty in balancing herself, but then thought it due to weakness in the back; now feels it to have been a part of the disease that she now has. The temperature has not been taken regularly, but at present it is from 95·8 to 97·6 in the axilla, and 98 to 98·2 under the tongue.

CASE III. Mrs. C. D., age 35; was admitted Nov., 1891, and diagnosed as a case of delusional insanity, the mental disease being caused apparently by prolonged ill-health.

Recently, within a few months, it has seemed probable that she is a case of myxedema. For some time the skin on her hands has been very thick and rough. This was thought to be due simply to a habit of keeping them wet a great deal, but this yielded only slightly to treatment, and recently the thinning of the hair, the puffiness of the lids without edema, and the swelling of the limbs seem to indicate a myxedematous condition.

(FROM THE NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE.)

OXALURIC NEUROSES.

By EDWARD P. COLBY, M.D., Boston.

(Read before the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society.)

It has seemed a legitimate field of study that we should occasionally turn aside from the consideration of pure materia medica and the various symptoms calling for the administration of drugs in detailed accordance with them, and view as a whole the constitutional irregularities causing these phenomena, *i.e.*, producing certain groups. To those who would say this is a departure from the rule of prescribing for the totality of symptoms, the reply readily presents that this method does not leave out the minutest reliable fact, but includes in the investigation a series of results unknown to the early students, because they depend upon measures discovered and adopted in recent times.

The various instruments of exactitude have made our responsibilities as well as our means of benefiting our patients greater than those of our predecessors whose provings we yet study, and I trust shall continue to study for many years to come. Many

of us firmly believe that drugs as administered in provings cause not only symptoms but also a constitutional disease. This is daily tacitly admitted by those who prescribe in accordance with the theory of psora, syçosis and syphilis. With this in view, I have selected as one of the subjects for discussion this evening that condition—or those groups of symptoms—which produce in cases where there is found to be an excess of uric acid, either free or combined, and oxalate of lime in the urine. This condition of things usually accompanies or follows a constitutional irregularity in which the organs fail to complete the metamorphosis of tissues, and substances taken as nutriment. In the normal condition there is within varying limits a definite relation between the more important organic constituents of the urine, viz., urea and uric acid or the urates. In certain disturbances the relation is disturbed and the uric acid constituent is present in excess; if the equilibrium is still interfered with, but in less degree, a portion of the uric acid does not undergo its usual change, and oxalic acid is the result; this incomplete change has often been compared with the imperfect combustion of fuel in a furnace, resulting in dross or clinkers. It is not necessary to elucidate this theory to any further extent as it is fully discussed in the various text-books, and is well presented in an able paper read before the State Society by Dr. W. L. Jackson. (Published in *N. E. Medical Gazette*, Sept., 1890.)

The first question presenting would be, Is there a recognised group of symptoms presenting in these cases, which would lead one to suspect the existence of oxaluria? There has not been presented a very large number of cases, but in the various periodical literature of the profession and in text-books of our libraries sufficient examples are given to form a quite reliable basis, and we can safely assume that there are certain neurotic symptoms which are quite constant.

I offer the report of six cases taken at random, but giving a very fair average as appearing in private practice. In our hospitals where patients can be seen every day and their progress noted, also frequent unrianalysis made, the reports should be made more accurate and reliable.

CASE I. Merchant; age 45; married. Has a family of wife and two children, with everything to make life pleasant. For years has had headache, both occipital and frontal; appetite poor, oftentimes food distresses him; habitual constipation; sexual powers diminished, but sexual imagination active; urethra sensitive; has for several years been distressingly melancholy; his mind is not so active as it used to be, so that he is incapacitated for business, and was obliged to give it up; various numb feelings in extremities; urine showed excess of urates and numerous crystals of oxalate of lime. A prolonged absence

in camp life, abstinence from sugar, coffee, and a limit being placed upon meat diet, lithia water in large quantities, colchicum, cocculus. Most of symptoms improved, oxalate of lime disappeared, urates diminished. The melancholic symptoms had, however, taken such complete possession of him that they still exist, but in a much modified form; there is reason to fear that the mental condition may remain disordered.

CASE II. Male; age 42; accountant; married. Has for years been dyspeptic; functional heart trouble; sexual power diminished; testes rather small and not very sensitive to pressure; patellar reflex very active; is very anxious about his physical condition, as is likely to be the case with neurasthenics; countenance anxious and gloomy; spine not tender; has headaches from mental exertion, with dizziness; constipated; is full of forebodings, and his low spirits are a great trial to his family; urine strongly acid, an abundant deposit of amorphous urates and several crystals of oxalate of lime in each field.

CASE III. Widow, age 60. Has been dyspeptic for several years; occasional attacks of slight nausea; morning headaches, mostly occipital; rheumatic pains in joints of hands and feet; bowels normal, alternating with diarrhoea; beats and trembles all over at times; is anxious and inclined to be low-spirited; palpitation from excitement; accumulation of gas in intestines; has more than the average amount of adipose tissue; urine acid, urates abundant and crystals of oxalate of lime. Colchicum, lithia water and restricted diet; improving at last report.

CASE IV. Male; age 50; journalist. A free liver in every sense. Has headache, dizziness, some tremor, constipation, tendon reflex action; urine acid, heavy, loaded with urates and some crystals of oxalate of lime. Under restricted diet, colchicum and lithia, he improved and ceased to report.

CASE V. Male; age 46; merchant; married. For several years until lately has enjoyed good health. In August, began to feel ill; some trivial remark started a train of agonising low spirits; found it difficult to transact business as he was fretful, and the slightest detail in his affairs became a great burden; sensation of great weakness; feels as though he did not want to live; not much headache, but a sense of confusion in the head; tendon reflex exaggerated; no trouble with the sight; urine sp. gr., 1026, strongly acid, crystals of oxalate of lime abundant. Prescribed a vacation, colchicum and lithia water. Improvement marked, and within three weeks the oxalate of lime had disappeared from the urine.

CASE VI. was reported to the State Society, and is recorded in *N. E. Medical Gazette* for August, 1890, and is an instance where the irritation of the poison caused first chorea, and, later, some paresis of right side. As a remedy he had finally colchicum.

but this had been preceded by a number of other medicines. At the time of taking colchicum he also got lithia water and had a restricted diet. The oxalate of lime gradually disappeared, and with it the symptoms. This is the only case I find in my more recent records manifesting marked paresis, and, unfortunately, my previous records have been mislaid in the turmoil of moving my office.

I should report more cases, but that in so doing it would encroach upon the time belonging to other papers, and must satisfy myself by a summary of the symptoms usually to be found, and which should lead the physician to carefully examine the urine. Most of the cases have headaches, either occipital or frontal, usually both. Nearly all are tormented by low spirits, or are abnormally testy and easy to take offence. Neuralgic pains in the head, face, or extremities. More than two-thirds are constipated, and the intestines give evidence of lack of nervous tonus, both by their inaction and by the incarceration of flatus. A despondent condition with mental dulness, co-existent with physical weakness, is the most constant symptom, so common, in fact, that when I have a neurasthenic patient presenting this combination, the urine is always examined.

Dr. Jackson reports headache in 18-25 of his cases; seven occipital, four frontal, usually worse on waking. Sixteen had a general sense of weakness. Muscular pain and stiffness in more than half. Eleven had vertigo. Constipation was common, but two had diarrhea; despondency, insomnia, and palpitation of the heart were common symptoms.

In treating such cases many remedies have been administered, but a resort to colchicum invariably became necessary. The use of lithia hastens the improvement, but a portion of the favourable result is, undoubtedly, produced by the large quantity of water in which the lithia is dissolved, twelve grains being added to each gallon, and three pints to two quarts taken daily. The diet is controlled, meat allowed but five or six times each week. Coffee is interdicted as arresting metabolism, and sugar limited to the smallest amount practicable. The treatment must be continued for a long time after improvement is manifest, as the whole constitutional habit must be radically changed before the cure can be considered permanent.

Various rheumatic affections of the joints and stiffness of the muscles occasionally appear in isolated cases showing a relationship to the gouty diathesis, but these may be looked upon as results of uric acid, are more common when there is no oxaluria and are not neurotic.

In closing, I would say that a few instances have been noticed where the irritation has also extended to the kidneys, causing albuminuria, and even tubular casts have appeared in the urine,

all of which disappeared as the oxaluria was relieved. It has been claimed that the renal irritation is mechanical from the sharp edges of the crystals. This may or may not be the true explanation, but it does not seem incompatible with its action upon the nervous system that the renal circulation may be disordered through the vasomotor nerves. It is not probable that all or even most cases of degenerative nephritis originate in oxaluria, but it is more than possible that occasionally this may be a factor in the etiology.

Possibly it would have been better to have spoken of the condition as neurasthenia with oxaluria, but I desired to fix the oxaluric element as strongly in the mind as possible, believing that its presence is causative.

WOUNDS.

ARNICA.—Muscular bruising, soreness, with blunt object, ecchymosis. Use it hot, internally and externally; apply layer after layer.

LEDUM in stone bruises, punctured wound, nail, pitchfork, bee sting; internally and externally.

CALENDULA.—A torn wound with loss of substance, ragged, lacerated skin or muscle; internally and externally. Promotes granulation and prevents suppuration.

HYPERICUM.—If nerves of spinal column have been injured. Dried beef culter will prevent lockjaw.

STAPHISAGRIA for clean cut wounds, surgical operations, &c.

RUTA.—Injury to periosteum of carpal or tarsal joints, caries of bones.

SYMPHYTUM.—When bone itself is injured, fracturing; internally and externally, and about eye snowball.

SILICEA.—Splinter remaining in parts; promotes suppuration and drives it out. Felons.

CIUTA.—Consequences of swallowing sharp pieces of bone, not the bone itself; remove that, of course; but danger of esophagus (gullet) closing by spasm.

CONIUM.—Injury to glands, mammary glands and testicles; its main field is in the mammary glands and in hysterical girls from reading loose literature or from over-thinking on sexual matters without being able to satisfy their desires.—*American Homeopathist.*

REVIEWS.

THE PRESCRIBER.*

In announcing the appearance of the fourth edition of *The Prescriber* we shall content ourselves, as on former occasions, with quoting the preface.

"In responding to the call for yet another edition of *The Prescriber*, I have been again enabled to put the work through complete revision, and to bring it up to date in the matter of the most recent developments of homeopathy. To several correspondents I am indebted for pointing out errors that had escaped me in the last edition, and for valued suggestions, of many of which I have made use. Mr. W. Pumfrey and an Australian correspondent have done me the favour to compile an *Index of Remedies*, which has enabled me to correct the List of Remedies which forms part of the Introduction. To include the *Index of Remedies* in the book itself would demand more space than *The Prescriber's* limits would allow; but I hope to make use of the 'Index' in compiling a *Materia Medica Companion to the Prescriber*, a work which I have now in hand.

"I would like to call attention to the fact that the publishers supply interleaved copies of *The Prescriber*. These have been found of great use by many for jotting down bits of experience, or gleanings from the journals and medical literature in their appropriate places, where they are always to be found afterwards.

"In conclusion, I would again urge upon users of *The Prescriber* that the work is in no way to be considered as final. It is a stepping-stone to the higher homeopathic practice. It may help to make a man an artist in homeopathy, but that end can never be accomplished without the most unsparing and devoted study of the *Materia Medica*."

MODERN HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.†

DR. FLEURY'S work is divided into two parts. The first, comprising 48 pages, deals in an interesting manner with subjects of "General Information"—"Temperature of the Body," "Diet,"

* *The Prescriber: A Dictionary of the New Therapeutics*. By John H. Clarke, M.D. Fourth edition. Revised, with numerous additions. London: Keene and Ashwell, 74, New Bond Street. New York: Boericke and Tafel, 145, Grand Street. Pp. 247. Cloth, price 3s. 6d.

† *Modern Household Medicine: A Guide to the Mode of Recognition and the Rational Treatment of Diseases and Emergencies Incidental to Daily Life*. By Charles Robert Fleury, M.D. Third edition. Revised and enlarged. London: E. Gould and Son, 59, Moorgate Street, E.C. 1893.

“Beds,” &c.; and the second, over 600 pages, gives an account of the different diseases and the treatment the author recommends for them. Dr. Fleury’s homeopathy is certainly not of the “higher” type. He has a great affection for ϕ tinctures and low attenuations. Compared with allopathic dosage, perhaps his doses are not large, but we should be sorry to recommend them. However, there is, perhaps, a large section of the public who believe in homeopathy to a certain extent, and who yet cannot grasp its principle. These may be glad to accept Dr. Fleury’s work as a convenient half-way house. We hope, however, they will not be content to stay there, but will go on to “higher” things.

RHEUMATISM.*

IN this work, which is a revised reprint of a paper read before the British Homeopathic Society, the author brings forward once more the acid theory of the causation of rheumatism, and the application of moist heat by a special apparatus of the author’s invention for its cure. Dr. Wilde must be congratulated on the success of his treatment so far as it is illustrated in the cases narrated, but we are not told whether he gave his patients medicines as well as the hot-air baths. It is somewhat remarkable that the only medicine mentioned is *Thlaspi Bursa Pactoris* ϕ . Dr. Wilde’s investigations are interesting; but we should like to see the results of the treatment in the hands of other observers before we give up the use of medicines in its favour.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE HEALING ART— A POPULAR HISTORY OF MEDICINE.†

PROBABLY the last person Dr. Berdoe would expect to be mistaken for is a serious historian, and therefore it would not be quite fair to take his history too seriously. He has strung together a number of stories more or less authentic, in a manner more or less entertaining, and has adorned his pages with several illustrations for the benefit of his “popular” readers. But when a reviewer wishes to test an author he naturally turns first to that part of the author’s subject with which he is himself best acquainted. As a History of Medicine without mention of homeopathy would be like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet

* *Rheumatism: Some Investigations respecting its Cause, Prevention, and Cure.* By Percy Wilde, M.D. London: John Bale & Sons, Gt. Titchfield Street. Bristol: J. Wright & Co. 1893. Pp. 72. Stiff boards, price 2s. 6d.

† *The Origin and Growth of the Healing Art—A Popular History of Medicine in all Ages and Countries.* By Edward Berdoe, L.R.C.P.E., M.B.C.S. Eng. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1893.

omitted, we turned up the index to see how Dr. Berdoe had dealt with this. And indeed we found that Dr. Berdoe had not omitted to mention Hahnemann and his system; but it would have been more to his credit if he had. After a curiously inaccurate sketch of Hahnemann's career, he commits himself to this piece of information:

"The sciences of anatomy and physiology are quite superfluous to the homeopathist; the remedies being merely addressed to symptoms, the knowledge of their causes can have little or no concern to those who follow Hahnemann's doctrines. The application of a remedy for facial neuralgia, as Dr. Mapother points out" [who ever heard of Mapother?], "has been applied over the motor nerve of the face, the inventor being ignorant that it has no concern with sensibility.

"Hahnemann taught that all chronic maladies proceed from the itch."

When a writer of what purports to be history goes to an inferior (and hostile) source for his "facts," the real facts being obtainable at first hand, we know what estimate to put on his productions. Dr. Berdoe should leave stuff of this kind to people like Mr. Ernest Hart, or to a namesake of Dr. Berdoe's hero, Browning, the "William W." of that name, whose effusion was noticed in our last issue. As it is, we should be sorry to accept on Dr. Berdoe's authority any of the tales he tells of Red Indians without first hearing what the latter have to say of themselves.

HYSTERECTOMY BY A NEW METHOD.*

DR. PRATT claims for his new method that it is "simple, safe, bloodless, and entirely obviates the necessity of either clamp, cautery, or ligature; a major operation converted into a minor one by a simple process of easy dissection." Dr. Pratt has won for himself such a high reputation in operative surgery, that any innovation introduced by him must command the respectful consideration of surgeons. To them we commend the careful perusal of Dr. Pratt's pamphlet.

HYPNOTISM.†

THIS pamphlet gives a full account of the present place of hypnotism in therapeutics, and answers the arguments that have been advanced against it.

* *Hysterectomy by a New Method.* By E. H. Pratt, M.D., LL.D., Chicago. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company. Pp. 12.

† *The Value of Hypnotism.* By Thomas Crisfield. London: 34, Southwick Street, W. 1893. Pp. 39. Price 1s.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES
AND QUERIES.

* * In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or to the matter of our magazine that our correspondents may like to address to us. We cannot, of course, undertake to give medical advice in particular cases, which is the business of a medical attendant; but if our medical readers like to put queries to each other regarding points of practice or puzzling cases, we shall be happy to insert queries and replies.

MR. B. FENN, Ernacolum, Bombay. The works we recommend are as follows:—Southwick's *Diseases of Women*, 2nd edition; Hart's *Diseases of the Nervous System*; Lilienthal's *Diseases of the Skin*; Frost's edition of Berjean's *Syphilis*. The Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, will supply them for you.

AN INQUIRER writes: "Will you kindly give the action, use, and any interesting particulars about the following drugs in your next month's issue, and oblige:—*Lolium Tremulentum*, *Primula Obconica*, and *Azalea Pontica*."

Of *Lolium Tremulentum* (Darnel) there is a proving in Allen's Encyclopedia. It produces mania, depression, slow comprehension, vertigo, nausea, and vomiting, diarrhea with colic. One peculiar symptom is, "While attempting to write the hand refused its service, and he became stupid." Tightness is a common sensation—"violent pains in calves of legs as if bound with cords. Trembling, prostration, restlessness, drowsiness."

Primula Obconica was proved by F. H. B. (see HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, 1890, p. 496). Observations of its action on persons handling the plant may be found scattered in the last four volumes of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD. It produces a very intense eczema.

Azalea Pontica we do not know.

"Inquirer" also asks about the preparation, &c., of nosodes. These are generally prepared by triturating the original matter with sugar of milk for the lower potencies, and then attenuating in the ordinary way. We should never give them in potencies lower than the 30th. Hering's *Guiding Symptoms* contains much information about the indications of many of them. Burnett's *New Cure of Consumption* should be consulted in reference to *Bacillinum*.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, REMOVALS, ETC.

. We shall be happy to insert notices of appointments if gentlemen will be good enough to forward them to us, and also of posts vacant and likely to be vacant, on receiving information from secretaries or committees. Under this heading also, we shall mention good openings for homeopathic practitioners and chemists.

VACANCY FOR PATIENT.

DR. POPE, Grantham. Having just discharged a patient who has resided with him for rather more than two years, Dr. Pope is prepared to undertake the care of a lady or gentleman of unsound mind—not being suicidal. His house is well situated. The rooms set apart for the patient and attendant are of good size and comfortably furnished. The garden, attached to the house, is perfectly secluded from the observation of neighbours. In all cases the regulations of the Lunacy Act must be strictly complied with. For terms, &c., address Dr. Pope, Grantham.

DR. GOLDSBROUGH has removed to Cedar Lodge, 133, Coldharbour Lane, S.E.

LANGDON HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSET. Misses Mabel and Kathleen Waterman, late staff nurses at the London Homeopathic Hospital, have taken a house in Parkstone, with a view of taking in a limited number of children as convalescents. The house occupies an elevated position in Parkstone, on the outskirts of Bournemouth, standing on the edge of Branksome Woods, in the midst of heather, on gravel soil. It faces due south, and commands a picturesque view of the sea. Good tennis court. Terms from one to three guineas per week, according to requirements.

Obituary.

DR. SAMUEL SWAN.

[From the *Homeopathic Physician*.]

THE homeopathic profession will read with surprise this announcement of the death of Dr. Samuel Swan, of New York, so widely known in connection with the numerous remedies of the nosode class which he has from time to time introduced to professional notice. He died on Wednesday, the 18th of October, at ten o'clock in the morning. Dr. Swan had been unwell for several months, and had relaxed his usual active work, and had lost much of his interest in the events of the profession owing to the prostration that his illness had caused. In May last he wrote: "I have been sick for the last two months, and am now so weak I can't attend to patients, who very considerably keep

away from me. . . . I have been too sick to pay attention to anything." Later he retired to his bed never to rise again. He was well aware his end was approaching, and expressed a wish to die. He was fully conscious to the last, but had lost the use of his voice and was finally unable, through weakness, even to write what he wished to say.

Dr. Swan was born at Medford, Mass., July 4, 1815. He was therefore seventy-eight years old at the time of his death.

The first half of his life was spent in active business pursuits, which he was finally compelled to relinquish on account of ill health. He then went South in the company of his devoted wife, and there met Dr. Uhrick through whom he became interested in medicine, and under whose direction he studied it. He then returned to the North, entered as a student in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, now merged in Hahnemann Medical College, and graduated in 1866. His diploma bears the signatures of such distinguished men as Adolph Lippe, Constantine Hering, and Henry N. Guernsey. He settled in New York, and went into the active practice of medicine, which he continued until incapacitated by the illness of the last few months. The first five years of his medical career were spent almost entirely in gratuitous practice. He was a kind man, and none who appealed to him for aid ever went away unsatisfied. The grateful memories that cluster about his name amply testify to his deeds of good-will and benevolence.

The writer of this sketch himself owes Dr. Swan a large debt of gratitude for valuable professional services rendered to his mother under the following circumstances :

The patient had been suffering for years the most excruciating agony from headache. The pain was so violent as to cause loud screaming and a desire to run wildly from one room to another. No remedies prescribed seemed to have any effect, and there seemed to be no hope of procuring relief.

In June of 1876, Dr. Adolph Lippe gave a dinner party, at which were assembled Dr. Edward Bayard, Dr. Henry N. Guernsey, Dr. Constantine Lippe, Dr. Samuel Swan, two or three others whose names it is impossible now to recall, and the writer. This case of violent headache was incidentally mentioned to Dr. Swan in the course of a conversation in which experiences had been mutually recounted.

He became much interested and offered to prescribe. A detailed statement of the symptomatology was furnished him, and after two or three remedies had been given, with but indifferent success, *Lac-felinum* was administered. The screaming ceased and the headache slowly disappeared. The disease energy was driven to the surface with the production of an extremely

annoying eruption upon the legs of a decidedly erysipelatous character, which has continued from that time. The relief from the intense agony of the headache, however, was as complete as it was remarkable.

In January, 1878, he joined Dr. Thomas Skinner, then of Liverpool, and now of London, Dr. Adolph Lippe, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Berridge, of London, in the publication of a new journal devoted to pure homeopathy. It was called *The Organon*, and was issued quarterly. It at once took a prominent position in medical journalism, and promised to be a great success. It ceased after three years of publication, however, and pure homeopathy was without a representative. It was then that Dr. Lippe, deploring the loss of the journal, determined to start another journal in its place. The *Homeopathic Physician* was thus established, and was the successor of *The Organon*. Dr. Swan became much interested in this latest venture, and was a frequent contributor to its pages.

Dr. Swan did not confine himself to pure homeopathy, and he soon became widely known for his endorsement of isopathy. This was considered to be an invasion, and a nullification of the doctrine of the law of similars, and it brought upon him a storm of denunciations and criticisms, in which this journal sometimes participated. It would be out of place here to rekindle the fires of that controversy, but without affirming or denying the injurious effect upon homeopathy that it is claimed to have caused, the one practical result has been the bringing to professional notice of a large number of new and singular remedies. Among these may be mentioned the various "milks" which were, with one exception, introduced by Dr. Swan. That one exception was *Lac-caninum*, which was originated by Dr. Reissig; by him communicated to Dr. Bayard, who, in turn, transmitted the information to Dr. Swan.

Dr. Swan introduced *Tuberculinum* to medicine years before the same remedy was discovered by Professor Koch, of Berlin, who made such a tremendous sensation with it in the ranks of the dominant school. He also introduced *Syphilitinum*, *Medorrhinum*, and other remedies of like character, now known under the general name of nosodes.

The profession were not opposed to the use of these nosodes, but the demand was frequently made that they be proved like the "polycrests." To this Dr. Swan answered that these remedies had already produced provings which could be found in the phenomena and symptoms of the disease of which they were the products. This answer did not satisfy the strictly logical Hahnemannians, and thus a gulf was formed between them and him, which has continually widened. Much more might be said, but space will not permit the elaboration of the subject,

and it is accordingly left to other writers to treat as they shall feel inspired.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DIRECTORY AND THE BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

"19, Upper Wimpole Street, W.,
Dec. 4, 1893.

"My dear Cooper,—I should have replied to your postcard earlier, but I have been very much occupied. I cannot comply with your request to omit your name from the list of members. As long as you are a member your name must appear on the roll of the Society. The only way to erase your name would be to resign your membership, and I do not think that your card meant that. I am, yours very sincerely,

"C. KNOX SHAW."

SIR,—The meaning of the above letter is simply this: The British Homeopathic Society has ordained that our Directory is to cease to exist, and that in lieu of it a list of names is to be issued by the Society, and, whether I like it or not, my name must appear. Failing this, I must, on true Trades Union principles, cease to be a favoured member, and consequently give up prescribing at the London Homeopathic Hospital, membership of the Society being an essential requirement for the latter. Very truly yours,

ROBT. T. COOPER, M.D.

30, George Street, Hanover Square, W.

STELLARIA MEDIA.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I have read with great interest Mr. F. Kopp's proving of *Stellaria Media*. It would add to one's interest if he would kindly give some particulars of his proving, viz., the dilutions used, and the quantities, and also the frequency of the doses taken, and for how long continued. Having had a pain in the region of the liver for some days, I, in virtue of one symptom brought out by the proving of this remedy, determined to try its effects. I put three or four drops of a strong ϕ tincture into a tumbler of water and took about a dessert spoonful three times

a day, finishing with one dose on the third day, in the morning on rising. The liver pains were quite relieved on the first day. I experienced also some of the symptoms that were brought out in the proving—a brief headache on the right side on the second day, a sharp pain lasting a few minutes in the calf of the right leg, in bed the third night, and each night while taking the remedy, I had much rumbling of flatulence in the bowels, but most of all in the third night. This on each morning after was followed by a relaxed motion. On the third morning I got up feeling not at all refreshed by the night's rest; but after a very copious relaxed motion, that weary feeling passed off, and I felt perfectly refreshed and well. The taste of the remedy, too, I found very persistent, and that even after breakfasting and drinking coffee.

F. H. B.

Carsington Rectory.

VARIETIES.

REVIVAL OF AN ANCIENT REMEDY FOR PHYLLOXERA.—On April 11th last M. de Mély called the attention of the members of the Académie des Sciences to book vii., chapter viii., of Strabo's "Geography," wherein mention is made of an insect or parasite—perhaps our own phylloxera—which already at that remote period, 60 B.C., attacked the vine. Roughly translated, the passage runs as follows:—"The Apollonates have in their territory a rock which vomits fire; from its base there escape springs of tepid water and asphalte, the result, apparently, of the combustion of the soil, which is bituminous, as is proved by the presence on a hillock close by of an asphalte mine. In this mine the loss seems to be balanced by fresh deposits derived from the soil thrown in, which is converted, according to Posidonius, into bitumen. The same author mentions another bituminous earth, ampelitis, which is extracted from a mine in the neighbourhood of Seleucia, and which is employed as a preservative against the insect that attacks the vine. The mere rubbing of the vine with a mixture of the earth and oil suffices to kill the animal before it can ascend from the roots to the buds. Posidonius adds that when he was Prytanis of Rhodes there was found there a similar earth, which, however, required more oil than the above (ampelitis)." M. de Mély has since conducted experiments on a large scale in order to put Strabo's assertion to the proof. Six hundred vine stocks, planted on land impossible to sulphur, were treated with 100 kilogrammes of chopped rags saturated with ten kilogrammes of schist. M. de Mély has, in addition, treated some vines with bituminous earth sent him from Rhodes, the earth being placed in circular buckets around the vine stock. The result is said to be most gratifying, the vines subjected to the Strabonian treatment being remarkably vigorous, and the yield of grapes greatly superior to that of neighbouring vines untreated thus. M. de Mély suggests that the method should be put into practice throughout all phylloxera

infested districts, the moderate cost of the remedy bringing it within the reach of even the poorest wine-grower.—*Lancet*, January 14 (Paris Letter).

TOBACCO OINTMENT FOR RIGID OS AND ACUTE CHEST TROUBLES.—(Dr. S. F. Verbeek, *Health Helper*).—A few years since my attention was called to the relaxing effects of tobacco, and I resolved to give it a trial in conditions where a local relaxant was needed. Consequently I procured a plug of the strongest tobacco I could find, and cutting it up fine I mixed it thoroughly with melted lard, and caused it to simmer on the stove for several hours. I then removed and strained the mixture and put it away in a jar for future use. It was only a short time before I was called to a case of tedious confinement, where the pains were severe and irritating, the vagina was hot and unyielding, and the os uteri undilatable, thin, hard and bonelike and very sensitive. It had that thin, hard edge to it that one often notices in such cases, I immediately thought of the unsatisfactory results I had had from other applications and was then reminded of my tobacco ointment. I lost no time in applying it thoroughly with my finger over the vaginal surface, and over the os and neck and as high up as I could reach on the walls of the womb. What was my delight to notice an almost immediate change in the condition of the parts and a most satisfactory and complete dilatation within about half an hour. There were no constitutional symptoms except a desirable relief from the irritating pains and the appearance of normal expulsive pains. The child was born within an hour. I was so well pleased with my experiment that I naturally tried it again with the same results. Since then I have used this ointment in eleven severe cases of rigid os without once having any unsatisfactory result whatever. In every case the relaxation was complete within an hour, and the termination of the labour was in every way satisfactory. In one of the cases there was a malposition and I was obliged to use forceps, but their use was greatly facilitated by the perfectly relaxed condition of the parts. I have used the ointment with good results in other conditions. It is especially valuable in acute chest troubles. Spasmodic or mucous croup has lost its terrors for me. This application cuts the condition short abruptly and the child falls into a natural sleep. In that condition known as "a cold on the chest" this application works like magic, and but little medicine is required. In asthma and acute asthmatic bronchitis it greatly facilitates a cure, and enhances the action of the indicated medicines. I have never seen any undesirable results in adult or child, and do not think such will occur. I believe its range of influence will be greatly widened by further use and observation.—*New York Medical Times*.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.—Dr. R. G. Eccles again discusses this preparation at great length in the July issue of the *Druggists' Circular*, stating results of analysis made by himself and others in 1889, showing that it contained sulphuric and muriatic acids, with sometimes sulphurous acid. Referring to the trials of the cross suits between him and Radam for libel he says: "So far, therefore, were they from denying the truth of my analysis, that they tacitly adopted it as true, and undertook to prove to the juries that it was a good thing. So remarkable a reversal of attitude on the part of Mr. Radam and his companies staggered us, as it must stagger the reader who remembers

any of the many forcible denials made by them in the past. They have all along in their pamphlets and newspaper advertisements strenuously maintained the ground that the analysis was false, and therefore libellous; that it was not even a good piece of guess work. The whole animus of their attack, indeed, has rested on this very denial. Dr. Eccles has invented a simpler process for making Radam's Microbe Killer which at the same time does not conflict in any way with Radam's patent. This formula is:

Sulphurous acid, U S P	4 ozs.
Commercial sulphuric acid	4 drs.
Muriatic acid	2 to 10 drops.
Red wine	1 oz.
Water enough to make	1 gal.

This preparation, or better still, the sulphurous acid and water alone, will act as a preservative of fruit, meat, &c. At the trial, Mr. Goodman, Radam's New York manager, "reluctantly and under oath," calculated the cost of the Microbe Killer at less than two cents per gallon, although they retail it at three dollars per gallon. The net cost of the preparation made by the above approved formula is from five to six cents for about four gallons when made in quantities.—*New York Medical Times*.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:—Medical, Daily, 2.30; Surgical, Mondays, 2.30; Diseases of Women, Tuesdays, 2.30; Diseases of Skin, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Eye, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Ear, Saturdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Mondays, 2.30; Operations, Mondays, 2.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

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| <p>Clarke (John H.). <i>The Prescriber: A Dictionary of the New Therapeutics.</i> 4th ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 247. (Keene and Ashwell. 3s. 6d.)</p> <p>Clinical Society's Transactions. Vol. 26. 8vo. (Longmans. 11s.)</p> <p>Cooke (T.). <i>A Plea for Practical Work in Anatomy.</i> 8vo. (Longmans. 1s.)</p> <p>Gruber (J.). <i>A Text-Book on Diseases of the Ear.</i> Trans. from the 2nd German ed., and Edit., with Additions by Edward Law and Coleman Jewell. With 165 Illust. and 79 Coloured Figures on 2 Lithographic Plates. Royal 8vo, pp. 663. (Lewis. 28s.)</p> <p>Legg (J. W.). <i>A Guide to the Examination</i></p> | <p>of the Urine. 7th ed. Edit. and Revised by H. Lewis Jones. 12mo, pp. 180. (Lewis. 8s. 6d.)</p> <p>Lewis (P. G.). <i>Theory and Practice of Nursing: A Text-Book for Nurses.</i> 5th ed. Profusely Illust. Cr. 8vo, pp. 842. (Scientific Press. 3s. 6d.)</p> <p>Miles (Alexander). <i>Surgical Ward Work and Nursing: A Handbook for Junior Students of Medicine and Nurses.</i> With 199 Illusts. 8vo, pp. 197. (Scientific Press. 3s. 6d.)</p> <p>Oliver (J.). <i>Diseases of Women.</i> Sm. 8vo, pp. 211. (Churchill. 8s. 6d.)</p> <p>Ophthalmological Society's Transactions. Vol. 18. 8vo, pp. 800. (Churchill. 12s. 6d.)</p> |
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- Pekelharzing (C. A.) and Winkler (G.).** *Beri Beri: Researches Concerning its Nature and Cause, and the Means of Arrest Made by Order of the Netherlands Government.* Trans. by James Cantlie. With Coloured Illusts. from Original Drawings. 8vo, pp. 170. (Pentland. Net, 10s. 6d.)
- St. Thomas's Hospital Reports.** New Series. Edit. by T. D. Acland and Bernard Pitts. Vol. 21. 8vo. (Churchill. 8s. 6d.)
- Squire (J. E.).** *The Hygienic Prevention of Consumption.* Cr. 8vo, pp. 208. (Griffin and Co. 6s.)
- Stephenson (Sydney).** *Ophthalmic Nursing.* With 61 Illusts. Cr. 8vo, pp. xiii-188. (Scientific Press. 8s. 6d.)
- Stewart (W. R. H.).** *Aids to Otolgy.* 2nd ed. of "Epitome of Ear Diseases." 12mo, pp. 110. (Baillière. 2s.)
- Transactions of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society.** Vol. 18. Session 1892-93. 8vo, pp. 306. (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. Simpkin. 8s. 6d.)
- Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh.** Vol. 12. New Series. Session 1892-93. 8vo, pp. 312. (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. Simpkin. 8s. 6d.)
- Valentin (W. G.).** *Qualitative Analysis Tables.* Revised by W. R. Hodgkinson. 8th ed. 8vo, pp. 99. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Wilde (P.).** *Rheumatism: Some Investigations Respecting its Cause, Prevention, and Cure.* 4to, pp. 70. (Bale. 2s. 6d.)
- Wilson (A. Marius).** *Myxodema, and the Effects of Climate on the Disease.* Cr. 8vo, pp. 36. (Scientific Press. 2s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 30, *Clarges Street, W.*

All advertisements and business communications to be sent to Mr. C. MILLER, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LITERARY matter and correspondences should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Dr. Proell, Meran; Dr. Burford, London; Mr. Frederick Kopp, Greenwich, N.S.W.; Dr. Pope, Grantham; Messrs. Hurlburt, New York; Dr. Sulzer, Berlin; Dr. Berridge, London; Dr. Cooper, London; Dr. Mahony, Liverpool; Messrs. Boericke and Tafel, Philadelphia; Dr. Simpson, Water-

loo; Dr. E. V. Ross, Rochester, N.Y.; The Rev. E. H. Brett, Carlington; Dr. Heath, London; Dr. Hopgood, Middlesborough.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Archiv. f. Hom.—Homeopathic Maandblad.—The Chironiau.—The Summary.—Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy.—Homeopathic News.—La Homeopatia.—Clinique.—New York Medical Times.—Hom. Recorder.—Zeit. Berl. Verein. Hom. Aertze.—Hom. Physician.—Hom. Envoy.—New York Med. Times.—Revue Hom. Belge.—Medical Visitor.—Vaccination Inquirer.—Homeopathic News.—Medical Advance.—N. A. J. of Hom.—Southern Jour. of Homeopathy.—Minneapolis Homeopathic Mag.—Med. Argus.—American Homeopathist: The Lungs, Dr. J. J. Fox.—Quatre ans dans un Dispensari d' Enfants, Dr. James Love.—L' Homeopathie et les Maladies des Enfants, Dr. James Love.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

DEGREES, REGISTRATION, AND YEARS OF STUDY.

OUR worthy contemporary, *The Monthly Homeopathic Review*, is a good deal exercised just now by an article we published in our November issue, entitled "The American M.D." In that article our contemporary tells its readers we "stated the question in a very unfortunate way, and one that we" (the *M. H. R.*) "considered highly misleading." Now, as we hold by every word of that article (and we would take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to Dr. KRAFT of *The American Homeopathist* for the welcome he has accorded it), we feel it incumbent upon us to make an attempt to put our contemporary right. Let us recall the facts. Dr. HEATH, wishing to attend the Annual Homeopathic Congress at Northampton, in order to report the proceedings for an American journal, asked the Hon. Sec. for an invitation. This was refused on the ground that Dr. HEATH did not possess a registrable degree. The report which we published, and which was the only one we had seen at the time, expressly stated that this was the ground of the objection, and on the strength of this our article was written. It now appears that at the Congress the Hon. Sec., relying on his memory, added certain statements, in the face of which the Congress could not well have done otherwise than support him. But it turns out that those statements were not in accordance with fact, and the Hon. Sec. has since apologised in the pages of the *Review*

for the unfortunate lapse of memory or misunderstanding on his part which caused him to make them. Here, surely, the matter might have been left; but the *Review* returns to it in its January leading article, maintaining that it only objects to American degrees that have been obtained after a curriculum of less duration than the British standard. In this article the *Review* evinces a degree of reverence for the decisions of the General Medical Council and the course of study it prescribes that might be warranted if that august body were the subject of divine illumination, and if all its decrees carried the weight of plenary inspiration. But this is hardly the case.

We do not always find ourselves in agreement with the sentiments of *The Medical Press*, but we must say this for our contemporary, that it is the only independent organ of allopathic medical opinion in the country. *The Lancet* is hopelessly conventional, and *The British Medical Journal* is "Turveydropsical" to the last degree: its manners and sentiments are those of Mr. ERNEST ABRAHAM HART. *The Medical Press* has a mind of its own to speak, and is not afraid to speak its mind. In its issue of December 13th it published two notable leading articles, one entitled "Mental Disease and Vaccination—A Protest for the Student"; and the other, "The 'Unqualified Assistant' Year of Medical Study." We commend the perusal of both these articles to the respected editors of the *Review*, and, in case they may not have a copy at hand, we take the liberty of quoting for their benefit this passage from the first-named article:—

"We protest," says *The Medical Press*, "that the student has come to be regarded as a method devised by Providence for providing fees for teachers, and that his interests and those of the profession and the public are being unblushingly sacrificed by the General Medical Council and the licensing bodies for the monetary advantage of any class of specialists which can make a loud enough noise and exercise sufficient private influence on wire-pullers."

There is a great deal of wholesome truth in these remarks. For our part we question greatly whether the lengthening of the curriculum will have any effect in improving the quality of the average "G. P.," as the "General Practitioner" is technically called. We have known men who studied much more than five years, but whom we should be sorry to trust in practice as readily as we would many a third-year's student. But why should the *Review* stop at the British standard? Why not demand the *ten* years of study incumbent on every medical student in Sweden? They are so particular in that enlightened country to have their medical men thoroughly equipped and "ethically developed" that the practice of homeopathy is forbidden, and every globule of homeopathic medicine introduced into the country has to be smuggled in.

We are far from denying that there is much room for improvement in the course of medical study, but it seems to us that lengthening the curriculum is not the only way to do it. We should begin by insisting on the study of homeopathy as a necessary part of the *materia medica* course. Next we should allow the medical student to gain wherever he pleased his preliminary scientific knowledge—Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Natural History—and we should let him pass in these before commencing his medical studies proper. As it is, these subjects are crowded into the curriculum and the unfortunate student is expected to learn enough to qualify him for a professorship in each of these sciences at the time that he ought to be carrying on his purely medical studies. Thus it comes about that the apparent lengthening of the curriculum is not strictly so. In former years there was much more opportunity for really learning the active work of the profession than there is now. We think it a good thing that the American colleges are insisting on a sufficiently long curriculum; but if any of the accredited bodies like to take into consideration work done by students which is not exactly in accordance with the demands of the General

Medical Council, and if, after due examination, it pronounces that student worthy of its diploma, it will make no difference to us that he had the disadvantage of having been born in Great Britain instead of in the United States—for we gather from the article in the *Review* that it has no objection to American-born graduates who are diplomaed in this way.

But are we Britishers quite sincere in all this fuss about a four years' course of study and unregistered degrees? Is it not true that unregistered, if not unqualified, practitioners have been invited to attend Annual Homeopathic Congresses? Nay, we even venture to say that the most Turveydropsical member of the British Homeopathic Society itself would not hesitate to meet in consultation an unregistered practitioner if it were worth his while. And there is nothing in medical law to prevent his doing so. Indeed our laws are very easygoing in the matter of medical practice.

Most of our grandmothers, in their day, have had some medical lore to impart to the neighbours; and any village "matriarch" who chooses is entitled to practise medicine, and may take payment for doing so; the only thing the law objects to is false pretence to the possession of medical titles. And, of course, if a patient dies under the care of an unqualified practitioner the latter cannot sign a death certificate; or, if he does, he is liable to have it rejected. This is why the profane speak of a medical qualification as a "license to kill." The law allows any one to cure; but only the qualified may certify a death.

From this it will be seen that there is no legal reason why the Annual Homeopathic Congress should not admit as members the holders of any qualification, home or foreign (or even the holders of no qualification if it thinks fit). It is not amenable to any laws, and certainly not to the jurisdiction of the General Medical Council. In our opinion membership of the Congress should be open to all those homeopaths who have, after full examination, obtained degrees entitling them to practise as doctors in.

the country where the degree was obtained. To open up questions beyond this is to institute an inquisitorial office as impotent as it would be vexatious.

NEWS AND NOTES.

THE LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE constant and increasing demand upon the resources of the London Homeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, has resulted at the present moment in a considerable deficit on the Annual Account. The in-patients last year exceeded 700, and the out-patients exceeded 10,000. An appeal is therefore made for special donations or annual subscriptions, particularly as a largely increased annual income will be necessary to maintain the new hospital now in progress at a total cost of £45,000, of which the sum of £12,000 has yet to be made up. Contributions may be sent to Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale & Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C.; to the Chairman, J. P. Stilwell, Esq., 2L, Great George Street, Westminster; the Acting-Treasurer, W. H. Trapmann, Esq., 8, Roland Gardens, S.W.; or to the Secretary-Superintendent, G. A. Cross.

THE HOMEOPATHIC DIRECTORY.

Apropos of our article last month, we have received from many quarters expressions of pleasure at the prospect of the *Directory* being revived. The want of a *Directory* corrected up to date has become an intolerable nuisance to many homeopaths. Valuable suggestions have been received from various correspondents, and we hope to be able to give information as to plans next month.

Our contemporary, *The Homeopathic Review* (which has been devoting a good deal of attention on our pages of late), thinks American editors do not understand the directory question, and generously invites any American colleagues who wish to write on the subject to send their contributions to THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, since "we (*The Homeopathic Review*) have had too much space occupied with a discussion that is barren and unfruitful already to be able to

provide opportunity for its further continuance." We are much obliged to our contemporary for its implied compliment; and we shall be delighted to welcome letters from our American colleagues should they feel disposed to send them, if they are as entertaining as some of the letters on the subject which appeared in *The Monthly Homeopathic Review*. Some malicious persons have been heard to say that the letters in that controversy on the anti-turveydrop side were the only really interesting reading that had found its way into the pages of the *Review* for some time past. For our part we think our American friends are quite as capable of understanding the merits of the *Directory* controversy as some people nearer home.

STELLARIA MEDIA AS A VULNERARY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I find in THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, p. 560, of December 1, 1893, a proving of *Stellaria Media* (chickweed). Some years ago I found its virtues out accidentally. Our milkman ran a rusty buckle into his finger; it gathered and swelled frightfully. He told me that chickweed cured it. Some time after this I met with a coachman who had met with a similar accident; and I never saw so terrible a hand and thumb. He had been four weeks under a doctor, had had it lanced four times, and finally the doctor thought that amputation of the thumb must be resorted to. I told his wife to try chickweed boiled, applied locally. I said no doubt it would do good. The next day he was much better through the amount of pus which was drawn out, and in a week he was so far well as to be able to return to his duties. He begged hard of me not to be offended if he still continued to go to the doctor, since, if he refused, it might offend his master, who paid him for his advice. So he continued the chickweed, not telling either the doctor or his employer. But his thumb was cured."

EXPERIMENTS WITH TUBERCLE BACILLI.

THE Minneapolis Homeopathic Magazine of December, 1893, has the following interesting editorial note:—

From *The Chicago Tribune* of a recent date we learn that

twelve weeks ago Dr. Robert Lincoln Watkins, of No. 920, West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, New York, was inoculated with germs of phthisis in the Loomis laboratory. According to the accepted theory among old-school physicians, Dr. Watkins should, if they are correct in the belief that consumption is caused by tubercle bacilli, be showing plain symptoms of phthisis. On the contrary, he is not only alive, but vigorous.

"There was no unusual effect felt in my case until Friday, July 28th, when I was suddenly taken with faintness and a nausea. My temperature rose at 12 o'clock, noon, to 101 degrees. After taking a Turkish bath, my temperature went down to normal. There was a peculiar tight feeling in my head the rest of the day. It was the same feeling I had when I was inoculated in Hamburg by Dr. Haffkin, for cholera. My temperature on the third day of the experiment was 100 degrees, and on Sunday it was 101 degrees. Monday my temperature was normal, and it has remained so since that time."

Thus another nail is added to the coffin of the germ theory of disease, following in the same line as Pettenkoffer's experiments with the ingestion of cholera bacilli, which produced no effects beyond a slight diarrhea.

PUNCH ON PHYSIC.

Our readers will, we are sure, appreciate the subjoined poem from the pages of our lively contemporary, *Punch*.

ANACREONTICS FOR ALL.

(Being Bacchanalian Ballads for the use of all Professions, Trades, Crafts, and Callings, and Convivial Carols for the Classes, the Masses, and the Lasses. By Tom Moore, Junior.)

THE PATIENT'S SONG.

AIR—"Fill the Bumper Fair!"

SHAKE the bottle well !
Every dose we measure
Makes the bosom swell
With a patient's pleasure.
Joy's electric flame
Ne'er so swiftly passes,
As when through the frame
It shoots from physic-glasses !
Doctors disagree ?—
So the dolts deride us !
Shall we doubt M.D.

With his dose inside us?
No! Let patients sit
With receptive throttle.
Nasty? Not a bit!
Drink—and pass the bottle!

Chorus of Invalids.

Shake the bottle well!
Every dose we drink 'll
Prove a potent spell,
Smooth away a wrinkle!

Homeopaths at first,
With their tasteless doses,
Quenched our physic-thirst,
Made us hold our noses
Over draught and drench,
Salts and oil of castor;
Rhubarb made us blench,
Jalap was our master.
Now we swig them up!
Pills should have *some* flavour.
Brim the "bitter cup"!
Aloes lends it savour,
Vitriol gives it bite,
Brimstone gives it body,
Squills bring appetite,
Laudanum warms like toddy.
And O joy! when round
The sick-chamber spying,
The Blue Pill is found
By the Black Draught lying!

Chorus of Invalids.

Shake the bottle well, &c.

Give me GALEN's bowl
For a night of pleasure!
Rapture fires my soul
As the "drops" I measure.
Palatable? Pooch!!!
HAHNEMANN's idea!
Better the strong brew
Blent by dark Medæa!
Tasteless tinctures irk;
Dose infinitesimal,
Which you have to work
Out to the tenth decimal,
Neither tongue nor nose
Aiding its detection;—
Such is not the dose
Of our predilection!
Patients much prefer—
When 'tis mixed and shaken—

Something should occur
Telling 'em 'tis taken!
How it fires the eye!
How it warms the throttle!
Bacchus (sick) might cry,
"Drink—and pass the bottle!"

Chorus of Insatiate Invalids.

Shake the bottle well!
Every dose we drink 'll
Prove a potent spell,
Setting eyes a-twinkle,
Bidding bosoms swell,
Smoothing every wrinkle!

Punch, January 6th.

DR. E. V. ROSS, OF ROCHESTER, N.Y.

WE are happy to inform our readers that Dr. E. V. Ross, of 279, Jefferson Avenue, Rochester, N.Y., has consented to act as our correspondent in the United States. Dr. Ross has already contributed a number of interesting articles to our pages, and has sent us articles by other writers, one of which appears in our present issue. Rochester is a great centre of the higher homeopathy in the States, and we are very glad to be so well represented in that city.

A LETTER by Dr. A. C. Clifton, in reply to one by Mr. Alfred Pearce in our December issue, is too late for insertion this month.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CARIES OF BONE.

By ROBT. T. COOPER, M.D., Physician, Diseases of Ear, London Homeopathic Hospital.

I TAKE up the pen to write a few lines on the subject of caries of bone for the simple reason that I find our young homeopaths seem to have no idea of what homeopathy is capable in the way of cure in this, the most ordinary form of bone disease.

If there be one point upon which homeopathy contrasts more favourably with allopathy than another, it is in this variety of disease.

I say it without fear of contradiction from any one who has given homeopathic treatment fair play, *that the cases are indeed exceptional in which any form of operation is required for a carious condition of bone structure.* Except in dental caries I cannot call to mind any cases in which the operation of gouging or scooping the denuded bone is habitually required.

If such cases are not often reported, it is because they are not attended with much interest in regard to the prevailing symptoms. In the early days of homeopathy it was much more usual to record cases of the kind. Absence of symptoms evidently characterised an example of the disease lately brought in this way to my notice: A lady in the neighbourhood of my residence had been condemned to have the womb scraped out in consequence of flooding—a flooding that I may add a few doses of a homeopathic remedy soon set right—and her expressed reason for sending for me was from my having, some years back, cured her nephew whose elbow had been condemned to excision, and who is now a fine healthy young man with an arm as strong and as supple as could be wished for.

As chance would have it I came upon the meagre notes of his case yesterday in my hospital book. My notes only record the name of the disease, scrofulous disease of the elbow-joint, and the prescription, *Calc.-carb.* 3x for one week, and a teaspoonful of Flitwick water to four ounces of *Aq.-pur.*, a dessertspoonful night and morning for the next week; at the end of which period record states the child was "very much better." It was not till eight years afterwards that I learned that the child had quite recovered, after having been condemned to be operated on by every doctor who had previously seen him. The child was when treated six years old, and his is the only case, I imagine, I have ever had under me at the hospital other than an ear case for some fifteen years.

The almost infinitesimal doses of Flitwick water represented, in fact, a homeopathic remedy, as it contains a large proportion of silica and other earthy constituents—proved remedies where osseous structures are involved.

The child whose case is just recorded was brought specially to me in consequence of my having, a few years

before, cured a boy of caries of the elbow-joint, where the joint was much swollen and where discharging sinuses were seen running up the arm and down the forearm, and in which everything looked unfavourable for success of treatment.

My experience of these cases is that they generally begin improving from the first, and that they quickly discontinue treatment. For example, a case was brought me at the hospital, some years back, in which the parents were in a very distressed state of mind about their daughter, aged fifteen, who had twice been operated on at St. Thomas's Hospital for caries of the mastoid process, and in which the whole of the mastoid appeared diseased, and where to have operated any further would have been to have endangered life. My notes of the case are not to hand while writing; but of this I am sure—I prescribed *Silicea* 3x internally and a lotion of two grains of *Silico-Fluoride of Sodium* (*Salufer*, as it is called) to six ounces of water, and heard nothing for two years of the patient. Then she returned to be treated for deafness, and her statement to me was that the character of her case had changed a day or two after using the lotion, and that she had not thought it necessary to come again. I need hardly say she had a good scolding. It is too bad to manifest ingratitude like this when consequences are of such vital importance.

When, in necrosis, sequestra of dead bone keep up local irritation, the indication for removal is obvious, especially if this can be done without injury to vital parts; but the fine particles that are thrown off from a merely carious bone do not appear to interfere with the action of the indicated remedy. Even apparently hopeless cases of pressure-effects, however, from a spiculum of bone can sometimes be relieved by medicine. Some years ago I was called in in consultation by the late Dr. Duncan Matheson to see a gentleman who had fallen from his horse and had sustained concussion of the brain, and for which he had been operated on; the surgeons professed to have removed a spiculum of bone pressing on the brain, but the most dangerous symptoms of concussion remained, viz., comatose condition, with high temperature, and a weak and irregular pulse, the stools and urine being passed involuntarily. Every one of the symptoms began to improve the moment the remedies we gave

began to act, and after about six weeks' treatment he left town for his country place apparently quite well. I have no notes of the case, and only refer to it to show how slow we ought to be in despairing of a case. I need hardly add that the surgeons who had attended were unanimous in favour of further operative measures. There was, of course, no bone disease present; it was a pure and simple case of brain compression from accident, and as such had been diagnosed by all who had seen him. The brain seemed to accommodate itself to the presence of the bone after he was subjected to homeopathic treatment.

A great deal of odium attends the man who attempts to save a patient from an operation and does not succeed, and nothing like commensurate credit is given should he be successful in saving a limb or even life itself, while the honour and glory of an operation is noised abroad far and near; and more than this, the operation is paid for handsomely, while the simple and unostentatious prescription is soon forgotten, and is seldom remunerated at its true worth. Hence *Ars vera longa, vita brevis est.*

30A, George Street, Hanover Square, W.

AN APIS CASE.

By S. GEORGE HERMANCE, M.D.

THE case, the history of which I give below, is of interest in two respects; the first being the causes that led to the disease, and the second the satisfactory action of the remedy.

The patient, Mrs. X., a blonde, *æt.* about 25, of fine physique, muscle hard and indicating the physical ability the patient possessed, had always been well with the exception of dysmenorrhœa, from which she had suffered from the appearance of her menses at the age of 17 or 18 until the time I saw her. In 1887 she married, and during her wedding tour contracted Roman fever while in Italy. Being actuated by the desire to get rid of her fever as soon as possible, in order that the tour planned by her husband might not be interfered with, Mrs. X., of her own accord, and later upon medical advice, took massive doses of quinine. The result was, however, that the quinine and fever combined to reduce the patient to such an extent that her immediate return to New York was imperative. A

long, tedious convalescence followed, that was marked by cardiac weakness, which was evidenced by murmur, shortness of breath, distress in pre-cordial region, &c., and the formation of innumerable abscesses. During this time Mrs. X. was under homeopathic treatment, the purity of which I could not learn, and upon which I am unable to pass an opinion, but presumably it was "liberal." During the following summer the patient found herself *enceinte*, and not desiring children, an abortion was brought about at the third month, the patient not keeping quiet at all, except during the day of its occurrence, being out walking the next day. There was a certain amount of flowing, but, as the patient expressed herself, not any more than when she was unwell.

Following the abortion there were present symptoms that indicated a degree of metritis, and some ovaritis, the pains of which were worse during her menstrual period, and for which she eventually consulted a so-called homeopathic female physician in New York, who told her that her womb was inflamed and enlarged, but that she would cure her in a short time.

The treatment that followed was according to the depletion method, and an immense quantity of serum was drawn from the womb and the adjacent part by means of glycerine tampons, and as is usual with physicians using this treatment, she told her patient that the serum which poured from her was the disease coming away, and its quantity was proportionate to the disease present.

For a while, probably four to six weeks, the patient had less pain and discomfort that could be traced to the womb; but upon the approach of the menses, during it, and for about a week or ten days after, she suffered from symptoms that were beyond doubt of ovarian origin.

After being in the hands of this practitioner for nearly two months, and during the time suffering progressively more and more from the pain in her left ovary, the patient left New York for her summer residence, when she came into my hands. The mother and husband of the patient had no faith in the woman doctor, and were glad of the opportunity to put her case in the hands of some one in whom they did have confidence. Nevertheless they both thought that some local treatment would have to be resorted to.

The patient told me that she had pain in her left ovary,

and a feeling of fulness and discomfort that she attributed to the condition of her womb.

A digital vaginal examination revealed the following: the womb was at its proper inclination, but lower than it should be; enlarged and hard, but not harder perhaps than hypertrophied wombs are usually found. The upper part of the vagina bulged into the cavity of canal.

I then examined the abdomen. Inspection detected nothing abnormal, but percussion produced a well-defined fluctuation, the wavelike motion of which was markedly visible as it travelled from the point of percussion across the abdomen to the hand held on the opposite side. There could also be marked out an area of dulness beginning at about an inch to the right of the medium line, and extending so far back on the left that the patient had to be turned partly on her right side (she being supine) to allow its border being reached. From below upwards it was bounded by Poupart's ligament and the greater curvature of the stomach. After a meal the flatness over the stomach was continuous with the dulness here described. To the right of this area of dulness the percussion sound was normal, or perhaps a little exaggerated. Palpation detected a resisting body corresponding in size to the dulness.

Change of position had but little effect upon this body. When the patient lay upon her right side, it dropped to that side about an inch, and the normal percussion sound encroached about the same distance on the left when she lay on that side.

The subjective symptoms were few and hard to get. They were either not clearly defined, or the patient could form no definite idea of them, for she was not used to noting her symptoms. She complained of pain in the region of the left ovary, with an indescribable feeling of discomfort in the same place. I gave *Lilium-tig.* 200. Two weeks' time showed no improvement. *Apis Mel.* 200 was then given, though it is better indicated for the right ovary; the following additional symptoms having in the meantime been secured: "Worse on hot days; inclination for the open air; drowsiness, especially in the afternoon, though it was her custom to take a nap each afternoon."

Following the first dose of *Apis*, improvement immediately manifested itself and was continuous, until the area

of dulness entirely disappeared; and upon my last examination, just eight weeks from the time of my first prescription, not a vestige of it was left that could be detected by the most careful percussion and palpation. The subjective symptoms had also disappeared.

Rochester, N.Y.

POPULAR ERRORS CONCERNING HOMEOPATHIC DOCTORS.

By Dr. T. SIMPSON, Waterloo.

It has been well said "There are truths which some men despise, because they will not examine them, and which they will not examine because they despise them." Homeopathy is one of these truths. Scientific men think it foolish because they are ignorant of its practical value, and this notion of its inertness hinders them from becoming acquainted with the evidences in its favour. There is an indolent element in all of us which tempts us if possible to ignore new doctrines and to elbow-out their apostles. No doubt it is distasteful, after one has been accustomed to teach one thing to be called upon suddenly to promulgate something quite different.

Very many persons pass through a professional life without instituting any inquiry into its practical capabilities beyond those with which they commenced their career. Even with reference to their own adopted creed of treatment their indolence refuses to keep pace with the modifications which the more enlightened followers of the same creed introduce; how, then, can it be expected that such *fainéants* of this stamp should bestir themselves to travel so far as specific medication? Bigotry exercises an insuperable barrier to the entrance of truth into the mind so swollen with pride and self-complacency that it were vain to expect it to move one line beyond its own circle, however small, or its own groove, however narrow. This is the Genius which says, "I will not look into your facts, and if you lay them before me I will not believe them," and she rejoices in not a few votaries.

More pitiable even than this is the case of the mercenary meanness of men who refuse to inquire into a system of treatment which they apprehend will prove a losing game,

or for fear of offending their seniors, or, forsooth, lest they should become objects of ridicule by idle and bigoted *confrères*.

Add all these together and a tolerably extensive obstacle to the profession of homeopathic principles among medical practitioners will be found. Yet it is beyond doubt that the medical profession includes not a few minds of the highest order for the purposes of inquiry and having the highest aims and aspirations in their noble occupation. If it be asked why these intelligent and cultured men have failed to inquire into and to practise according to the law of similars, *here* is the answer of one of them (and a typical answer it is): "Your system has not been presented to us in the form of a scientific treatment. We believe that many who practise under the garb of homeopathy do so for filthy lucre's sake, trading upon a name and hoping to catch the patronage of deluded persons; others, again, continue on the lines in which their forefathers moved, whose only patrimony was a *clientèle*; then there are amateur medicine-mongers who venture to prescribe for invalids without realising the gravity of their responsibility, in making it appear that no preliminary education other than that attainable by experience is needed to qualify them for practising according to Hahnemann's rules, and we naturally conclude that this is some new trade, which may be conducted by an expert Biblewoman, or district nurse or school teacher, but cannot include matter for inquiry by educated medical men." And thus it is that bad taste and vulgar devices have driven the best men of the medical profession from the experimental investigation of homeopathy. The fact is so; it cannot be denied; and our regret should prompt us to reiterate our declaration of facts deduced from our daily experience, which are proofs indisputable of the truth of the theories we hold, and, spite of all the impediments which are the outcome of prejudice or ignorance, we see our method of healing insinuating itself here and there into the practice of many physicians who discard association with us. Surely it behoves the professor of the healing art to become experimentally acquainted with every expedient which may aid his efforts to relieve pain and to cure diseased states! Looking steadily at the duty he owes to his patient, is any medical man justified in saying that he will, under no circumstances, use any means which are extraneous to orthodox rules, though there exist

resources of healing which can be *known* and secured for the searching? That is scarcely the idea which the public entertain of the education and functions of those to whom they entrust their lives.

They have the idea that the former is more liberal, and the latter more extensive, than the knowledge of *only one* method implies, and thus the circumscribed knowledge looks very like an imposture.

Before any sick man asks his medical attendant whether homeopathy, allopathy, or hydropathy will suit his case, let him put the preliminary question, "What do you practically know of the two other methods besides that which you ordinarily employ?"

It is manifestly absurd to imagine that any doctor who investigates the claims of any new systems thereby ignores or renounces whatever of good he may have found in his previous experiences with other systems.

With the expectation probably of propping a tottering bigotry, a word redolent of bigotry has been borrowed from the ecclesiastical vocabulary and applied to the healing art. We have been lectured on the claims of "*orthodox* medicine." *Orthodox nonsense!* It is probable that the promulgators of this phrase fail to see how ludicrous is the position in which they place their profession by such an application of such a word. Where is the revelation on which to build the orthodoxy? In the human body, with its varied temperaments, constitutions, and variations of morbid phenomena? Where exists the tribunal to pronounce judgment upon heterodoxy? and whence are its powers derived? and by whom acknowledged? Truly it is impossible to speak of such an anomalous state of things in any but a spirit of surprise and pity! Notwithstanding all the bitterness and bigotry with which the sectarians of the medical profession denounce each other, a certain degree of liberality of view regarding medical treatment is gradually taking possession of the non-professional mind—the lay public is becoming wearied of being tossed from one bigot to another bigot, and is inquiring why it is that each does not study, and in time and place apply any method of cure or plan of treatment which experience shows to be the most successful in given cases, and thus make himself master of all methods. That the public will persist in, and increase the demand for *this* attainment, and not be content with the narrow-minded adherence to

routine formularies which constitutes the daily work of the ordinary medical man, is the hope of every true philanthropist.

It would be difficult to credit the gross injustice which the prejudices of doctors inflict on helpless and innocent victims were it not a notorious fact that acts of cruelty are perpetrated under the pretext of medical etiquette. Not long ago a distinguished physician residing in Rodney Street, Liverpool, was hastily summoned to the bedside of an aged man suffering from retention of urine through having taken cold. The relief of the bladder distension could only be effected by the use of a special shape of catheter. This instrument the doctor had failed to put in his bag ; he was therefore impelled to ask a neighbouring doctor for the loan of one, and to send his card with the messenger, whereupon he received the very unsatisfactory reply, " Dr. D—— regrets he cannot see his way to lend any instrument to a man who professes and practises homeopathy ; " the refusal entailing two hours of great suffering to the man most concerned (the poor patient).

Again, a lady, after a dental operation, was awoken at midnight by finding her gums bleeding very profusely. Two surgeons were summoned at once, and after fruitless efforts to stem the hemorrhage, they wisely recommended further advice and aid. On being told that her ordinary medical attendant was a well-known homeopathic physician they intimated their intention of retiring from the case and leaving the bleeder to her fate, which inhuman desertion was perpetrated, and desolate homeopath was left to bring the case (when most serious) to a favourable termination. These are only striking and isolated instances of what is daily perpetrated in many communities, human life being apparently of less value to these bigots than *their* professional status. It is so easy to do to-day what we did yesterday, for difficulties, which we too readily assume, to be identical with those called by the same name which we treated yesterday ; so much easier is this rough-and-ready method, than the thorough investigation of the new case, which can alone bring its true nature and relationship to curatives to light, and then the innate and essential differences which exist in cases called (by reason of our poverty of nomenclature) by the same name. Hence so few men can be found willing to devote their time and talents to the intelligent search for the remedy which can

alone remove the morbid state under consideration. Until this can be secured, human suffering must continue to prove intractable and interminable except Dame Nature succeeds in working out her own means of amelioration and restoration.

(To be continued.)

REMARKS ON THE "MATERIA MEDICA."

By EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

WE now come to vol. v., the last of the chronic diseases; and in the preface are remarks on dilutions and potencies, from which it would be well once more to refresh our memories on the difference between a dilution and a dynamisation. Hahnemann observes as follows:—Paris, December 19, 1838 (when he must have been, therefore, over eighty years of age, and when, as abundant evidence from other quarters shows, he was in the zenith of his fame and success as a practical physician). Dilutions, properly so called, only exist in objects of taste and colour. A solution of salt or bitter substances becomes less salt or bitter in proportion as water is added to it, until it finally loses its taste altogether, no matter how much we shake it; in a similar manner a coloured solution finally loses its colour altogether by a sufficient quantity of water being added to it. These solutions are true dilutions, but no true dynamisations. Homeopathic *dynamisations* are processes by means of which the medicinal properties of drugs, which are in a latent state in the crude substance, are excited and enabled to act spiritually (dynamically) upon the vital forces—that is, upon the sensibility and irritability of the fibre. . . . It is therefore improper to apply the term "dilution" to a dynamised drug, although every new potency has to be mixed either with alcohol or sugar of milk to enable us to carry on those processes still further, and to set free the very inmost power of the drug, which could not be done by simply triturating or shaking the original substance, were we to do it for ever so long a period. He ends the preface with the words: I repeat that in those high potencies *almost all* the inmost powers of the medicinal substance are fully developed and set free.

Nitrum (nitrate of potash) nitre and saltpetre.—Affect-

tions in which it has been found useful are characterised by the following symptoms:—Want of appetite with thirst; violent spasms of the stomach; incarceration of flatulence in the afternoon; diarrhea, without colic; cough in the open air and when going upstairs; cough at every arrest of breathing; hemoptysis; *asthma*, cannot lie in bed with the head low; stitches in the chest during a deep inspiration; stitches in the scapula (shoulder-blade), exhausting sweats; quotidian fever with drawing pains in the lower limbs. In the above list the time of flatulence, painless diarrhea, conditions of cough and chest pains, as well as fever, are all to be noticed.

Petroleum.—Some important observations are made here as to the mode of ascertaining the genuineness of the preparation, and then in the epitome of symptoms we find: insulting language; want of memory; vertigo, as if balancing to and fro; headache from vexation; *eruption on the head and on the nape of the neck; scabs on the hairy scalp*; long and short sight; aversion to warm boiled food; loud eructations; sea-sickness; dreary and desolate feeling in the abdomen; inguinal hernia; knotty, hard stool; involuntary dropping of urine; weakness and nervous irritation after an embrace; dryness of, and a feeling of dryness in, the nose; *herpes* (small vesicular eruption) *on the chest*; pain in the small of the back which does not permit one to stand; *herpes in the nape of the neck; brown spots on the wrist joints; cracked skin of the hands and fingers, covered with bloody rhagades in the winter; herpes on the knee; corns; obstinate ulcers on the toes, originating in blisters, with high edges, humid, red, flat base*; the limbs go to sleep; aversion to open air; painful chilblains; wild flesh in the ulcers; vivid dreams; in the morning one feels as if one had not slept enough; heat in the night; intermittent fevers in the evening, first chilliness, afterwards heat in the face with cold feet. As the essential principle at least of petroleum is of very wide popular use under the names of vaseline, geoline, and the various preparations of tar, both internally administered, and as soaps for daily and more than daily use, I would call the special attention of my readers to the above mentioned symptoms, which are but a modicum of those which this valuable antipsoric is known to produce; and let them consider whether, after using any preparations of the above-mentioned kinds, they have had any of such symptoms as are given, *never having*

experienced such before, and then whether, having ceased the use of soap, ointment, or drug, such symptoms have been affected thereby. In the above enumeration I have purposely italicised all those which relate to the skin, which, if read together, will be seen to form a somewhat formidable array, and at the same time is it not interesting to see that a drug proved by homeopaths to have had such marked action on the skin as early as 1838 should be so in fashion for skin affections (abused, unfortunately, instead of used) in 1894! I will here refer, though I believe I have done so previously in these papers, but the case will bear repetition, to an obstinate case of ulcer of the leg in a woman in middle life, in the course of which it at last came out that twelve months previously vaseline had been used. I at once gave *Petroleum* 200, and in a week the effect in every way was marvellous, from only one dose too, and in a short time no further treatment was needed.

In noticing the moral and head symptoms observe insulting language, vivid dreams, balancing to and fro. The *character* of symptoms is always of the greatest importance. There is another head symptom of *Petroleum* which once enabled me to cure a bad case of diphtheria: "thinks some one is lying by his side in bed."

Phosphorus.—The remark is made here, how entirely chemical agents are deprived of their ordinary chemical properties by the processes of trituration and succussion, as shown by the fact that sugar of milk, moistened with the 30th potency of *Phosphorus*, may remain enclosed in a paper capsule for years without being converted into Phosphoric acid. If *Phosphorus* be homeopathically indicated when the vital powers are weak and exhausted, he advises that its vital energies should be raised by means of the mesmeric influence. *Phosphorus* acts most beneficially when the patient suffers with chronic loose stool or diarrhea.

Then follow two pages of epitomised symptoms, of which we will note the following: Want of cheerfulness; fearfulness when alone; dread of labour; headache in the morning; falling off of the hair; lachrymation in the wind; cataract; black spots hovering before the face; difficulty of hearing the human voice; fetid smell from the nose; want of smell; dirty colour of the face; tearing in the upper and lower jaw in the night when lying down; stitching toothache every night until two o'clock; dryness

in the throat day and night; eructations; canine hunger; waterbrash after eating or drinking sour things; burning in the hands after a meal; a sort of contraction of the cardiac orifice, the food rises back again into the mouth, after having been scarcely introduced into the stomach; rumbling in the abdomen; grunting in the abdomen; incarceration of flatulence; inguinal hernia; tearing in the abdomen with great and urgent desire for stool; expulsion of tenia; varices of the rectum and anus; mucous flux from the anus, which is constantly open; a sort of burning jerking in the urethra, between the acts of micturition; continual desire for an embrace; dry coryza; cough with titillation; cough excited by laughing; stitches in the chest; palpitation of the heart when sitting; pain in the back as if broken; stiffness of the nape of the neck; thick neck; tremor of the hands; exostosis (bony growth) of the tibiæ; pain of the soles when walking as of subcutaneous ulceration; yellow spots on the abdomen and chest; brown spots on the body; straining parts by lifting; pulsations in the whole body; frightful dreams. These are a few of the epitome, which are followed by over forty pages of detailed account; evidently, therefore, a well-proved and much-used antipsoric even in the early days of homeopathy. I will notice, while thinking of it, straining parts by lifting. It will have been noticed before that other medicines have this symptom, and even peculiarities as to parts affected, such as *Arnica* for muscular tissue, *Rhus* for tendons and fibrous tissue, *Conium* for glands, *Ruta* for periosteum, and so on. Now, what is a so-called hernia or rupture but actually strained tissues, muscular, fibrous, even to the extent of tearing or rupture, and consequently when over the abdomen or other parts containing viscera of various kinds, causing protrusion or prolapse of these, and so further enlargement of the opening, with, if not relieved, congestion, inflammation, ulceration, even gangrene and death? The question which lies behind the mere mechanical surgical part of the treatment is, why if, say, one thousand individuals are exposed to the same amount of tension locally (such as cavalry soldiers learning to ride), is it that only a certain proportion suffer the inconvenience of hernia, while the majority, under exactly the same circumstances in other ways, escape? Clearly the mere mechanical strain is not enough to account for it. It is on the other

hand, at least, both striking and interesting that many *antipsorics* have this *kind* of symptom, under, perhaps, somewhat different language, but indicating weakness constitutionally of various organs and structures. What are enlarged veins in the limbs, hemorrhoids, even aneurisms, but varieties of hernia? In other words, the actual hernia is only a local symptom of a constitutional infirmity arising from the presence of one of the chronic miasms, and for *cure* must be treated accordingly. The various local appliances, as elastic stockings, trusses, pessaries, will never cure. It will be found in all cases, except those of very great or prolonged strain, that various symptoms indicating the absence of true health had preceded, even for years, the local manifestation. In the ear symptoms difficulty of hearing the human voice again calls attention to the importance of differentiating the varieties of hard hearing—some hear better in a noise. Burning of the hands after a meal: some persons suffer from coldness, on the contrary, and the hotter the food partaken of, the colder they are.

Incarceration of flatulence seems a small thing to mention, yet it is often useful, especially if the locality can be defined—the anus constantly open is at present characteristic of *Phosphorus* only, and in cases of diarrhea has led to many good cures. The peculiar form of tender soles also is to be noted by all who suffer from tender feet. Pulsations in the whole body: this is a *sensation* in the direction of aneurism, and it will be seen that under *Phosphorus* are found, straining of parts by lifting, varices, hernia, and thus we can see how *degrees* both of sensation and actual pathological consequence will be found under the same drug, and how sometimes a mere strain, so to speak, will guide to the medicine called for in a complicated case of disease.

Phosphoric Acid.—Affections mentioned as cured are—headache in the morning; intolerance of noise and conversation; scurf on the dorsum of the nose; fetor from the nose, burning of the cheeks; pimples on the chin; pimples around the chin and forehead; burning in the abdomen; micturition; pain in the liver during the menses; rough throat; scratching in the larynx inducing cough; shortness of breath and inability to talk without resting from time to time; weakness of the chest from talking; pimples on the arms; sweaty feet; herpes;

corns; nightsweat. With it have been cured, by Dr. Hering, among other things—heaviness of the head, as if full of water; continual nausea in the throat; *milky urine*. In the above list note the *kind* of eruption, the *locality* of irritation causing cough, the *locality* of nausea, the peculiar head symptom and the milky urine; all of which will be found most useful clinically.

Platina.—The enumeration here is short—want of appetite; eructations after a meal and during menses; constipation in travelling; discharge of prostatic juice; induration of the uterus; weakness of the lower limbs; cold feet; dry coryza. The above, except perhaps the constipation, would not help us much in treatment, taken by themselves, but combined with two other symptoms of the nervous system, it will be found that *Platina* has a very distinct use, and corresponding place in the *materia medica*. The symptoms referred to are—1. A sense of superiority both in body and mind to everybody else. Looking down contemptuously and pitifully upon otherwise venerable people, against her will, in paroxysms. 2. Painful sensitiveness with cold feeling in the genital organs.

Sarsaparilla.—This drug, we are told, has been much used as a decoction, the faculty not being aware that it loses all its virtues by boiling. It is therefore to be prepared, in the first instance, by trituration with sugar of milk in the usual way. It has removed nausea, blood with stool; cold feet previous to going to bed; sweat on the forehead in the evening when in bed; dry coryza of many years' standing; paralytic weariness of the hands and feet.

The many years' standing should be observed here: apparently only a species of cold, but its duration proving its miasmatic origin and chronic character, and on further investigation other things would be sure to come to the front. Among the general symptoms are mentioned a number of small warts, again reminding us that warts are not local isolated diseases to be either charmed away or burnt away, but local expressions of internal mischief, however latent the latter may be, and, of course, the more latent the more dangerous, but warts have their peculiarities by which they can be individually treated; here, *e.g.*, a number, in other cases scattered, varying exceedingly in appearance, as flat, protruding, hard, soft,

inclined to bleed, locality various, &c. Another skin symptom is herpes on every part of the body; also rash whenever he goes out of a warm room into the cold air; blotches as from nettles on the neck, chest, eyelids, hands, and the whole body intolerably itching and stinging; red pimples on the back and thighs. Others might be given, but these will suffice again to call attention to the ever-recurring remarkable fact that, given a drug which undoubtedly has a most extensive and real use both among the public and the profession—for instance, *Sarsaparilla* for diseases of the skin—one has only to turn to the homeopathic provings and general account of said drug, and there, unmistakably clearly, is the proof that what it cures is *most like, simillimum*, to what it produces, whether in outward appearance as eruptions, swellings, enlargements, or diminutions, or disordered functions, whether digestive, respiratory, febrile, urinary, sexual, or any other sphere, or the sensations accompanying the pathological conditions, not only of ordinary inflammation, but those of the most inveterate, chronic ailments as consumption, cancer, diabetes, or the most acute diseases, the results of the most virulent poisons, as malignant diphtheria, the whole tribe of serpent poisons, poisons of insects, &c. All this any one can prove for themselves, without a deep knowledge of the subject, by simply comparing the leading symptoms of any prevailing disease as generally recognised with the corresponding symptoms in any good materia medica of the drugs which undoubtedly are affecting it favourably, and the proofs will simply be proportionate to the number of cases investigated. The next drug, *Sepia*, being a very important one, and having many more symptoms to consider, had better be reserved to the next paper.

REPORT OF ONE OR TWO CASES AND OF A PROVING OF KISSINGEN WATER.

By ARTHUR ROBERTS, M.D.

DEAFNESS.—A girl, aged 6 years, was brought to me by her mother for deafness. I diagnosed adenoid growths with a scrofulous diathesis, but in order to make sure of my diagnosis I sent her to one of the best aural surgeons in

Yorkshire. His diagnosis was the same as mine, and he recommended that the growths should be removed, and the nostrils dilated. I told the mother to wait a few months and see if we could not cure the deafness with medicine. I gave an occasional dose of *Tuberculinum* and *Calc.-carb.* 30, night and morning. In two months the girl could hear as well as ever she did, and has remained well for two years.

SKIN ERUPTION.—The Hon. Lady X. consulted me about her daughter, who had a most distressing skin eruption on the face. Miss X. was 27 years of age, and had had the eruption all her life. They had never had homeopathy before, and therefore I was very anxious to cure her. The history of the case was the old one of repeated vaccinations. The last time was two years ago, which she had done of her own accord, because she thought that as vaccination had caused the eruption, it might cure it. This was a rough kind of homeopathy, and to some extent it had succeeded. I gave her *Thuja* 30 *ter die*, and *Tuberculinum* 30, and she was much better. I also prescribed sulphur baths and magnesia water. The result is that she is now quite cured. It is a pity that the whole nation—rich and poor, high and low—are to be poisoned to save a few people from dying of small pox. And why people should die of small-pox is a mystery to me, for when properly treated the mortality is almost nil, and there is very little pitting.

KISSINGEN WATER—A PROVING.—A great many female patients have complained of a feeling of fulness in the lower abdomen after taking the Kissingen water for a time. I have, since I had this proving, often cured patients suffering from similar symptoms with small doses of it. I find a combination of the sulphur waters, followed by one of the iron waters and the baths, especially the running sitz bath, very useful in diseases of women, and also in fibroid tumours. They have not yet cured any cases of fibroid tumours; but in two cases the tumours were markedly decreased in size, and all the urgent symptoms disappeared. I noticed, in a report of a case in your paper, that you considered such results as these might be called a cure, or are, at any rate, as good as a cure. Still, you cannot say absolutely that the tumour is cured unless it disappears altogether.

Harrogate, Jan. 5, 1894.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL—A CASE OF INFLUENZA, WITH CEREBRAL COMPLICATION.

Reported by J. R. P. LAMBERT, M.B., C.M., House Physician.

(Under the care of Dr. Clarke.)

H. R., *et.* 18, was admitted into the London Homeopathic Hospital on October 28th, under the care of Dr. Clarke, suffering from an ordinary attack of influenza. On admission he was shivering constantly, and complaining of pains in his head and limbs and back. His conjunctivæ were markedly congested, and his temperature 103° F. There were no physical signs, and Dr. Clarke, who saw him at once, ordered *Bapt.* 3 o.h.

After the cerebral symptoms set in the following history was elicited from the patient's friends: Until 3 years ago he had been subject to fits; a year ago had a fall on to his head, after which he was unconscious for 12 hours. He had also on several occasions suffered from otorrhea.

His present illness began 2 days before admission, but he had continued at his work as shop assistant. The day after admission he was much better; temp. 99·2°, and he had no pain except in the throat, which yielded rapidly to *Bell.* For 3 days his temperature remained normal, and he was allowed to get up, feeling quite well except for a slight headache. For the next 2 days, November 2nd and 3rd, his temperature rose each morning to 100·6° and fell at night. On November 4th it rose to 103·2° in the evening, and the headache became more severe. *Bapt.* was again given, but did not relieve the headache, and on the evening of the 5th his temperature was again 103°, having been normal in the morning.

Next morning November 6th, after a slight remission from pain, the headache became so severe that he cried from the pain; and at 10 a.m. he began to vomit.

On examination there were found numerous roseolous spots on the abdomen and legs, some of which were very painful to touch. The abdomen was retracted, the muscles very tense, but there was no tenderness or palpation. Pupils were normal. At 11 a.m. he had a rigor which lasted 20 minutes, after which temperature was 103·8° (at 11.30 a.m.). Half an hour later he became collapsed; brandy was given but not retained. Consciousness now began to fade, and the pupils dilated, the eyes being kept

closed most of the time. At 1 p.m. strabismus was observed, followed by grinding of the teeth, and twitching of the right side of the face. He became very restless, lying at times with his legs drawn up and at times kicking them about.

At 2.30 p.m. trismus supervened, accompanied by rigidity of neck and left arm. 4 p.m., temp. 102°. Muscular twitchings continuing, affecting chiefly legs and face. At 5 p.m. the vomiting and retching, which had continued since 10 a.m., gave place to spitting out at once everything placed in the mouth. At 7 p.m. Dr. Clarke saw him; he was then lying with his legs drawn up, but constantly moving, his hand on the back of his head and his neck bent backwards. There was marked photophobia, and his skin was very mottled. *Hyos.* 30 o. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. was ordered. *Bell.* and *Bry.* had both been tried. 8 p.m., temp. 104°, pulse 130. 10. p.m., he began grinding his teeth very loudly and incessantly; his legs were extended, and he was constantly turning over from side to side. Medicine had to be given in pilules as the spitting still continued. An ice-cap was applied at 11 p.m. He remained in this condition till 4 a.m. (Nov. 7), when his temperature was 103.2° and pulse 68, and very weak. A teaspoonful of brandy was given and retained. After this he took small quantities of liquid food, and became quieter, only uttering an occasional groan, unless touched, when he became at times violent. He showed no signs of consciousness all night and passed urine involuntarily, and the bowels became relaxed, 15 loose stools being passed during the night.

10 a.m., he was lying with legs drawn up and neck bent back; photophobia marked specially in left eye, of which the pupil was the larger. The skin was less mottled, and the roseolous spots had nearly all disappeared. The abdomen was less retracted; the *tâche cérébrale* was very well marked. At midday consciousness began to return, and in the afternoon he could answer questions rationally. Later in the day he began to complain of pain in the abdomen, coming on in spasms accompanied by rectal tenesmus: 8 small stools were passed through the day, and micturition was involuntary. The temperature remained at about 100° all day and the pulse 60. Towards evening fresh roseolous spots appeared, and vomiting returned, the vomited matter containing blood on several

occasions. The spasms of pain and tenesmus continued all night, and vomiting and retching became more frequent: 6 stools were passed. All next day, November 8th, the pain continued, the spasms being very severe. The abdomen was retracted, but not tender; temperature was 97.4°. During the day the pain became more localised in the rectum and back. *Merc.-v.* 30 was ordered, and failing to relieve *Cup.* 5 was given, and followed by an aggravation. *Cup.* 30 was therefore substituted with marked benefit, and next day the tenesmus had nearly ceased, and the pain was less severe. He then steadily improved. The pulse, which had become as slow as 46, remained so for 3 days, and then gradually increased in rapidity, and the patient made an excellent recovery.

Remarks by Dr. Clarke.—This case at first showed no indications of being more than an ordinary attack of influenza. The brain complications came on with the suddenness so frequent in influenza metastases. When I saw the boy on the evening of November 6th, he looked more like a patient in typhus fever than anything else. The symptoms which led me to give *Hyos.* were the frequent twitchings, the intense pains in the head, and the refusal of all food and drink; and I attribute to this medicine the subsidence of these symptoms, and the recovery of the patient from the extremely critical state he was in at the time. The *Hyos.* did not cover the case completely, but it caused a derivation of the attack to a much safer locality—the intestinal canal. The removal of symptoms from above downwards, or from within outward, is the direction of cure. For the rectal tenesmus I prescribed *Merc.-v.*, but this having no effect after a few hours, Dr. Lambert gave *Cuprum*, which proved to be the simillimum, and practically cleared up the case. For the remaining weakness the patient received *Psorinum* 30, and he left the hospital perfectly well.

SNAKE-BITE AND THE STRYCHNINE TREATMENT.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

In comparing the physiological action of the snake-poison of the Australian snakes upon the human system.

with that produced by the venom of the snakes of other countries (such as the cobra and the viper), one cannot fail to be struck with the difference between the two; for, while those bitten by the latter have to undergo all the tortures of suffocation, hemorrhages, convulsions, and severe pains, with consciousness but slightly impaired, the victims from a bite of our Australian colubrines soon go off into a state of unconsciousness through the nerves becoming paralysed, and through the extreme coma which takes place before death.

That the action of the poison of our Australian snakes is that of a nerve poison there can be, in my opinion, but little doubt, notwithstanding that there are a great number of medical men at present who still believe firmly in the blood-poisoning theory. At the same time I do not hold that the substance of the nerves undergoes any structural change or alteration, but that it causes there only a derangement of a purely functional character.

In poisoning by snake-bite, the poison (which is a thin yellow liquid, secreted in the poison-gland) soon causes the blood at an early stage to accumulate in the large veins of the abdomen, causing gradual engorgement. This engorgement naturally expands the veins, until the greater part of the blood is taken up by them, and remains there in a semi-stagnant state. The blood, on being examined after death, has a thick tarry appearance, consequent on this stagnant condition.

The anterior columns of the spinal cord being the first influenced by the action of the snake-poison, the voluntary muscles are soon brought under its sway; the lower extremities feel remarkably heavy, and a paretic state sets in; the upper extremities, as a rule, seem to retain their power of voluntary motion even after the muscles of the neck have become affected. The skin gradually takes on an ashen hue and a death-like pallor, caused through the blood leaving the surface and accumulating in the abdominal veins. The heart, at first slow, soon increases the frequency of its pulsations, until the pulse-rate measures from 120 to 150 per minute. As the blood accumulates in the veins of the abdomen, the heart gradually grows weaker, and becomes almost bloodless; and death is generally due to paralysis of the heart and anemia of the nerve centres, the poison acting as a depressing nerve-poison on the motor nerve cells, lowering their functional activity, and

entirely suspending it in fatal cases, the cells being in no way structurally altered thereby.

With the exception of the death-adder, there is very little flowing of blood from the bite of Australian snakes, and also very little swelling around the wound. Soon after the inoculation of the poison, respiration becomes shorter and quicker, and, as soon as general paralysis has taken hold of the nervous system, apnea sets in. Dilatation of the pupils always takes place in Australian snake-bite, and is intensified to the highest degree after paresis has been followed by paralysis. The eyeball looks dull and becomes dry. Immovability of the nostrils takes place, the lips part, and the lower jaw drops down, consequent upon the muscles becoming paralysed, and very often the tongue protrudes. The senses, on the advent of coma, become completely extinct. The eyes are blind to the most brilliant light; the nostrils fail to smell the most powerful odour; the ears are deaf to the loudest sound; and the sense of feeling is completely absent. Coma is greatly intensified by the brain being in a complete state of anemia, consequent upon the blood accumulating in the abdominal veins. The paresis of all the voluntary muscles, and all parts under the sway of the motor nerve cells, gradually gives place to either partial or complete paralysis; the reduced motor nerve force or current in slight cases produces sleep, but, in severe cases, complete coma. The blood-pressure, through the action of the poison, sinks very low, soon reaching zero.

The average mortality of the three principal Australian colonies, viz., New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, has been as follows:—New South Wales, 4·6 per cent. of the bitten; Victoria, 3·5; and Queensland, 2·5; the deaths known to have resulted through snake-bite for the ten years, from 1882 to 1891, being, New South Wales, 46; Victoria, 35; and Queensland, 25; making a total of 106, the total average thus being 10·6. The largest number of deaths occurred in 1884, 1887, and 1889, viz., 16 each, 1890 and 1891 coming next with 11 each; 1886 gave 9, and 1882 7, while 1883 and 1885 had 6 each.

Of late years *Strychnine* in the treatment of snake-bite has been extensively used. Of 426 cases reported in the three colonies, viz., New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, 113 were treated by *Strychnine*, of which 15 died. 313 were treated by ordinary remedies, viz., *Liquor Ammonia*, *Liquor Ammonia Fort.*, and *Kali Permang.*; of these

18 died. This gives the following average of mortality:—*Strychnine* treatment, 13·2 per cent.; ordinary treatment, 4·1 per cent.

That cases under the *Strychnine* treatment have recovered I do not deny, but, on perusing the above figures, one must confess that the death-rate per centum has been at least three times higher than under the ordinary treatment above mentioned. It would be useless to argue that the cases under the *Strychnine* treatment were more severe, and in a worse condition than those treated otherwise; taking them altogether, they were about equal.

In the *Australian Medical Gazette* of March, 1875, were reported 14 cases, viz.: 5 men, 4 women, 4 boys, and 1 girl. All these were treated with either *Liquor Ammoniac* or *Liquor Ammoniac Fort.*, without the loss of one single case. It may be interesting to our readers to give a few particulars of the above cases:

Case 1.—A man, had 12 minims *Liquor Ammoniac Fort.*, with 10 minims *aque* injected. At the time of the injection he was insensible, the pupils dilated and fixed, and the pulse nearly gone. The effect of the injection was that he was roused almost immediately.

Case 2.—A man, was also insensible, pupils dilated, and the heart's action depressed; he also was roused up immediately, after 10 minims *Liquor Ammoniac Fort.* with 20 minims *aque* had been injected.

Case 3.—A woman. In this case a quantity was injected into a vein above the wrist. Symptoms were not stated.

Case 4.—A man, was comatose, and sinking rapidly; 20 minims *Liquor Ammoniac* were injected. "Would have died but for the injected *Ammonia*."—T. O'G.

Case 5.—A girl, 14 years of age. The symptoms were, total paralysis, stupor, pupils fixed and dilated. The injection—15 minims *Liquor Ammoniac*—roused her immediately.

Case 6.—A boy, aged 18, before injection was comatose, with pupils fixed and dilated. 10 minims *Liquor Ammoniac Fort.*, c. 20 minims *aque* roused him immediately.

Case 7.—A boy, aged 9. He was icy cold, comatose, and evidently sinking. 25 minims *Liquor Ammoniac* roused him immediately.

Case 8.—A man, at the time of the injection was comatose, pupils fixed and dilated, pulseless, and evidently in a

dying condition. 10 minims *Liquor Ammonia Fort.*, c. 20 minims *aqua* roused him in one minute.

Case 9.—A boy, aged 17, had symptoms of drunkenness, but none of snake-poisoning. 1 dram *Liquor Ammonia* was injected, and he got sober almost immediately.

Case 10.—A man, was, at the time of the injection, insensible, with the pupils fixed and dilated. He had several relapses, consequent upon the loosening of the ligature. 30 minims of *Liquor Ammonia* were injected five times, and *Liquor Ammonia Fort.*, 20 minims, once. The result was that he roused upon each application of the remedy.

Case 11.—A woman, at the time of the injection was in a comatose state, pulseless, pupils dilated and fixed, and the surface of the body cold and clammy. 30 minims of *Liquor Ammonia* were injected. The effect on the pulse was immediate, and consciousness was restored in twenty minutes.

Case 12.—A woman, had at the time of the injection but slight symptoms, with threatening insensibility. An injection of 30 minims *Liquor Ammonia* roused her immediately.

Case 13.—A woman, was insensible, pupils dilated and fixed, and condition alarming. 12 minims *Liquor Ammonia Fort.*, c. 20 minims *aqua* were injected. She was roused immediately, and walked about.

Case 14.—A boy, aged 14, was pulseless and insensible, symptoms of snake-poisoning coming on after the removal of the ligature; the pupils fixed, and the eyes glassy. 6 minims *Liquor Ammonia Fort.*, c. 20 minims *aqua* were injected. He was roused at once, but had spasmodic movements of the arms.

The above will show that the cases treated were genuine, and that death would have taken place but for the injections of *Liquor Ammonia* or *Liquor Ammonia Fort.*

Three cases, reported to have been treated by *Kali Permanganate* and *Ether* hypodermically, recovered. In one of the cases the patient was in an unconscious state, unable to swallow, and the legs powerless.

The following are some of the cases successfully treated by *Strychnine* :—

Case 1.—An adult, at the time of the injection was comatose and almost pulseless. *Strychnine* 4-50 grains in three-quarters of an hour (brought on twitchings).

Case 2.—A child, 16 months, was almost comatose, the pupils fully dilated and insensible to light, and the pulse feeble, rapid, and irregular. *Liquor Strychniæ*, 8 minims (brought on slight twitchings) injected; also prompt amputation of finger; brandy and *Ammonia*, and Faradisation of the spine.

Case 3.—An adult. The symptoms were stupor and collapse, with pulse scarcely perceptible. The treatment was *Ammonia* and *Ether* hypodermically, galvanism, and *Strychnine* $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in 3 hours (muscular twitchings).

Case 4.—An adult, was semi-unconscious, unable to articulate, and the pulse scarcely discernible. The treatment was *Ammonia* hypodermically; incision and suction; brandy, 1 ounce; *Liquor Strychniæ*, 30 minims.

Case 5.—A child, 7 years; his sight was lost, and he was vomiting. Treatment—Ligature and scarification; *Ammonia* locally; Whisky, 1 gill; *Ether* and *Strychnine* hypodermically $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (occasional twitchings).

Case 6.—An adult, was drowsy, pale, nervous, and vomiting. Treatment—Prompt ligature and depression; *Liquor Strychniæ*, 20 minims.

Case 7.—An adult; drowsy. Treatment—Prompt ligature, forced exercise, and brandy; 4 minims *Liquor Strychniæ* injected 20 hours after bite.

Case 8.—An adult, was vomiting, stupid, benumbed, pupils contracted; complexion livid, and feeble and slow pulse. Treatment—Brandy freely given at short intervals; *Liquor Strychniæ*, 30 minims injected, and 15 minims given internally (slight tetanic spasms); forced exercise for 8 hours.

Case 9.—An adult, was comatose, pupils dilated, eyes turned up, pulse slow and feeble, and respiration slow. Treatment—Ligature; amputation of finger; Brandy; *Liquor Strychniæ*, 47 minims in half an hour (few muscular spasms).

Case 10.—An adult, was unable to walk or see her way, the respiration shallow, with a deadly feeling all over. Treatment—*Liquor Strychniæ*, 17 minims in half an hour (slight muscular twitchings in arms).

Case 11.—A girl, was very drowsy, but could answer questions when aroused, the pupils fairly dilated (though not visible), and the heart feeble. Treatment—*Alcohol* freely given; *Liquor Strychniæ*, 57 minims in 3 hours (spasmodic contractions in leg muscles, with difficulty in mastication).

Case 12.—An adult, was vomiting, pulse imperceptible, and perfectly insensible. Treatment—A quantity of rum given; *Liquor Strychniæ*, 52 minims in half an hour. This patient suffered from hysteria for a week after recovery.

Case 13.—An adult, was unconscious, with shallow respiration, feeble pulse, and dilated pupils. Treatment—Brandy, given moderately; *Liquor Strychniæ*, 26 minims in 25 minutes; retraction of head, *risus sardonius*, and pretty sharp *tetanic convulsions* on and off for about two hours; enema, 40 grains *Kali Bromidum*.

Case 14.—Aged 15, was extremely sleepy, and fainted after some hours of constant forced exercise. Treatment—Tumblerful of whisky; *Strychnine*, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain in 12 hours.

Case 15.—Adult, aged 45. Symptoms, coma. Treatment—*Alcohol*. “The inevitable *Alcohol* got rid of by prompt emetics.” *Liquor Strychniæ*, 15 minims. 3 hours after the injection strong convulsions set in, and the nervous system was affected for some months after.

The following are some of the cases in which *Strychnine* proved unsuccessful:—

Case 1.—Aged 4. Symptoms—Heavy breathing, skin dusky, sleepy, followed (after brandy and *Liquor Strychniæ*, 5 minims) by coma, with slow respiration and pulsation, and blue skin; respiration ceased before heart. Treatment—Incision; *Ammonia* locally; Brandy enema; *Liquor Strychniæ*, 1 dram in all, over pectoral muscles; artificial respiration. Death in 2½ hours.

Case 2.—Aged 16. Symptoms—Tendency to coma. Treatment—*Liquor Strychniæ*, 180 minims in 6 hours; well-marked *toxic symptoms* were developed, compelling to stop, as *muscles of neck and face were strongly affected*, and *muscles of respiration were so much influenced as to render breathing rather difficult*. Toxic symptoms subsided in about half an hour after the last injection, and he seemed to be recovering. Two hours after comatose, and 40 minims were injected. No effect was produced, and death evidently resulted from paralysis of the respiratory organs.

Case 3.—Aged 13. Symptoms—Pulseless, cold, livid, and apparently dead. Treatment—A bottle and a half of rum; violent and powerful exercise; afterwards, *Strychnine*, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in all. Death in 18 hours.

Case 4.—Aged 13. Symptoms—Drowsy, vomiting, pulse 120, small and wiry. Treatment—*Liquor Strychniæ*, 16 minims in all (92 hours). Death in 37 hours after bite.

Case 5.—Aged 16 months. Treatment—Ligature; scarification; *Strychnine* (quantity not given). Death. The symptoms in this case were not given.

Case 6.—Aged 10. Symptoms—Cyanosed, comatosed, pupils fully dilated, and heart acted feebly. Treatment—Galvanism over heart; *Liquor Strychniæ*, 15 minims (*muscular twitchings* immediately before death); small quantities of beef-tea and brandy.

Case 7.—Aged 16. Symptoms—Perfectly sensible, but sleepy, widely dilated pupils, pulse 120, could speak and walk, but, on attempting to drink, *tetanic spasms* (*before Strychnine*) set in. Treatment—*Alcohol*, about 1 ounce; *Strychnine*, 4-10 grain in 1 hour. Death.

Case 8.—Aged 70. Symptoms—Collapse, could not swallow, and had no power in limbs. Treatment—Ligature; forced exercise; *Strychnine*, $\frac{2}{15}$ grain in half an hour (very slight twitchings of the muscles).

In conclusion, it will be seen that *Strychnine* has antidotal properties in cases of snake-bite; still it must be admitted that the death-rate so far under the *Ammonia* treatment has been much lower than that under the *Strychnine* treatment. In using such a powerful remedy as the latter, great care should be exercised, lest the patient, instead of dying from the effects of snake-bite, collapses under the *Strychnine* treatment. Instead of injecting in large doses, as has been and is at times done, it should be injected gradually, so that the nerves be not completely overpowered by the drug, and tetanic spasms take place, resulting in death. Naturally, when two such powerful poisons are fighting against each other in the human system, it is not surprising that, under the combined strain, the motor nerve centres should give way. And for this reason I hold that more care should be exercised in the future in the use of such a powerful life-destroying drug. I do not sound this note of warning needlessly. Cases have occurred, in which the patients would undoubtedly have recovered, had it not been for the over-dosing of the *Strychnine*. Those who trust in and pin their faith to this treatment, should therefore take heed by this warning, and use only such quantities as are absolutely necessary to antidote the snake-poison. It has been said that *Ammonia* increases the hemorrhages in the internal organs, which always accompany snake-bite poisoning; but, at the same time, *Ammonia* is the most effectual remedy known for raising the

blood-pressure, which in snake-bite poisoning invariably sinks down to 0, and on the raising of which recovery to a great extent depends.

That the *Ammonia* treatment has been highly successful cannot be denied, not even by the most ardent supporters of the *Strychnine* treatment. Dr. W. McCrea, Chief Medical Officer of Victoria, states that in 190 cases reported to him, and treated by the ordinary methods, there were only 11 deaths. Another Victorian doctor, Dr. Byrn, reports treating 10 cases, with no deaths. Dr. Heeley states that at Victoria, on the Goulburn River, he has seen from 50 to 60 cases. He also states that he has never seen an adult die, but has known children to do so. He has never used the *Strychnine* treatment. R. Eddie reports that all cases recovered under the *Ammonia* treatment, but, unfortunately, does not state the number of cases. Out of 20 cases treated by Dr. Woods, 20 recovered. Dr. Ross secured 12 out of 12; Dr. Bassett, 13 out of 13; and Dr. Fleetwood, 14 out of 14. At the same time, no matter what treatment is followed, prompt ligature, and incision or scarification, are of the utmost importance, as also is suction. Suction by another person is not followed by any ill effects to that person, so long as the lips or mouth are not tender or sore, and it tends to diminish the quantity of poison injected into the wound.

For the prevention of snake-bite, the extermination of the snake is of the first importance. For this purpose, its natural enemies, such as the laughing-jackass, magpie, iguana, &c., should be protected by law against wanton destruction. It is a great pity that the good work done by iguanas especially, which destroy a number of snakes every season, should seem to be so little appreciated, and surely some better and more edifying amusement could be found than in destroying one of the most powerful, deadly, and bitter enemies the snake has to contend against. Truly it has been said that ignorance and folly often go together hand in hand!

CASES FROM LAY PRACTICE.

By W. BELLERBY.

CASE XIV.

MISS C. W., aged 22, a delicate, pale-faced girl, suffered for some weeks from a severe jerking pain in right temple,

darting upwards from malar bone to temple and across forehead. The pain was worse from open air, especially cold and damp air, but better from warmth. She was under treatment for cataract by a special allopathic oculist. Her eye seemed rather opaque, vision was indistinct and vanishing and confused; when trying to read by gas-light, words ran together; her eyes were worse from artificial light, and there was marked photophobia.

Diagnosis of the Remedy.

Jerking pain in temple. *Bell., Calc., Chin., Kali-carb., Puls., Sil., Sul.*

Vision indistinct and vanishing. *Bell., Calc., Con., Hyos., Nat-m., Sil., Sul.*

Vision dim. *Bell., Calc., Con., Nat-m., Sil., Sul.*

Photophobia. *Bell., Calc., Hyos., Nat-m., Nux., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sul.*

Letters run together when reading. *Cann-i., Chin., Nat-m., Sil.*

Aggravation from open air. *Con., Nat-m., Nux-V., Rhus, Sil., Sul.*

Aggravation from artificial light. *Con., Dros., Phos., Sep., Sil.*

Amelioration from wrapping up head. *Con., Hep., Nat-m., Rhus, Sil.*

Silica in m. (F.C.) potency, a few globules dissolved in 6 dessertspoonsful of pure water, cured the whole of the symptoms within a week, and the patient has remained well ever since.

CASE XV.

Mr. J. W.—This gentleman, of active mental temperament and cheerful disposition, has been subject to a matutinal diarrhea, accompanied by impairment of mental faculties and dull pain on head. The diarrhea returns every year, and occurs only in the morning after breakfast, and is caused, he thinks, from hot drinks and food. The stools are frequent, *painless*, and exhausting. He has an allopathic medicine which relieves *pro tem.*, but produces marked constipation after its repeated use.

Diagnosis of the Remedy.

1. Painless diarrhea. *Ars., Fer., Hyos., Lyc., Phos., Pho-ac., Stram.*

2. Painless morning aggravation. *Phos., Pho.-ac.*
3. Frequent stool. *Phos., Pho.-ac., Ars., Nat.-m., Sul.*
4. Aggravation after hot food and drink. *Phos.* and *Puls.*
5. Mental condition impaired. *Phos.*

A few globules of *Phosphorus* cm. (F.C.) administered in water cured permanently, and produced a mental vigour which greatly delighted the patient. He was enabled to resume his usual diet and to eat fruit. He had no constipation afterwards.

CASE XVI.

Mrs. C. W. came to consult me last October for a very painful throat affection. She is a widow lady, about 50 years of age, tall and thin, but very active and energetic, of cheerful, gay disposition. She has had a bad throat for the last few years, but it had become very much worse, the aggravation being caused by getting wet by stepping suddenly into cold water when her house was inundated by the recent floods. The throat became intensely sore and constricted, and continued some weeks afterwards; sore pain felt in larynx, deglutition was almost impossible, either of saliva or food; a marked aggravation took place at night, and on lying down felt a sense of suffocation, as if *the throat were pressed together and larynx closed.*

The *sore pain in larynx, constriction of throat, and sense of suffocation, the aggravation from lying in bed at night*, all indicated *Lachesis* in so marked a manner, that I selected it, and administered 3 globules dry on the tongue at 5 p.m. This small dose *cured* the throat completely, and there has been no soreness nor constriction felt in the throat even during the *cold* months of last winter.

CASE XVII.

Mrs. H., a widow over 50 years of age, had a neuralgia which became so violent that she could not get any sleep—the pain drove her out of bed. She described it as a maddening, throbbing pain, and it was felt in the left side of face and left temple; it was ameliorated in the cold open air, but became worse on entering the house, particularly so on lying down in bed and becoming warm, when it becomes so intense that she is unable to remain there, and is obliged to get up.

Diagnosis of the Remedy.

Throbbing pain in face and temple. *Alum., Bell., Clc., Cann.-ind., Chin., Cocc., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil.*

Aggravation from warmth. *Iod., Led., Phos., Puls., Sec-c., Sul.*

Aggravation from lying down in bed. *Alum., Bell., Calc., Nux-V., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sil.*

Amelioration in open air. *Alum., Cann.-i., Phos., Puls., Rhus.*

Amelioration from cold air. *Iod., Puls., Sec.-c.*

Pulsatilla is the chief characteristic remedy of all the above symptoms, and a small dose of the c.m. (F.C.) potency cured the case completely in three days.

CASE XVIII.

Mrs. P., a young married lady, a friend of Mrs. H.'s, came to ask me to relieve her of a neuralgic pain which has tormented for several months, and which no allopathic medication has ever been able to cure. The pain is in left side of face and inner ear, extending to occiput.

The pain is less severe in the cold air and during the day, but becomes worse when coming into a warm room, or wrapping up the head and becoming warm in bed.

Pulsatilla c.m. cured the case in about a week, one small dose only being administered, and was allowed to act. No relapse has occurred.

CASE XIX.

Miss A. J. C. had, on June 29th, after the thunderstorm, an attack of fever, preceded by chill, with all the symptoms of ague, accompanied by neuralgic or gouty pains in sacrum and thighs, followed by a feeling in stomach as of working of yeast; then she had an attack of dysentery, to which she was formerly subject: several stools of blood, then blood and mucus, then grey or white stools, accompanied by great prostration and pain, so that she had to remain in bed. The exciting causes were overwork and anxiety from pressure of business. The concomitants were tearing pain in sacrum, worse when sitting bent over or stooping, and also retching and vomiting.

Diagnosis of the Remedy.

1. Painful diarrhea. *Ars., Merc.-c., Phos., Rhe., Rhus, Sul., Verat-a.*
2. Stool of blood. *Merc.-c., Puls., Rhus, Sul.*
3. Stool grey or whitish. *Nux., Phos., Rhus, Sul.*
4. Tearing in sacrum. *Rhus, Sul.*
5. Aggravation from stooping and physical exertion. *Phos., Rhus., Sul.*
6. Aggravation from sitting bent over. *Puls., Rhus, Sul.*
7. Retching. *Puls., Rhus., Sul.*
8. Weakness. *Chin., Fer., Merc., Merc.-c., Phos., Rhus, Sil., Sul.*

Rhus tox. is the medicine in the *first rank* for all the above symptoms, and proved to be the *similimum*, because it cured the patient. I dissolved 20 globules in half a tumbler of cold water, and ordered a dessertspoonful every two hours. Great improvement followed during day, but alarming aggravation set in during the night. I stopped medication at once, and the next day the patient was well and quite strong, and at her work.

8, Burton Crescent, York.

THE JOURNALS.

ARSENIC FOR HORSES.

In the *Revue Homeopathique Belge* of August last is a translation by Dr. Chevalier, of Charleroi, of an article contributed by Dr. Mossa, of Stuttgart, to the *Homöopatisch Monatsblätter*, entitled, "*Arsenic, a Capital Remedy for Horses.*" From this very interesting article we will make a few extracts.

"Long ago, a very celebrated veterinarian, Brauns, remarked, after long personal experience, that *Arsenic* is the best remedy for the equine race (*Pulsatilla* being more indicated for the ovine and *Antimonium crudum* for the porcine races). It was thus that Brauns found that with horses the most similar remedy for any particular affection succeeded better when a dose of *Arsenic* had been administered beforehand or when *Arsenic* was alternated with it.

"*Arsenic* is very often indicated in the catarrhal affec-

tions of the mucous membranes, above all when the secretions are acrid and irritating; thus in affections of the eyes presenting these symptoms and resulting from chill, and also when the food is deficient, as in young foals when the milk is too fat. It is even employed just as often in catarrhs of the respiratory passages from simple coryza to malignant influenza."

[It will be remembered that Mr. Hurndall related at a meeting of the British Homeopathic Society that he had found *Iodide of Arsenic* specific in influenza of the horse, an experience which was not borne out by those present who had tried it in human practice. This discovery of the great appropriateness of *Arsenic* for horses generally by Brauns will no doubt account for the difference. The same appropriateness, derived empirically, has no doubt led to the reprehensible practice of feeding horses with *Arsenic* practised by some horse-keepers. Another circumstance connected with the drug is of interest here:—"Breathlessness on ascending heights" is a leading indication for *Arsenic*. Horses are animals on whose "wind" a constant demand is made, which of itself points out the appropriateness of the drug. The use of it by the Styrian mountaineers to improve their "wind" is an interesting analogous fact.—Ed. H. W.]

"The nasal secretion is sometimes very liquid, acrid, and irritating, or else it is detached in thick purulent flakes. *Arsenic* is also sometimes employed when the feet are edematous. In the influenza of horses when there is fever, inflammation of the chest with gastric and nervous symptoms—an affection which is very common, especially with thoroughbreds, and at times prevails like an epidemic—*Arsenic* has succeeded perfectly when the secretions have been very liquid and the nasal mucus white or bluish and foamy. It also renders great service in pulmonary inflammations when these supervene on great fatigue in cold and damp weather; it may also prove useful in pulmonary tuberculosis when this runs a chronic course.

"According to its action on the stomach and intestines, *Arsenic* can be prescribed in the troubles affecting these organs, as, for example, in young horses, which, in consequence of a diet of raw potatoes, become crib-biters (*tiqueurs*); in cases of gastritis, when the fevered animal eats too quickly and has frequent rising (after *Ipecac.*), or drinks cold water; in colic when the sides contract before

or after stools, following deficient nourishment or worm affections. The horse before each seizure turns the head towards the belly, from time to time he shakes the root of the tail, as in tetanus. There may be constipation following bad digestion, or diarrhœa with liquid jets. A cold and moist season is an indication for *Arsenic* (as for *Rhus*).

"In contagious affections of the mouth in the horse, *Arsenic* should be thought of when painful ulcers, with turned back edges, appear on the mucous membrane of the lips, and the flatus smells very badly.

"In typhoid fevers it can be used in the third stage, when there is great weakness, fetid and black diarrhœa, and strong palpitation. In affections of the spleen, as well with animals as with men, *Arsenic* has shown itself very efficacious. Its action on the spinal marrow has been shown in the cure of paralysis of the hinder limbs, and of the lower when of rheumatic origin (*Coloc.*, *Rhus.*, *Zincum*).

"If the proverb, 'Well groomed is half fed' (*bien nettoyé est à moitié nourri*) is true, it does not prevent a well-cleaned and combed skin from being galled by a saddle or a collar, bitten by insects, or torn by spurs or whip. From thence come cracks, wounds, bruises, which are apt to inflame.

"In these cases *Arsenic* produces a curative effect truly astonishing. It agrees when the skin, after much walking in mud and mire, becomes hard and horny, with formation of ulcers, with perpendicular edges, and giving off an acrid serous exudation; in the case of fungous excrescences produced by the collar, and even in the case of a sickly discoloration of the hair which often happens after a chill; it will be equally efficacious in the case of ulcers produced by internal inflammatory causes, dark red in colour, very painful, with a purulent secretion.

"Very painful affections of the foot, arising from bad shoeing or from wounds, are amenable to *Arsenic*; in eruptions, for example "grease" (*la malandre*), when there is great pain and acrid discharge; in fissures of the hoof; swelling of the joints; in dropsies this medicine is curative. Horse-jobbers often give *Arsenic* to old horses to excite their appetite, and to give them a better appearance.

"He who knows well the action of this medicament on

the healthy human being will understand all the resources which can be drawn from it for the treatment of the different affections of the horse, provided always that it is given in homeopathic doses."

EXTRACTS.

CROTALUS VENOM.

Dr. E. V. Ross, 279, Jefferson Avenue, New York, writes to us under date Nov. 8, 1893:—

"DEAR DOCTOR,—I have taken the liberty to send you some *Crotalus horridus* (crude). I procured it through the instrumentality of Mr. Gruber, now of this city; and the amount I send was taken from sixteen of the largest and finest specimens in his den of sixty, which is perhaps the largest collection of rattlesnakes in the world. They are all very vicious, and were irritated to get their 'dander up' to the fullest extent. Each snake was then seized directly back of the head, and a piece of plate glass with rounded edges was placed beneath the fangs to receive the venom, which is clear and viscid, resembling egg albumen: occasionally it has a yellowish tinge, and when ejected has an acid reaction. I send you the *Sunday Morning Herald*, which gives a brief account of a fresh consignment; from this lot the venom I send you was obtained."

We append the extract from the paper kindly sent us by Dr. Ross.

"A RATTLING SHIPMENT.

TWENTY-FOUR LARGE RATTLESNAKES SHIPPED FROM PUNXSUTAWNEY TO ROCHESTER.

What They are Used For, and How They are Treated and Handled—
A Strange Character in the Person of 'Rattlesnake Pete.'

"A queer consignment came in on a Rochester and Pittsburg train from Punxsutawney the other evening, in the shape of a long red box marked, 'Snakes, Handle with Care.' This innocent-looking box was addressed to Peter Gruber, 150, West Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., and contained twenty-four large and lively rattlesnakes, fresh from the woods and rocks of the hill country around Punxsutawney. They were captured by W. B. Murphy, and shipped to his friend, known throughout the country as 'Rattlesnake Pete.' A reporter of the *Sunday Herald* happened to be at the station when the box arrived, and on Pete's invitation visited his museum, and saw that worthy take the

vicious reptiles from their travelling box, test them for poison, fondle them for a few moments, and then place them in the den with his own snakes. Before unscrewing the lid of the box, Pete brought a long hempen cord, a bottle of ammonia, some whisky, &c., while his brother, who was also interested in 'crawling varmints,' stood close behind the principal figure. When these articles were arranged to his satisfaction, Pete remarked, 'It's just as well to be prepared for an emergency,' which remark caused the reporter to move two or three steps farther away from the box. A moment's work unfastened the lid, and, quicker than thought, a dozen flat, triangular, venomous-looking heads were protruded over the edge; but all but one were swept back by the box-lid in Pete's hand. The owner of this head drew four feet eight inches of snake out of the box on to the floor, and, with a defiant whirr of seventeen rattles, threw himself into a striking coil, just in time to feel Pete's muscular fingers encircle his body just back of the head.

"'He's a beauty,' said Pete, 'and he's getting his dander up in good shape.' The snake was carried to the table with his long, lithe body, thicker than a man's wrist, coiled around Pete's arm, and the rattles singing away like a giant grasshopper. Now comes the interesting part of the performance. A piece of common window-glass was placed near the snake's open mouth, and the rattler struck his wicked-looking fangs, which were nearly an inch in length, against the glass, a thin stream of yellowish looking liquid spurting upon it at each stroke. 'Oh, he's full of it,' said Pete. 'There's poison enough right there to kill twenty men.' While he spoke he walked toward the den, and giving the snake a quick twist, released him, and he landed in his new home. The poison on the glass was absorbed with sugar of milk, scraped into a bottle and carefully sealed. The poison thus obtained is sent to certain London homeopathic physicians, who use it in their practice as a medicine for diphtheria and other diseases of a similar nature. The poison is supposed to be very valuable. The process just described was repeated with snake after snake, until all in the box were transferred to the den. After the first three or four were taken out, Pete plunged his hand among the mass of wrigglers with seeming impunity, dragging out his next victim with a quick but certain motion. 'These fellows will give up their poison more readily to-morrow. They are a little sluggish on account of having been kept in such close quarters for the past forty-eight hours,' said Pete, in response to the writer's query.

"When asked what he did with so many snakes, he said, 'Well, of course, my first object is to exhibit them in my museum, and I have to have a good many, as they often die from very slight injuries. They are profitable to me in other ways also. Besides selling the poison, which I have told you about, when a snake dies, I skin him, have the skin tanned, and make it up into fancy neck-ties and other ornaments. I have a complete suit of clothes, made to my measure, including hat, shoes, cane and scarf-pin, made entirely from rattle-snake skins. There are two hundred and fifty skins in the suit. I then try-out the fat of the reptile, and obtain from one and a half to two ounces of a very penetrating oil, from a fair-sized snake. This oil is worth eight dollars per ounce, and is used as a specific for deafness, and many cases have come to my knowledge where it has effected a permanent cure. A piece of the skin moistened with a little water is often used as a drawing poultice.'"

"The deafening rattle of the snakes again attracted attention, and Pete said, smiling, 'The new arrivals are exploring their quarters, and the old inhabitants are not half pleased with their intrusion, but they seldom fight with their own species.

"It is a common thing for black snakes and rattlers to engage in deadly conflict; and the black snake is invariably the victor. Rattlesnakes cast their skins once a year, and with each new dress add a button to their string of rattlers. You can tell a snake's age by the number of its rattles, if you don't forget that only one button is formed during the first three years of its life. After that he adds one every year. In captivity I have noticed that they cast their skins twice a year in some cases, and I am sure they add a button at each cast. This has been disputed; but I am certain that it is a fact. I have noticed several newspaper articles lately, regarding a snake's ability to blow or project poison. Persons prefer to keep a safe distance from snakes of whatever pedigree, and unite in praising St. Patrick, while regretting that his field of action did not encompass the globe."—*Rochester Sunday Morning Herald*, Nov. 6.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, REMOVALS, ETC.

* * * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointments if gentlemen will be good enough to forward them to us, and also of posts vacant and likely to be vacant, on receiving information from secretaries or committees. Under this heading also, we shall mention good openings for homeopathic practitioners and chemists.

MR. GERARD SMITH has opened consulting rooms and orthopedic gymnasium at 37, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W., where he attends on Mondays and Fridays at twelve o'clock, and on other days by appointment.

DR. THOS. WILDES, *New York*. Dr. Wildes, who resigned his consular position in Jamaica in 1892, and came to Bluefields, Nicaragua, removed in September last, on account of the continual revolutions, and is now settled at 205, East 14th Street, New York.

Obituary.

MRS. E. H. RUDDOCK.

MANY of our readers will regret to hear of the death, on Monday the 15th ult., of Mrs. Ruddock, widow of Dr. E. H. Ruddock, the funeral taking place the following Friday at Reading, where she formerly resided many years.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AN APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE FROM QUEENSLAND.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—If the League has any "light" literature to disperse it might be directed this way, as we live in darkness and the shadow of death at these distances from the towns. From twelve to twenty guineas to get a doctor once if we are ill, who leaves behind him a bottle of stuff more hard to fight than the disease. Our salvation is in homeopathy—thanks to the World for the light it forces into the uncultured skull of a layman in the Australian bush.

J. KAY.

Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:—Medical, Daily, 2.30; Surgical, Mondays, 2.30; Diseases of Women, Tuesdays, 2.30; Diseases of Skin, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Eye, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Ear, Saturdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Mondays, 2.30; Operations, Mondays, 2.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Behnke (Emil). *Stammering: Its Nature and Treatment. With Appendix on Voice Production in Speaking.* 4th and Enlarged ed., pp. 31. (T. Fisher Unwin. 1s.)
- Blandford (G. Fielding). *Insanity and its Treatment: Lectures on the Treatment, Medical and Legal, of Insane Patients. Containing the New Law of Lunacy.* 4th ed., pp. 508. (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. 10s. 6d.)
- Burnett (J. C.). *Eight Years' Experience in the Cure of Consumption by Bacillinum.* 3rd ed. revised and enlarged. 12mo, pp. 808. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 8s. 6d.)
- Clarke (J. J.). *Cancer, Sarcoma, and other Morbid Growths, Considered in Relation to the Sporozoa.* Reprinted from the *Medical Press and Circular.* Crown 8vo, pp. 98. (Baillière. 8s. 6d.)
- Donald (A.). *An Introduction to Midwifery: A Handbook for Medical Students and Midwives. With numerous Illustrs.* Cr. 8vo, pp. 188. (Griffin and Co. 5s.)
- Dunglison (R.). *A Dictionary of Medical Science.* 21st ed. Thoroughly Revised and greatly Enlarged. With the Pronunciation, Accentuation and Derivation of the Terms. By Richard J. Dunglison. Royal 8vo, pp. 1,182. (Churchill. 30s.)
- Faulkner (A. S.). *A Guide to the Public Medical Service. Compiled from the Official Sources.* 8vo. sd. (H. K. Lewis. 2s.)
- Galatin (A. L.). *Manual of Midwifery.* Illust. 3rd ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 845. (Churchill. 15s.)
- Haultain (F. W. N.). *A Practical Handbook of Midwifery.* Cr. 8vo, pp. 248. (Scientific Press. 6s.)
- Heath (O.). *A Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging.* 10th ed. 12mo, pp. 400. (Churchill. 6s.)
- Malcolm (J. D.). *Physiology of Death from Traumatic Fever: A Study in Abdominal Surgery.* 8vo, pp. 129. (Churchill. 8s. 6d.)
- Manley (T. H.). *Hernia: Its Palliative and Radical Treatment in Adults, Children, and Infants.* 8vo. (Rebman. 11s.)

- Martin (B. R.).** A Practical Treatise on Diphtheria and Its Successful Treatment. Cr. 8vo. (Baillière. 1s. 6d.)
- Medical Directory for 1894.** 8vo. (Churchill. 14s.)
- Morris (M.)** Diseases of the Skin: An Outline of the Principles and Practice of Dermatology. 12mo, pp. 560. (Cassell. 10s. 6d.)
- Morten (Honor).** The Nurse's Dictionary of Medical Terms and Nursing Treatment. 2nd ed. 82mo, pp. 140. (Scientific Press. 2s.)
- Orr (H. B.).** The Theory of Development and Heredity. Cr. 8vo, pp. 260. (Macmillan. Net, 6s.)
- Phillips' Anatomical Model: A Pictorial Representation of the Human Frame**
- and Its Organs. With Descriptive Text by Dr. Schmidt. English ed. by William J. Furneaux. Illust. Roy. 8vo. (Phillip. Net, 2s.)
- Richardson (J.).** Mechanical Dentistry. New ed. By G. W. Warren. Illust. 8vo, pp. 662. (Churchill. 21s.)
- Transactions of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society.** Vol. 18. Session 1892-93. 8vo. (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. 8s. 6d.)
- Year-Book of Pharmacy: Comprising Abstracts of Papers Relating to Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Chemistry, Contributed to British and Foreign Journals from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893. With the Transactions of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at the 18th Annual Meeting.** 8vo, pp. 516. (Churchill. 10s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 80, *Clarges Street, W.*

All advertisements and business communications to be sent to the "MANAGER" of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LITERARY matter and correspondences should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Mr. Frederick Kopp, Greenwich, N.S.W.; Rev. J. Kay, Redland Bay, Queensland; Dr. E. V. Ross, Rochester, N.Y.; Dr. S. George Hermance, Rochester, N.Y.; Dr. Arthur Roberts, Harrogate; Dr.

Simpson, Waterloo; Dr. Cooper, London; Mr. Whiting, Ealing; Dr. Clifton, Northampton.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—New Eng. Med. Gazette.—H. Monatsblätter.—Maanedskrift f. H.—Hom. Recorder.—Medical Argus.—Southern Jour. of Homeopathy.—Revue Hom. Belge.—Journal of Official Surgery.—Clinique.—Science-Siftings.—Healthy Life.—Medical Visitor.—Medical Century.—Philanthropist Christmas Number.—National Med. Exchange.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—La Homeopatia.—Omiopatia .n Italia.—Annals of Electro-Homeopathy and Hygiene—Hom. Physician.—American Homeopathist.—Spinal Curvature. By C. G. Gümpel.—Fourteen Years' Struggle. By Wm. Tebb.

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

MARCH 1, 1894.

“HEALING UP” *VERSUS* “CURE.”

THE interesting and important letter in which Mr. GERARD SMITH criticises an article by Dr. COOPER in last month's issue, brings to the front a common misconception on the part of some homœopaths who have not been initiated into homeopathy through the portals of the *Organon*. Mr. GERARD SMITH expresses the opinion that operations are indeed too freely indulged in by surgeons for the removal of dead bone; but he concludes his letter as follows:—

“And, supposing that the patient makes a more rapid recovery by operation, I think that there is no ground for the complaint that less gratitude is expressed for the less rapid recovery under drug treatment. The man who gets his patient well in the shortest time deserves the most praise; but if Dr. COOPER can prove that operation retards or prevents recovery, his opposition to it is amply established as just.”

Before proceeding to comment on this, we will make another quotation from our correspondent's letter:—

“I am also not able to trace the homeopathicity of at least *Silica* and *Calcium*, or the *Fluorides* to bone caries; though there is more evidence for their influence upon tubercular disease. I would suggest that it is the tubercle we should treat, and not merely the suppurative process.”

Taking the latter passage first, we would remark that Mr. GERARD SMITH is in error in thinking that it is either

"the tubercle," or the "suppurative process" that we should treat: it is neither of these, but the *patient*. A dozen patients may have tubercle or suppuration, and each may require a different remedy; the condition of the diseased bone is only one out of many factors to be taken into consideration. Going back now to the first quotation, Mr. SMITH's remark that the "man who gets his patient well in the shortest time deserves the most praise," would be quite just if he had not followed it by the further remark which shows that it is not so much the "patient" as the diseased part of him, that he had in his mind.

But there is all the difference in the world between these two ideas. A true homeopathic cure of a patient leaves the patient for ever free from his disease; the removal of carious bone by operation, and the consequent healing up of the part, may take only a few weeks, but the "patient" is not by any means cured: he is for ever liable to a renewed outbreak. We have seen patients kept under treatment for years with frequently recurring bone abscesses; and by persistent homeopathic treatment the patient has been completely relieved of his tendency to the disorder, and has recovered with the perfect use of the limbs affected, and his constitution thoroughly renovated. This requires years of treatment, it is true; but it ends in cure and not in mere "healing up," which is the thing allopaths aim at. We are not saying that operation is never demanded: the circumstances in every case must decide: but the first thing to be considered is the *patient*, and not the diseased limb.

One reason why homeopathy makes no more progress in this country than it does, is the difficulty men have, in the present advanced state of the physical and, so to say, materialistic sciences, of apprehending HAHNEMANN's point of view. We constantly talk about "mind," "vitality," "the organism," but we are at great pains to explain whenever we do so that we really do not mean anything by the terms. "Mind" is the mere excretion of individual

brain cells; “vitality,” “the organism,” are phrases to represent the sum total of the activities of all the cells of the body. Modern science has excluded the “soul” or the “vital force” from our confessed philosophic creed, although in our common speech it is perpetually cropping up. It was amusing to find in Dr. BURDER SANDERSON’S presidential address at the last meeting of the British Association the “living soul” re-asserting itself in that very centre of science under the name of “specific energy” which interfered with all calculations. “HEIDENHAIN has proved,” said Dr. SANDERSON, “that the process of lymphatic absorption, which before we regarded as dependent on purely mechanical causes, is in great measure due to the specific energy of cells, and that in various processes of secretion the principal part is not, as we were inclined not many years ago to believe, attributable to liquid diffusion, but to the same agency.” Commenting on this passage, *The Times* had some very caustic remarks, reflecting on the philosophical acumen of physiologists in that it was possible for them so recently to hold such narrow and inadequate views of living things.

HAHNEMANN’S clear vision saw in disease not merely an outward alteration of tissue and functions, but a disturbance of the living, “spirit-like” organism which animates the outward frame. This was to him the seat of all diseases (as distinguished from external injuries), and the remedies he employed were of the same “spirit-like dynamic nature, capable of reaching the essence of the disorder. The cures wrought by HAHNEMANN’S method are not mere “healings up,” but realise the ideal of JOHN HUNTER: “What I call a cure is an alteration of the disposition and the effects of that disposition, and not the destruction of the cancerous parts.” So long as so many homeopaths are blinded by the visible effects of disease such as tumours and alterations of solid parts to the alterations of the organic disposition underlying them, proficiency in the homeopathic art must necessarily be rare.

DR. MORTIMER GRANVILLE AND HOMEOPATHY.

IN our January issue we quoted from *The Medical Press* a passage from an article by Dr. M. GRANVILLE referring to homeopathy, and a letter replying thereto. In *The Medical Press* of Jan. 31st, Dr. GRANVILLE returns to the fray with an article headed, "Homeopathic Claims to Discoveries of Remedies," from which we may quote the following passages:—

"Attention has been called to an omission on my part in a short paper on 'The Treatment of Influenza' (*Med. Press*, Dec. 13, 1893), which I regret because it may seem to evince some discourtesy to members of the profession professing 'homeopathy.' I would not be thought guilty of that crime against common sense which is unhappily approved by the majority of our so-called 'leaders,' namely, the treatment of homeopaths, as outside the pale of professional sympathy. I differ from those who hold that heretical view of therapy, perhaps even more widely than many of the vehemently orthodox gentlemen who condemn homeopathy without having the smallest notion what it really is they are knocking their dull heads against. There is plenty of room in the world for the pursuit of different chimeras, and the ignorant worshippers of 'soda' and 'potassa' can surely keep aloof from the infatuated believers in infinitesimal doses without quarrelling.

"Commenting on my paper, a correspondent, Dr. J. H. CLARKE (*Med. Press*, Dec. 20th), says I appear to have learned something of Hahnemann. I am glad to say that forty years ago I picked up a great many pieces of valuable information from the Father of Homeopathy and some of his personal pupils, but the virtues of *Camphor* was not one of them. . . .

"This controversy about HAHNEMANN'S 'discoveries of remedies' has raged for some years, notably when the homeopaths charged Dr. LAUDER BRUNTON with purloining most of his information from the Prophet of their Faith.

"In 1887 somebody alleged that 'Dr. BRUNTON not only takes a large number of his drugs from the homeopathic materia medica, but he likewise takes his indications for the use of those drugs from homeopathic works. Where else could he derive his knowledge that *Pulsatilla* is a remedy for acidity, diarrhea, earache, and epididymitis; that *Bryonia* is useful in pleurisy, pneumonia, meningitis, peritonitis, and rheumatism; that *Thuja* is good for condylomata; *Viola tricolor* and *Rhus toxicodendron* for eczema; *Gold* for ozena; *Achillea* for uterine hemorrhage; *Ignatia* for hysteria, melancholia, infantile convulsions, and nervousness; and fifty other remedies and



their indications strange to old physic?' It is time that the posterous claims to originality made by homeopaths in regard to what they are pleased to call their *materia medica* were exposed and refuted. As a matter of fact there are few, if any, drugs in the so-called homeopathic list of remedies which are not taken bodily from French or German works on drugs, many of which are either out of print or forgotten. It would be as easy to show that the pretended discoveries of the homeopaths are in fact plagiarism as it is to demonstrate that *similia similibus curantur* is a fallacy in the logical sense of the word.

"Every practical student of therapeutics is aware of the fact that all substances, whether fluid or solid, which have any action on the organism produce two apparently opposite and contradictory series of effects, resulting from their exhibition in different doses, or, in some instances, observable in successive stages of their operation. . . . Now it must be evident that if this be so every drug may be claimed as a 'similar' by any one desirous of propounding the dogma *similia similibus curantur*, and ignorant or careless of the fact that all drugs have contradictory actions in different doses. The fallacy of the homeopathic system lies in this, namely, that the drugs employed by homeopaths are never given to cure disease in the doses which they allege will produce effects similar to the morbid phenomena they affect to regard as 'indications.'

"In brief, the whole pretence is a juggle. Setting wholly aside the absurdity of infinitesimal doses, the very principle is a fallacy. It is, however, with the pretension to originality I wish now to deal. As HAHNEMANN first advocated his 'Homeopathy' in 1796, it will suffice to show that the drugs which your correspondent accuses Dr. BRUNTON of having adopted from homeopathic works, and which he asserts to have been strange to old physic, were perfectly well known before that date."

Dr. GRANVILLE then proceeds to quote from the *Traité Universel des Drogues Simples* of NICHOLAS LEMBERT his remarks on *Pulsatilla*, *Bryonia*, *Thuja*, *Viola*, *Rhus*, *Achillea*, and *Ignatia*. We may quote the first as a sample :

"*Pulsatilla*.—'Elle est détersive, resolutive, propre pour la gratelle pour inciser, pour atténuer les humeurs.'"

On February 7th the following replies appeared :—

"HOMEOPATHIC CLAIMS TO DISCOVERIES OF
MEDICINES.

"TO THE EDITOR OF *The Medical Press and Circular*.

"SIR,—For one who boasts that he has made a 'quasi-experimental

study' of homeopathy, it is strange that Dr. GRANVILLE has so completely misunderstood the system as shown by his observations in your periodical of this week.

"No one ever denied that homeopathy has taken from the traditional *materia medica* hundreds of remedies, but the merit of HAHNEMANN consists in his discovery that those medicines, and the others which have been introduced into homeopathic practice by HAHNEMANN and his disciples, cure diseases by virtue of their power to cause in the healthy human body morbid states or symptoms similar to those of the diseases they can cure. Perhaps Dr. GRANVILLE will be surprised to learn that HAHNEMANN in his very first essay enunciating his therapeutic rule gives a list of fifty-three drugs from the annals of the old school which are said to have cured diseases whose symptoms strongly resembled those recorded, in these same annals, as having been caused by poisonous or excessive doses of these same drugs. In the first four editions of the *Organon* he gives twenty-five more instances of the homeopathic use of drugs from allopathic authors. Among these seventy-eight remedies enumerated by HAHNEMANN as showing the unconscious employment of drugs homeopathically in the old school will be found most of the homeopathically indicated remedies in Dr. BRUNTON's book. But HAHNEMANN's method of testing medicines on the healthy human body in order to ascertain their powers enabled him to add a vast number of powerful substances to his *materia medica*, many of which were completely unknown to old-school practitioners, or if ever used had been discarded because the old school did not know how to employ them usefully. It is not because Dr. BRUNTON employs the same medicines as homeopathy does, but because he directs them to be used in accordance with the homeopathic therapeutic rule, that we assert that he has borrowed these medicines and their indications from homeopathy.

"Dr. GRANVILLE's assertion that 'all substances which have any action on the organism produce two apparently opposite and contradictory effects, resulting from their exhibition in different doses,' is quite erroneous. HAHNEMANN recognised the frequent occurrence of a primary and a secondary action of drugs which were often the opposite of one another, but that was no way dependent on difference of dose, for one single dose would suffice to display this effect.

"The imaginary therapeutic virtues ascribed to the drugs in the old work quoted by Dr. GRANVILLE have no bearing whatever on their homeopathic uses.

"I am glad to observe that Dr. GRANVILLE denounces 'that crime against common sense which is unhappily approved by the majority of our so-called "leaders," namely, the treatment of homeopaths as outside the pale of professional sympathy.' The sentiment is excellent; the pity is that he does not act up to it, for expressions

like 'infatuated believers in infinitesimal doses,' 'the whole pretence is a juggle,' 'preposterous claims to originality,' can hardly be considered as striking examples of 'professional sympathy.'

"Homeopathic writers are always ready and willing to acknowledge the sources whence they derive their medicines; they have no need nor wish to appropriate to themselves the discoveries and inventions of others to which they have no legitimate claim, as is sometimes done by members of Dr. GRANVILLE'S school, as, no doubt, he is well aware.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

"R. E. DUDGEON.

"58, Montagu Square.

"February 1st."

"TO THE EDITOR OF *The Medical Press and Circular*.

"SIR,—Whilst acknowledging the general fairness of Dr. MORTIMER GRANVILLE'S tone in the article on 'Homeopathic Claims' which appeared in your last issue, and whilst granting him the same right to freedom of opinion that he is willing to allow to others, I must ask your leave to point out that, in spite of his earnest endeavours, he has failed to comprehend what homeopathy is, and what are the claims of its followers. I accept Dr. GRANVILLE'S assurance that he learned from NICOLAS LEMBERT and not from HAHNEMANN the use of *Camphor* in influenza; but when Dr. GRANVILLE seeks to shield Dr. BRUNTON with the same ancient authority, and when he makes out that homeopaths claim for HAHNEMANN the discovery of all the drugs he experimented with, as distinguished from their special and precise uses, I must demur. Taking Dr. GRANVILLE'S list and comparing LEMBERT'S descriptions of the drugs with the pictures of the same in HAHNEMANN'S *Materia Medica*, any one can see that the provings on healthy individuals have brought out characteristic features and indications of curative properties that were never dreamed of by former writers. LEMBERT seems to have found each remedy more or less 'deterative,' and the general terms of his descriptions were the very things that disgusted HAHNEMANN with old physic and made him seek for something better. That Dr. BRUNTON did not compile his *Index of Diseases and Remedies* from LEMBERT is plain to the meanest understanding. In this *Index*, appended to his *Pharmacology and Therapeutics*, 1st edition, will be found among the remedies advised under 'Tonsillitis' a medicine named *Apis*. Now *Apis* is a preparation of bee-poison, of which there is no mention at all in the body of Dr. BRUNTON'S work, the reference given telling only of 'honey' and 'wax.' It will hardly be contended that Dr. BRUNTON found his indication for this valuable homeopathic remedy in LEMBERT.

"Like most writers who fail to understand homeopathy, Dr. GRAN-

VILLE is quite prepared to 'explain' it. His explanation is not new; indeed, some homeopaths have adopted it. For my own part, I do not accept it; but it does not matter, for homeopathy is not based on explanations, but on facts. It is not a fact that all drugs produce opposite effects in large and small doses; some may do *sometimes*, in some individuals, but the only 'opposite' of most symptoms is health. More often there is an alternating action, or a series of differing effects. In homeopathy a remedy can be used when indicated by any of these effects, provided the other symptoms of the remedy correspond to the case under treatment. *Opium* in considerable doses produces constipation, and it also, in the same doses, produces diarrhoea, and it has cured both when given in doses much too small to cause either. Again, *Opium* produces sleeplessness as well as drowsiness, in fact, some persons cannot be made to sleep by *Opium*, even in large doses. Correspondingly, homeopaths may use it to cure both conditions when induced by some other cause. But it must always be remembered that in homeopathy that the whole of the symptoms and all ascertainable abnormalities of each patient must be considered; prescribing on one symptom alone is sure to lead to failure. It is purely gratuitous on Dr. GRANVILLE's part to say that homeopathy cannot be allowed the credit of curing unless the drug is given to the sick in as large a dose as has produced the condition in a healthy person. HAHNEMANN began the practice of homeopathy in that way, but he soon found it necessary to diminish his doses, not because he did not make cures, but because the large doses caused such violent aggravation of the sufferings before the cure took place. Dr. GRANVILLE talks about 'infinitesimal doses' as if the word 'infinitesimal' had any definite scientific meaning. Where does 'small' end, and 'infinitesimal' begin? Is a decimilligramme of KOCH's lymph an infinitesimal dose?—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

“JOHN H. CLARKE.

“30, Clarges Street, London, W.”

For the closing portion of the second letter the editor of *The Medical Press* was not able to find space. It consisted of a quotation from LISTON's lecture published many years ago in *The Lancet*, and particularly referred “such students of homeopathy as Drs. GRANVILLE, LAUDER BRUNTON, and RINGER” to the passage in which LISTON said, after detailing cures of cases of erysipelas by homeopathic remedies :

“Of course we cannot pretend to say positively in what way this effect is produced, but it seems almost to act by magic; however, so long as we benefit our patients by the treatment we pursue, we have

no right to condemn the principles upon which this treatment is recommended and pursued." (See *Homeopathic League Tract No. 7*, vol. i. p. 80.)

The controversy is still proceeding, and if of sufficient interest will be reported on next month.

NEWS AND NOTES.

THE DIRECTORY.

WE are pleased to announce that the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C., have undertaken to bring out the "Homeopathic Directory," and the circular has now been issued. We trust all our readers will combine to give the publishers such assistance as they can, both in the way of furnishing information and of subscribing for the work. It will be issued at 2s., and will contain a variety of interesting information in addition to the list of names. We trust if any of our medical or pharmaceutical readers know of any professional friends who have not received the circular they will at once communicate with the publishers. As the work will not be issued by a pharmacist, all will be able to join in pushing the sale of the work without fear of injuring their own particular interests by so doing.

A SUFFERING PATIENT WITH A TURN FOR STATISTICS.

THE *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy*, of January 13th, quotes from the *Medical Record* the following interesting example of allopathic practice:—

"A SUFFERING PATIENT WITH A STATISTICAL BENT.—A physician of this city sends us the following unique report from a former patient, who had been turned over to the care of a New York surgeon for operative treatment of tuberculous glands of the neck:—

"Account of myself up to October 29, 1898.—Operated on May 10th, October 16, 1890, and April 1, 1891. Have had 87 enlargements up to now, and 66 suppurating openings. Have now 27 openings suppurating, 6 in neck and throat, 6 in chest, 7 in back between waist and shoulderblade, 2 in thumb-joint, 1 in right armpit, 3 in left armpit, 1 in left side five inches below armpit, 1 in right side five inches below armpit. No less than 160 quarts of pus have come from me. Have used no less than 6,000 yards of bandages, 15 yards of court-

plaster, 2 yards of oil-silk, 100 pounds of flax-seed, 20 pounds of absorbent cotton, 6 pounds of vaseline, 1 pound of salve, 1 pound of oakum, 2 pounds of licorice powder and salts, 1 ounce of aristol, 4 ounces of iodoform, 600 pills (mostly sulphide calcium), 10 plasters, 1 caustic pencil, 70 quarts inward medicine, 2 quarts peroxide hydrogen, 2 quarts carbolic acid, 12 quarts liquor, 1 pint iodine, 1 half-pint balsam Peru, 4 syringes. This does not reach the figure at all. Yet it is enough to convince the most morbid. I hope to get well. Yours, &c.—*Medical Record*."

TURVEYDROP AT IT AGAIN.

We take the following from *The British Medical Journal* of February 17th :—

"Mr. Ernest Hart's address to the Pan-American Congress on the subject, incontrovertible as it must seem to all self-respecting members of our profession, has, nevertheless, aroused criticism, and something like opposition, on the part of certain lay journals. The arguments already criticised reappear in a lay article in *The Sydney Herald* of December 16, 1893, and reference is there made at length also to the attitude of the profession towards homeopathy and towards the proprietors of secret remedies. As regards the former of these matters we shall say no more; the homeopathy craze is dying out, and the question is, therefore, every day of less and less importance. We may remark, however, once more that the aversion of our profession from 'homeopaths' is not, nor ever has been, on scientific grounds alone, but on ethical grounds also."

So if the most "ethical" of homeopaths were to prostrate themselves before the illustrious Turveydrop and swallow all the lessons in manners and deportment he liked to dose them withal, they would be no nearer their elysium than they were before. They must relinquish their homeopathy as well before they will be considered sufficiently "developed" to be let in. For our part we think that the science of Turveydrop is, if anything, more despicable than his manners, and we very strongly object to having anything to do with either.

MEDICAL INTOLERANCE.

Our virtuous contemporary, *The Lancet* (February 10th), had its sensibilities shaken in the most cruel fashion the other day by—

"An incident which occurred a few days ago at the University of Prague, and, we are ashamed to say, in the medical school. It appears

that among the students attending the lectures of a certain professor there was one who sympathised with the Old Czech party. Unhappily for him, his fellow students had espoused the principles of the opposite political sect and were not over scrupulous as to the means by which they chose to express their difference of opinion. Finding that vociferous hissing, hooting, and the like, did not deter him from attending to his duties, and that, on the contrary, his resolute quietude was more than equal to their own riotous offensiveness, they absolutely refused to attend the lectures if he were present. It would be difficult to find among the abuses which corrupt the social manners of our time a more disgraceful instance of petty tyranny."

—And a great deal more bunkum of the same kind.

Substitute "London" for "Prague" and "Homeopathic" for "Old Czech," and the whole affair would have been looked upon by *The Lancet* as a most praiseworthy, civilised, and Christian-like proceeding.

"THE EVOLUTION OF HOMEOPATHY."

Such is the title of Tract 48 of the Homeopathic League series. It will well repay perusal. The following is the account of the tract given by the editor:—

"This tract is taken from a lecture delivered in Glasgow in 1838 (but never printed), by the late Dr. G. M. Scott, who long practised homeopathically in that city. Dr. Scott was a man of great erudition, and brought the powers of his well-stored mind to elucidate and to illustrate the great therapeutic rule we owe to Hahnemann. His intimate acquaintance with the medical literature of past times enabled him to add to the proofs adduced by Hahnemann, of the foreshadowing of the great truth in therapeutics in the works of ancient physicians. The present lecture is devoted to an account of the rise and progress of the homeopathic idea in the mind of its author, chiefly taken from the writings of Hahnemann himself, and though the lecture was written so long ago, it still reads as freshly as when it was delivered, nor does it need a single alteration to bring it up to date. In this, homeopathy differs most markedly from allopathy. While the latter is constantly changing its ground, shifting its point of view, and revolutionising its practice, and while an allopathic work on medical practice is already antiquated and useless after ten years or less, homeopathy remains always the same; it retains its principles, remains steadfast to its practice, and the only change it undergoes is to increase the number of remedies in its *materia medica*. The reason of this difference in the rival schools is that homeopathy has seized the truth in therapeutics which is impregnable and unalterable, whilst allopathy is still searching for it, but has never found it, and is constantly grasping at illusory simulacra of truth, whose character it soon discovers and hastily drops them to run after some equally false substitute for the truth in physic."

We once more take the opportunity of urging our readers to support the League. The minimum subscription is 2s. 6d. annually. The Hon. Sec., E. H. Laurie, Esq., 16, Blandford Square, N.W., will be pleased to answer any inquiries.

BATH HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

We have received from Dr. Percy Wilde, of Bath, the *Bath Herald* of February 15th, containing an account of the opening of the Nursing Institute in Lansdown Grove Road, and the New In-patient department of the Homeopathic Hospital. Lord Grimthorpe, who presided on the occasion, made an able and amusing speech. He was followed by the President of the hospital, Major-General Sir Edward Russell, who made an interesting statement regarding the institution and its accommodation.

LEEDS HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

FROM Dr. Ramsbotham we have received a copy of the *Leeds Mercury* of February 15th, containing an account of the first birthday celebration of the above institution. We are glad to see that excellent work has been done. There have been 782 attendances from July to December, and 67 visits have been paid to patients at their homes. We have no doubt another year will show still greater activity. The poor are not slow to discover the merits of homeopathic treatment when they have an opportunity of giving it a trial.

LATIN AND MEDICINE.

APROPOS of a contest now going on in French educational circles, the *Medical Press* of February 7th had some sensible remarks:—

“Medicine is before everything a science of observation, and no course of training is so conducive to exact observation and logical deduction as the scientific. This is not a new view, for the absurd importance attached by the orthodox physician was ridiculed by Rabelais, and later by Molière. Medical men have gained in status and medical science in precision since the days of Molière, but we must beware lest, by too fervid and persistent a prejudice in favour of Latin, to the exclusion of other more immediately important

subjects, we create an impression among the outside and irreverent public that if medicine has advanced medical men are fundamentally the same. We are glad to hear that a movement is on foot in England in favour of writing all prescriptions in the vernacular—a practice which long since became general in France."

PSYCHIC MEDICINE.

THE line between mental disease and criminality is daily becoming more difficult to define. Dr. Gallavardin has sent us an article on the psychic treatment of individuals of the anarchist and revolutionary type, a translation of which we hope to publish next month.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THYROIDIN.

By JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D., Physician to the London Homeopathic Hospital.

THE striking results obtained by the administration of thyroid glands or thyroid extract in old-school practice can hardly have failed to suggest to homeopaths that we have in this treatment something more than a mere "feeding," as it is called by the old-school authorities. The effects are so marked and definite that the action can scarcely be other than dynamic, and to put the matter to a test I have had prepared a trituration of the extract in the 3rd decimal, and have also had it run up to the 30th centesimal, and have used these in such cases as I have deemed suitable.

The heavy dosing of the allopaths has provided us with a symptomatology of the "sarcode" (as these animal extracts may fittingly be called) of a very pronounced kind; and if we add to these the symptoms removed by the treatment we have a very serviceable picture of the medicine. In not a few cases fatal syncope has occurred; in others death with all the symptoms of angina pectoris; rise of temperature; acceleration of pulse; sweating; diarrhea; diuresis; relaxation of arterioles—these are recorded as effects of overdosing by Dr. Greenfield in his

Bradshaw Lecture (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Dec. 9, 1893). Dr. Greenfield also gave tablets to a healthy subject and the effects were :

Slight irregular rise of temperature.

Tachycardia.

"The tachycardia and ready excitability [of the heart ?] persisted for some days after the drug was stopped. The glycerine extract had proved inert in this and other cases."

The appearance of symptoms such as these led me to think that *Thyroidin* would be likely to help cases of exophthalmic goitre, and one of the earliest cases in which I prescribed it was one of this kind. Dr. Lambert, the house physician of the London Homeopathic Hospital, has kindly written out the case for me, and I will give it in his words. But before doing so I may refer to a case published in *The British Medical Journal* of Dec. 2, 1893, by Mr. David Owen, of Manchester.

The case was one of typical exophthalmic goitre in a labourer aged 46; for twenty years he had had swelling of the neck, prominence of eyeballs, palpitation and breathlessness, and the immediate cause of his coming under treatment was an attack of diarrhea. After *Quinine*, *Iron*, *Digitalis*, and *Arsenic* had been given for a fortnight without benefit (!) he was put on raw sheep's thyroid ($\frac{1}{4}$ lobe per diem). His wife gave him by mistake a quarter of a pound for two days. This produced :

Nausea ;

Eructations ;

Vertigo ;

Insomnia ;

Swelling of face and legs.

These effects did not pass off till a week after the overdosing. The patient was then put on the original dose and steadily improved. An amusing element in this record is the timid way in which the writer suggests that the treatment may have effected the cure. Allopaths are so unused to curing that they can hardly believe their senses when a cure occurs.

This case did not suggest the use of *Thyroidin* to me, as my first prescription dated a month before it was published ; but it confirmed me in my opinion as to its homeopathicity in such cases.

In a case of sporadic cretinism related by Dr. Byrom Bramwell, in *The British Medical Journal* of January 6th,

the following symptoms were caused by the extract (Brady's, 7 drops):

Vomiting.

Excited condition, lasting all the rest of the day, grunting continuously and laughing in a way that was peculiar to herself. Temperature rose to 99.4. That was on April the 3rd. The dose was then reduced to 5 minims; but was again increased on the 10th or 11th, a second dose of 3 minims being given on each of these two days. In consequence the patient became:

Very excited;

Could not sleep;

Was for several hours in what can only be termed a hysterical condition;

The state of excitement was followed by considerable depression.

On the smaller dose the patient improved steadily.

Constipation disappeared. (This, it will be noticed, was one result in my case.) When the patient left the hospital, as there was some degree of relapse, Dr. Bramwell increased the dose from one to one and a half tabloids a day, and he adds, "I would have ordered a larger dose had I been certain that the mother would have given it to the patient, but she was so impressed with the *profound depression and emaciation* which were produced with the larger doses which were given in the hospital, that it was with difficulty she could be persuaded to increase the dose at all.

In my case now to be narrated, the symptoms which led to its use were the persistently rapid and painful action of the heart, fulness of throat, headache, prominence of the eyes, and general depressed vital condition. There was nothing at all suggestive of myxedema in her case.

CASE ILLUSTRATING THE HOMEOPATHIC ACTION OF THYROIDIN.

By J. R. P. LAMBERT, M.B., C.M.

Eleanor N., *æt.* 17, was admitted to the London Homeopathic Hospital, under Dr. Clarke, on Oct. 10, 1893. She had always been very nervous and had had chorea, and suffered much from palpitation. Since Christmas, 1892, she had had attacks of "hystero-epilepsy," which, in the first place, followed a chill. The fits were as frequent as

seven in a day at first, and recurred daily. The frequency of the attacks diminished till latterly they had occurred only before the menstrual period. The fits used to last half an hour and were preceded by swelling of the limbs and face, which sometimes occurred without the subsequent fit. She used to bite her tongue in the fits.

Besides these attacks she complained of pains in the legs, back, and head—the headache being occipital and in the vertex; also that her throat swelled at times so that she had to loosen her clothes. The catamenia had been absent for four months, till the last time, which was excessive. She always had a good deal of pain at that time, especially in the left ovarian region, which was always tender to pressure.

Her family history was good with the exception that one brother was epileptic.

On admission she was in a low despondent state of mind, evidently very neurotic. Her eyes were staring and prominent. The heart sounds were weak, but no bruit present. Pulse was 120. Her legs were so weak that she could not stand.

There was no very marked enlargement of the thyroid gland, but slight fulness of the neck.

She always sat up in bed; lying down aggravated her headache and caused palpitation. She slept badly and used, previously to admission, to take hypnotics regularly.

The bowels were always constipated, and the stools hard and painful. *Sulph.* 30 was given every four hours, and on the 14th *Lach.* 12 was substituted, under which she improved somewhat, and slept decidedly better. On Oct. 18th *Sac.-Lact.* was given and continued till the 25th. *Crocus* 30 was then ordered on the indication—"a sensation of jumping at the heart." It was continued till Nov. 1st., but it did not remove the symptom. Up to this point there had certainly been improvement in the patient's condition, but it was very slow. She still had frequent headache and a rapid pulse, and her legs were very weak, though with assistance she was got up daily. She was sleeping well, but needed several pillows as she could not lie down flat. The bowels were never moved without enemata. She was now put on *Thyroid* 3x gr. ij. three times a day, and from that time forward improvement was marked. On Nov. 4th she could lie down flat. Nov. 15th she could walk much better, but not alone.

Nov. 29th the headache had quite ceased, and she was better in every way. Dec. 6th she could walk alone quite well, and the bowels acted normally for the first time and continued to do, at first every second day, and then every day without any trouble. Her mental condition was also markedly improved, and the prominence of the eyeballs disappeared. She was kept in hospital a month longer to prevent relapse, and before Christmas was perfectly well.

Remarks by DR. CLARKE.—This was one of those distressing neurotic cases in which there is a very great amount of suffering without any serious organic change. The suffering is perfectly real, but the patient is abnormally sensitive, and often imaginative, and generally gains little sympathy from her medical attendants. If *Thyroidin* can so act on the general nutrition as to raise the patient's standard of vitality, as it did in this case, there is a large sphere of usefulness open to it in this department.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS AND SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS: POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN.

By ROBERT T. COOPER, M.D., Physician, Diseases of Ear, London Homeopathic Hospital.

Right Salpingitis.—A man, *æt.* 25, on Saturday, May 27, 1893, was admitted under me at the London Homeopathic Hospital with pain under the right ear which had kept on constantly for three days; some throbbing in the ear was felt, and increased vascularity of the membrana tympani could be discerned on examination. *Hydras.-Can.*, 3rd decimal, a drop in three doses every day was given, and after a week the testimony vouchsafed was this: Every dose seemed to go to the upper part of the throat and extend up the tubes to the ears giving considerable relief, and underneath each ear a swelling formed, more plainly felt on the right side, so much so that his face was forced over to the left. On the following Tuesday the right-side swelling seemed to burst inside suddenly, with complete relief to pain and the accompanying deafness. That on left side went away without his noticing it. The case is interesting as showing the affinity of *Hydrastis* for the eustachian tubes.

The swelling seemed not to be in the tonsil, but more as

if in the eustachian tube itself, or in a small deep-seated gland, and there was no evidence of its discharging into the buccal cavity.

His description gave me to suppose that the eustachian tubes on both sides became strictured from salpingitis, that of the right side being the worst, and that the sudden relief arose from dispersion of the inflammation and the consequent freeing of the passage, the ensuing discharge not being sufficient to be observable by the patient.

Left Salpingitis.—Henry S., *æt.* 35, admitted November 15, 1890, with otalgia off and on for four months, and cough with occasional hoarseness for seven months; the otalgia is on left side and has pain going up from the throat to the ear, worst in the morning, together with constant cough with which he brings up much phlegm and blood. For this cough he has seen no less than twelve doctors without any relief.

No other symptoms.

Prescription: half a drop of *Sanguin.-Can.* ϕ in three doses every day; at end of the fortnight he reported:—Very much better, cough gone, no blood coming, and very little phlegm; after the third day the ear-ache went, and is now quite free from pain and cough.

It would appear from these cases that *Hydras.-Can.* has more affinity for the right tube, and *Sanguin.-Can.* for the left.

THE MIASMS.*

By S. G. HERMANCE, M.D., Rochester, N.Y.

THOUGH much has been written, with varying ability and fairness, in criticism of Hahnemann's philosophical writings, nevertheless the fundamental truths set forth by him, viz., (1) the necessity of the proving of drugs upon the healthy; (2) the selection of the remedy based upon the proving, or the law of similars; (3) the single remedy; (4) the efficacy of the minimum dose; (5) the dynamic power of the drug; (6) the existence of the miasms; (7) the ill-effects of suppressing disease; and (8) the perniciousness of allopathic dosing and treatment generally have never been shaken. In speaking of allopathic dosing and

* Read before the Rochester Hahnemannian Society, November 28, 1893. Communicated to the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD by Dr. E. V. RESS.

treatment generally, I do not wish to be understood as meaning that such practices are confined exclusively to physicians, properly denominated allopathic. We find similar measures resorted to, but with much less judgment and intelligence, by that class of physicians, it matters not what title it may please them to assume, who live outside the pale of all schools, and who may be said, like the half-civilised savage, to represent the evils of all and the virtues of none. And in some instances their practice is characterised by greater heroism, and blinder disregard for suffering humanity. We must accord to the allopathic physician, at least the desire, to stop short of killing his patient, but to some of the disciples of the hermaphrodite school, it seems difficult to ascribe a like solicitation.

The majority of physicians, in their practice—those avowedly homeopathic, as well as those of other schools—come upon these truths like one in the dark, and without the light of homeopathy, and, even though they be avowedly homeopathic, fail to form a true idea of their nature and importance, and turn aside from these guideposts of the road to the true method of cure to grope in the byways of empiricism or wander in the labyrinths of heroic or “scientific” medicine. It is only the close student of Hahnemann and the conscientious follower of his teachings who profits by this invaluable knowledge. Hahnemann was not a god, though we are charged with deifying him, nor in any way endowed, beyond the average man, with celestial attributes. But he was a man characterised by a mind eminently qualified for the good work he has accomplished, and who, at the price of wealth, peace of mind, years of comfort, or even the necessities of life, gave to the medical world certain truths which, if observed, are productive of the greatest good to mankind. Truths that have done, in the comparatively short time they have been in our possession, vastly more than the centuries of misdirected effort of the old school. He has placed in our hands the implements and specimens of his superior handiwork, and it now rests wholly with ourselves how good use we make of them. But little scrutiny of the current old school literature reveals that the above truths are met with. The giving of drugs to the healthy to ascertain the scope of their action in disease is advocated. The use of small doses of drugs to cure conditions similar to what they will produce, though the power of the drugs to produce these

symptoms seems in many cases to be unknown to the writer, is reported frequently, and the doses given, from an allopathic point of view, are astonishingly small. The evils resulting from the suppression of cutaneous eruptions, habitual discharges, high temperature, and the removal by external means of certain growths, are recognised in isolated instances, but not to any great extent does the school as a whole profit by it. The miasm, while not known to them as such, they nevertheless recognise as existing, though without fully understanding its nature, under the name of "diathesis," or as a shadowy, inexplicable something, when it stands in the way of recovery in an ordinarily curable case. If these gentlemen stumble upon the truth, in seeming ignorance of what Hahnemann has written, the liberal homeopath, when seeing confirmation coming from such a source, should profit by it.

When this unintentional and involuntary proof of the truths of homeopathy is brought to the attention of our old-school friends, they say, "That is well enough as far as it goes, but there does not exist the universal applicability of your doctrine that you claim. The very fact that so many of your school, and men who studied under homeopathic preceptors, and graduated from homeopathic colleges, repudiate nine-tenths of what Hahnemann teaches is proof of its falseness. The proving of your remedies has not developed *all* the indications for their use, nor do they cure in the sick all the symptoms they produce in the healthy, consequently the pathogenesis, as it pleases you to call it, of a drug must always remain incomplete if proving alone be relied upon. Empiricism must of necessity step in to complete it. While the physiological dose, or continued use of a drug, may in some instances be due to the idiosyncrasy of the patient, or the phase of the disease be productive of evil, our daily experience reveals many cases in which it demonstrates its power for good. A small dose of *Ipec.* or *Nux Vomica* may cure nausea or vomiting, symptoms that these drugs are known to produce, but when do you get any help from that fact to assist you in curing cancer, phthisis, &c. Have you remedies that produce conditions similar to these?"

Such criticism we hear daily, and we often combat. But is argument alone, and no matter how clearly set forth, convincing? I think not. It is only the practical demonstration of the efficacy of our law upon the sick that carries

weight and conviction. A physician of the dominant school who fails to help a case in spite of his most earnest effort, and sees that case go into homeopathic hands, and then receive relief, though he may not admit the truth of all we claim for the homeopathy of Hahnemann will, however, if he be a consistent and fair-minded man, admit in spite of himself, even if to no one but himself that there is something in it.

We know, and freely admit, that the pathogeneses of our drugs do not, or have not as yet, developed all the indications for their use, and in some cases are open to just criticism and suspicion. This is inseparable from human nature, and the limit to human intelligence and ability. But this admission does not militate against the value and infallibility of our method. When error creeps in, it is due to failure to recognise, as far as lies in human power, or wrongly interpreting, either intentionally or otherwise, the results of our provings, the action of our remedies on disease, or the nature of the disease itself. Much that is lacking in the pathogeneses of our drugs can be gained by intelligent proving, and observation of their action when administered to the sick. And instead of that which we lack, proving the fallacy of our claims, that which we possess, even though it be but a portion of what is to be learned, is unapproached in value by anything in the therapeutics of other schools, and of itself alone proves the correctness of our method.

The practice of homeopathy, according to Hahnemann, demands the exertion of much mental effort, the consumption of much midnight oil, much patient investigation, and much thoughtful reflection. This, and not that the teachings of Hahnemann are fallacious (though to declare them so is an easy refuge for mental incompetency, or laziness), explains why the large number of so-called homeopaths remain outside the inner fold, rejoicing in the fancied freedom of an Utopia of "liberal medicine," in which, from their environment, they become in time neither one thing nor the other.

We need feel no regret that a minority of our remedies produce destruction of tissue, as seen in phthisis, cancer, and kindred diseases, or that we are prevented from carrying our provings to such an extreme degree. It is not necessary that we should find this condition in the pathogenesis of a drug before we can apply it in cases where the condi-

tion exists. The concomitant symptoms are often the ones on which we base our prescription, as with the rule of three, with three terms at hand, we work out and find the fourth or unknown one. Therefore we find the finer objective and subjective symptoms of greater value than the grosser ones like the destruction of tissue. In necrosis of the jaw we give more weight to a nightly aggravation, salivation, spongy, bleeding gums, &c., than necrosis itself. Pathology as the chief factor in the selection of the homeopathic remedy is a delusion, and one who is thereby influenced in making a prescription will meet with disappointment. Pathology has its place, and is important therein, but in the selection of the remedy it is but a single strand in the rope.

Diseases that eventuate in the destruction of tissue show either the presence of a chronic miasm, or the more or less continued action on the system of a poison, or of a drug, which in itself will arouse into action a latent miasm and complicate a disease the drug is designed to cure.

When such a case presents itself to us, and we see in it evidence of aroused psora, we often find indicated, and give, with good result, a remedy not considered antipsoric, though we feel confident that before a cure can be effected an antipsoric will be demanded. Hahnemann speaks of this, and warns us against the futility of resorting at once to a recognised antipsoric, to the exclusion of a better indicated remedy which may apparently not be antipsoric in its action. I say apparently, because while we may know positively that a certain remedy *is* antipsoric, we do not know, in many cases, with an equal degree of certainty that another remedy may *not* possess similar virtue. The list of antipsorics grows as our study of *materia medica* progresses. This leads to the thought that possibly every drug has, to a greater or less extent, an antipsoric action, and that it is really more a question of degree than of kind.

Our knowledge of *materia medica* justifies us in ascribing to remedies a varying degree and duration of action, and it is among those of deeper, longer, and it might be added, in some cases, slower action, that we find our antipsorics.

Therefore, when we find indicated in a chronic case, and particularly one characterised by the destruction of tissue, a remedy not considered antipsoric we give it, and its

administration is followed by a certain degree of relief. It is a rule with many never to begin the treatment of a chronic case with an antipsoric. If the remedy removes evidence of the existence of a chronic miasm, and consequently so much of the miasm itself, we must ascribe to it, in equal degree, an antipsoric action. Be the result much or little, we are in most cases led to give another remedy according to the then existing symptoms, for it is unusual for one prescription in chronic disease to have more than a partial result. The facility with which we reach the chronic miasm depends upon how closely our first remedies fit the case. In connection with the chronic miasms, there seems to exist this anomalous condition—superimposed upon the underlying miasm will be found symptoms or conditions which, while depending upon the miasm for existence, still are amenable to the action of a remedy that has no effect upon the miasm itself, and in order to facilitate or even make possible the removal of the underlying miasm, the superimposed symptoms or conditions must be cleared away. Therefore the better the selection of our first remedies, in a chronic case, the greater will be the amount of superimposed disease removed, and the sooner will we reach the underlying structure, the miasm, which in turn is attacked by the appropriate remedy and destroyed. The reason why we hear so little about the miasms, their ravages and cure, is due to the prevailing lamentable ignorance, of their existence, nature, and the means of eradicating them from the system.

Our inability to remove at once a chronic miasm from the system, with our first few prescriptions, does not wholly argue against our skill in selecting the remedy. Hahnemann says, in speaking of psora, "That whether yet latent, or having assumed the various forms of secondary affections, it can never be cured by one antipsoric remedy alone, but that complete and radical cure in bad cases requires the use of a large number of antipsorics." Thus, we must conclude when we see a case cured by one remedy, antipsoric in its action, that no miasm, was present, or the case was not a bad one. This latter, I should judge, is governed by the degree of activity of the miasm. Hahnemann accounts for this necessity for the use of a large number of antipsorics to cure the psoric miasm by the fact that the miasms passing down through one generation to another reach us in a state of great complexity, which

cannot be equalled in complexity by the pathogenesis of any one remedy. Therefore we must be content to remove it piecemeal by similar remedies, as the simillimum does not at first exist.

Hahnemann, in dividing the miasms into three, made a most scientific and satisfactory classification, and one that is yet to be proven false, and one that if understood by the old school would make clear to them that which they have for centuries been vainly striving to understand and explain.

The miasms might be called the primitive diseases—a triumvirate that has held sway over the destinies of man from time immemorial. After tracing all the chronic ailments by which man is afflicted to one or other of these primitive diseases, one anticipates what Hahnemann practically states—the further tracing of them to one primal head, namely psora. And if one were to give flight to his fancy he might identify it with the apple that figured so prominently in the experience of the first inhabitants of the garden of Eden.

Hahnemann tells us in his “Chronic Diseases,” that psora is the “oldest, most universal, and most pernicious miasmatic disease,” and in another place he says it is the “most fearful, most common, and inveterate of all the chronic miasms.”

Syphilis and sycosis are shown to be easily curable in the absence of psora, and as syphilis and sycosis cannot coexist except in the presence of psora aroused from its latent state, we again see psora forming the primal trouble.

We are apt to look upon the miasms as something vague and indefinable, or at best something that is of but secondary importance. This is an error, and one destructive in its influence, for many are thus led to eventually doubt the existence of the miasms, and look upon the whole matter as a very ingenious attempt to explain that which is inexplicable.

With our knowledge confined to the proving of drugs, and the selection of the remedy according to the law of similars, we should still be able to do much more toward the relief and cure of disease than our friends of the old school, but we should find ourselves just where Hahnemann was when his knowledge was thus restricted. Before he had traced the multitudinous effects of the miasms to their source and classified them into sycosis, syphilis, and psora,

a discovery second in importance only to that of the law of similars, Hahnemann found many of his cases relapsing after apparently being cured. Why his best efforts, to use his own words, "aided by these homeopathic remedies, the symptoms of which corresponded most accurately to those of the disease had been ineffectual to effect a durable cure of these chronic maladies," was a question that allowed him no rest until he had found the reason for it, which he discovered, after years of persistent labour, lay in the chronic miasms. Therefore he says, "Without a knowledge of their threefold origin, and their homeopathic remedies, the successful treatment of chronic diseases is absolutely impossible." Hence we see the necessity of an intimate knowledge of the miasms. We must bring ourselves to realise that they are in themselves diseases. We hear them spoken of as diseased conditions—a distinction without a difference. Not only are they diseased conditions, but typical diseases as well. And all other ailments when chronic are responsible to them for existence, and the miasm or miasms at the bottom of the ailment must be recognised and combated by the appropriate remedies if we are to look forward to a permanent cure of our case.

Syphilis and sycosis in their manifestations show much that is dissimilar to each other, with a still greater dissimilarity existing between them and psora.

The extent to which disease are similar, do they eradicate each other. We must therefore suspect a degree of similarity between syphilis and sycosis, for without the presence of psora they do not exist in combination.

Disease acts upon disease, as the homeopathic remedy does, similar conditions annihilate each other. As said above, the miasms are typical diseases. They are communicable, have a period of incubation or latency, are aroused into action by the presence of aggravating conditions, and become chronic. That they are to greater or less extent dissimilar is evidenced by the fact that they do not annihilate each other, and seemingly exist in the system uncombined, at least in their outward manifestations. The difficulty of eradicating them, when present together in a given case, suggests a degree of combination in the system.

I would warn those who, like myself, have but an imperfect knowledge of the miasms, that all gonorrhœa is not sycosis. Hahnemann tells us that sycosis is accompanied by a gonorrhœa, and that micturition is not very

painful. "The miasm of the common gonorrhœa," he says, "seems to affect the urinary organs only locally, and except when maltreated by allopathic measures or a chronic miasm exists, runs a simple course which yields readily to treatment.

Here again we see the dominant school suffering for want of enlightenment. They are divided among themselves on the question whether or not gonorrhœa is a constitutional or local disease.

To the student of Hahnemann it should be clear. Sycosis is, in the presence of psora, constitutional. A simple urethritis may, in the absence of pernicious allopathic treatment, in an aroused miasm be but local.

The old school look to pathology or bacteriology for all enlightenment on the cause and cure of disease. From the absorption, due to intensity of the application of their energies in their investigations, and the meagre permanent good derived from their therapeutic measures, they become imbued with a hopelessness of help from the latter source, and either confine their efforts to combating disease only by seemingly strengthening their patient against its ravages, or else in desperation strive to compel nature to do their bidding under the lash of heroic treatment.

They make one think of old Ponce de Leon seeking in every pond, clean or muddy, the fountain of perpetual youth, for they, with the same blindness, plunge from one pathological pond to another in an equally vain search. In the writings of Hahnemann they will find, not the *Ultima Thule* of all medical knowledge, but a position so far in advance of the one now held by them, that in their surprise at their new surroundings, they might imagine that much-desired goal already reached.

The test of truth is time. That which is true in medicine remains unchanged for ever, and that which is not, is like a ship on the ocean, carried hither and thither by the changing tides and shifting currents to either become water-logged and sink into oblivion or be tossed ashore amid the *débris* of empiricism.

REMARKS ON THE "MATERIA MEDICA."

By EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

SEPIA (not to be confounded with Cēpa, a preparation

from *Allium Cepa*, the common onion), a brown black juice contained in a bag in the abdomen of the sea insect, *ink fish*; insoluble in alcohol, but may be dissolved in water; to be prepared for homeopathic purposes like all other dry medicinal substances. Then follow over three pages of affections in which it has been found useful, among which we may note: despondency and weeping; sadness; discouragement; anxiety in the evening when in bed; anxiety and apprehensiveness with flushes of heat; indifference to the members of one's own family; dulness of the head and inability to perform intellectual labour, cephalagra (gouty pain in head) with boring pain, forcing one to exclaim, and with vomiting; *longsightedness*; *sensation as of a gauze before the eyes*; *black spots hovering before the eyes*; amaurosis (defect of the retina) with contraction of the pupils; excessive sensitiveness of the sense of hearing in music; hardness of hearing; chronic inflammation and eruption of the tip of the nose; want of smell; yellow face; erysipelas and swelling of the whole side of the face, beginning in the hollow root of a tooth; jerking in the throat; viscosity in the throat; thirst in the morning; canine hunger; *acidity in the mouth after a meal*; aversion to meat and milk; *sour eructations*; *water-brash*, especially after drinking; sweat after eating; *emptiness in the stomach*; stitching in the liver; burning in the stomach and abdomen; puffiness of the abdomen, in mothers; coldness of the abdomen; dropsy of the abdomen; frequent formation and incarceration of flatulence; delaying stool; *too soft stool*; discharge of mucus from the rectum, without stool, with stitching and tearing in the rectum and anus; stool like sheep's dung; prolapsus recti during stool; involuntary emission of urine before midnight; weakness of the genital organs; suppression of menses; pain during menses as if bruised; leucorrhœa of yellow water; *coryza*, dry coryza; titillating cough with constipation; asthma when walking, going upstairs and lying in the bed; stitches in the chest during mental labour; digging-up, cutting and pressure in the back; chilliness in the back; *stiffness of the nape of the neck*; sweat in the axillæ; humid herpes in the left axilla; *paralytic drawing in the arm*; burning palms; cold sweat of the hands; distorted nails on the fingers: paralytic weakness of the limbs; *cold legs and feet*; jerking of the feet during the siesta; *sweaty feet*; arms and

hands go to sleep, especially after using them in working; ulcers on the joints of the fingers and toes; uneasiness and beating in all the limbs; *attacks of flying heat*; heat from vexation, and during important conversations; sweat when sitting; *want of animal heat*; sensitiveness to the open air; *great liability to cold*; liability of parts to being strained; brownish spots on the chest, abdomen and back; *jerking of the limbs in daytime*; laziness and heaviness of the body; drowsiness by day; illusion when asleep as if he were called; raving when asleep; anxious terrifying dreams; frequent waking without any apparent cause; sour morning sweat.

In the above list, we may notice first, as always leading the way in importance, the mental and moral symptoms, and as defining these more particularly, and making them more practically useful, we may add to them from the detailed account: imagines she will have consumption; all her ailments appear to her very distressing; wishes to be alone, and to lie down with her eyes closed; dreads to be alone a single moment; great internal restlessness; *the nerves are very sensitive to every noise*; he involuntarily recollects disagreeable occurrences; involuntary fits of laughter and weeping in alternation, without either resulting from a corresponding mood; *heavy flow of ideas*. It will be observed how alternation goes through, not only the mental and moral but also the physical symptoms, *e.g.*, the acute sensitiveness of hearing, and dulness; coryza, and dry coryza, and so on. The indifference to members of one's own family has correlatively, very domesticated; the alternate laughter and weeping *without either resulting from a corresponding mood* is a good illustration of the importance of discriminating between outward causes and inward mental and physical conditions. As conditions and concomitants are so peculiarly important in the mental and moral sphere, I will add, anxiety in the evening; playing the piano affects her very much; past recollections cause anguish, palpitation and sweat over the whole body; trembling with passion from a trifle; gloominess and inability to think the whole forenoon and many afternoons in succession; sensation of stupidity in the head, in paroxysms, with shuddering and momentary arrest of breathing; after this she was obliged to take deep breath. In the head, we see the discrimination of pains; in the eye symptoms, longsightedness leads me

to the remark that both long and short sight are frequently mentioned as induced temporarily by various drugs, hence the importance when these symptoms are present of ascertaining whether they are merely temporary, and, if so, of looking among the lists of drugs known to have caused these for distinguishing symptoms in other spheres; eruption in tip of nose reminds us of the importance of *locality*, for the tip of the nose may be the seat of other things besides eruptions, such as heat and coldness, and the accompaniments of these may lead to the right selection of a medicine in chronic and important conditions, as experience has often shown; erysipelas, again, reminds us of the necessity once more of never treating any complaints whatever mechanically or by a mere name, and so lower down in our drug the illusion and raving in sleep show that it may be called for in the most acute fevers, whatever their name and material pathology. The emission of urine before midnight will be found useful, because this is characteristic of *Sepia*, which has, under sleep, sleeplessness before midnight, the verification of which I have proved many times. Cough with constipation is another instance of the need of connecting together the symptoms actually present, for, in this country at least, so rooted is the idea that a cough implies something inherently wrong with the chest, that symptoms elsewhere, and especially in the digestive sphere, are continually overlooked; the conditions of asthma again, and pains in chest *during mental labour* are well worthy of note. One symptom I overlooked I put in here, namely, creeping in the leg as of a mouse; this is likely to prove useful in cases of epilepsy, where the paroxysms are so often preceded by various sensations of such a description as this, and the locality might just clench the inquiry; attacks of flying heat, being repeated in various forms, as flushes of heat, heat from vexation, is a characteristic symptom of *Sepia*, and invaluable in many cases, especially in the climacteric period of life, *Sepia* being *par excellence* a medicine that suits the female organism. Liability to strains will again bring before us the thoughts of the causes and treatment of the various species of hernia. As antidotes to *Sepia* are given principally, *Sp. nitr. dulc* (sweet spirits of nitre) also *inhalation* of the sixth potency of *Antim. crud* or *tart*, and when the blood is too much excited by *Sepia*, smelling *Aco*.

SILICEA TERRA or *SILICA* is the next medicine, among the affections here mentioned are *want of cheerfulness*; *want of disposition to do anything*; *great irritability*; *feeling of fatigue from reading and writing*; *inability to think*; *head-ache from the nape of the head to the vertex*; *sweat about the head in the evening*; *falling off of the hair*; *farsightedness*; *the eyes are dazzled by the light of day*; *cataract*; *black motes before the eyes*; *amaurosis*; *attacks of sudden blindness*; *fistula lachrymalis*; *lachrymation in the open air*; *obstruction of the ears sometimes opening with a report*; *hard hearing*; *troublesome feeling of dryness in the nose*; *bleeding of the nose*; *heat in the face*; *swelling of part of the bony jaw*; *impossibility to close the jaws from a tension in the neck*; *swelling of the submaxillary glands (the glands under the jaw)*; *tearing toothache when eating, through the ear*; *want of taste*; *continued nausea and vomiting*; *waterbrash with shuddering*; *great thirst*; *loathing of meat*; *pressure at the stomach for many years*; *distended hard abdomen (in children)*; *incarceration of flatulence*; *difficult expulsion of flatulence*; *colic from constipation*; *worm fever in scrofulous persons*; *costiveness, with much unsuccessful desire for stool*; *want of sexual instinct and weakness of the sexual powers*; *excessive sexual desire*; *menses too scanty*; *bloody discharge from the uterus during lactation*; *acid, corrosive leucorrhœa*; *excessive or too frequent sneezing*; *obstruction of the nose for many years*; *dry coryza*; *constant coryza*; *asthma and short breathing when at rest*; *arrest of breathing when lying upon the back*; *cough with purulent discharge*; *beating in the sternum*; *cramp-like drawing in the small of the back, forcing one to lie down*; *stitches in the loin above the pelvis when sitting or lying*; *glandular swellings in the nape of the neck*; *warts on the arm*; *incipient paralysis of the lower arm, the hand lets the things which are put into it, drop*; *stiffness, want of flexibility and loss of strength of the finger joints*; *drawing and rigid stiffness of the lower limbs*; *the feet go to sleep in the evening*; *coldness of the feet*; *sweat of the feet*; *repelled sweat and coldness of the feet*; *fetor of the feet*; *swelling of the feet*; *voluptuous tickling of a small spot on the sole of the foot, occasioned by slight scratching, and almost driving one to madness*; *painful hard thickening of the skin in various parts of the bottom of the feet*; *corns*; *orgasm of the blood and thirst, after drinking a*

very small quantity of wine; liability of parts to being strained; exostosis (outgrowth of bone); fetor of the ulcers; ulcers on the lip with sickly colour of the face; carbuncle; epilepsy; evening paralysis of the limbs; a number of dreams every night; anxious dreams; jerking of the body in the night when asleep; frequent chills every day; sour, acrid night sweats. In the above enumeration it will be observed, under the moral symptoms, that there are no indications of cheerfulness only of depression and that order; this is confirmed by the following in the detail—weeping mood for two hours without any particular thoughts—he feels a most violent compunction of conscience about trifles, as if he had committed the greatest wrong; contrast with this under *Hep.-sulph.*, feels as if he could murder any one for the most trifling offence without any compunction of conscience. Two other symptoms of interest under *Sil.* in the moral sphere are, he is almost always at two different places at the same time in his mind, and great absence of mind in the forenoon, with uneasiness in the head and pit of the stomach; this last gives both a condition and a concomitant; note also the peculiarity in the obstruction of the ears, as deafness of that sort is not infrequent—waterbrash with shuddering, shuddering or coldness general, or partial, is a characteristic of *Silicea*, and excessively useful in all kinds of diseases. Just recently I have had an instance of its value in asthma, and *Sil.*, in our epitome, is seen to be good for asthma when at rest; difficult expulsion of flatulence is evidently connected with the well-known symptom retraction of stool when nearly expelled, and the obstinate, long-continued constipation for which *Sil.* (other symptoms of course corresponding) is one of the most useful medicines we have; repelled sweat of the feet is most carefully to be remembered, especially if the sweat had been foul. *Sil.* has won many laurels here; tendency to straining of parts shows one arrow more in the homeopathic quiver against the various forms of hernia, prolapse, varicosis, &c., and that arrow an antipsoric, therefore curative of the condition which caused the tendency. *Hep.-sulph.* is given as an antidote to *Sil.*, and *Camph.* as a slight one. It may be recalled here that *Camphor*, among the non-antipsorics has chilliness in a marked degree, is, indeed, the remedy for an ordinary cold or for cholera, if either can be caught at the stage of chill exactly, not when reaction has commenced

and either heat or perspiration have come on. Thirty-two pages are devoted to the detailed symptoms of *Sil.*, and then comes *STANNUM*, which is prepared from tin-foil. In the introductory remarks, a Scotch physician, Alston, is credited with being the first to use it as an ingredient in a domestic prescription against tapeworm, and the remark added, workers in tin are very frequently affected with *tænia solium*. The condensed list is here a very short one—oppressive weight in the forehead; colic during the menses; pressure and stitches in the left hypochondrium; burning pain in the region of the liver; excessive irritability of the nerves; intolerable uneasiness, one knows not what to do with oneself. Even in this short list, however, localities and conditions are noted. I should have mentioned previously, but fear I omitted to do so, that the names of provers and co-observers are constantly mentioned with each drug.

We may add, with profit, to the above, aversion to men, dread of men; irritated with heat of face; restless and absent, no perseverance in working; *still ill-humour, he does not like to answer, and his answers are short; heaviness in the head, both when at rest and in motion, in the evening, for two hours; hematemesis, (vomiting of blood); hematemesis was cured by tin as by a miracle (Alston Materia Medica); pressure and crowded sensation in the pit of the stomach; when taking an inspiration, a cutting as with a knife suddenly darted through the abdomen from the left to the right side; sensation in the left groin as if hernia would protrude; during the menses, contusive pain in the region of the malar bone; greenish expectoration of a disagreeably sweetish taste; sharp jerking stitch in the left side of the back and at the same time in the left thigh; cracking of the cervical vertebræ which can be even heard by others, when shaking the head quickly; paralytic weakness and oppressive weight of the arms, aggravated by every motion; paralytic heaviness and weakness in the limbs, especially in the thighs and knee-joints; corrosive itching when undressing, over the whole body; many pains, especially the drawing pains with pressure, commence lightly, increase gradually and to a very high degree, and decrease again as slowly; chilliness over the whole body for half an hour. Besides the above mentioned paralytic symptoms in the limbs there are several more, which indicate the value of *Stannum* in cases of paralysis, once more, an antipsoric.*

MATERIA MEDICA.

ANGOPHORA LANCEOLATA—A NEW REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

VERY little proving has been done in the vegetable kingdom of Australia so far, and yet, no doubt, time will eventually show that there are a large number of valuable remedies to be found therein. There is a large field open in this direction for research—a research more especially interesting to the homeopath and believer in the good old doctrine of *similia*. America has given us hundreds of new and valuable remedies, and there is no reason in the world whatever why Australia should not be able to do the same, more especially so when we consider the vast number of native wild plants which are indigenous only to the Australian continent.

Amongst one of the most useful so far discovered is *Angophora lanceolata*. This is the botanical name of a tree plentifully growing in the Australian bush. It closely resembles the *Eucalyptus* in form and appearance, for which it has often been mistaken. Not only the leaves, but also the flowers (which are white), and seed-vessels bear a great resemblance to the *Eucalyptus* tribe. It is vulgarly known among the uninitiated as "red gum," a term applied also to other trees of the Australian bush, for instance, *Eucalyptus rostrata* and *Eucalyptus tereticornis*. The tree grows to an enormous size, a full-grown specimen being often 9 feet in circumference, 4 feet in diameter, and towering to a height of 65 feet. The leaves are long and pointed at the end, of a bright reddish-brown colour when young, changing afterwards to a dark green. The bark is smooth, and of a reddish-blue appearance. The wood of the trunk is very hard and tough, and extremely heavy, although the lesser branches are very brittle, more especially so when dry.

The officinal preparations are the tincture and a trituration. Both of these are procured from the dried sap, or gum, which flows in great quantities when an incision is made into the trunk of the tree. It is necessary that the incision should be made into the wood, and not into the bark only. The dried gum is of a friable nature, and of a

reddish-brown colour. It has a very astringent and slightly bitter taste, closely resembling that of *tannin*, and is soluble in about nine parts of alcohol to one part of gum, which, in the preparation of the tincture, should be first very finely powdered.

Angophora lanceolata has proved to be a very valuable remedy in dysentery, the more so when that disease has assumed a chronic form. It is also of great service in the constipation that so often follows an attack of dysentery.

The following symptoms, caused by a proving of the crude drug, should be interesting to our readers, as they coincide, in a great measure, with those common in dysentery :—

After taking the drug in the morning, colicky pains came on towards the evening, which lasted all the next day. The pains were accompanied with great bearing down, and a continual inclination to stool, but there was no evacuation. The pains continued, with bearing down in the lower bowel, and the pains could only be relieved by lying down flat on the face. The next morning there was an evacuation, of a hard and dry nature, accompanied with small quantities of blood. The blood appeared to come from the end of the passage. Evacuations continued hard, with a general feeling of turgescence of the mucous lining of the bowels, with slight bearing down, and a frequent desire for an evacuation. For nearly a week after this obstinate constipation was a most prominent symptom, which terminated in nausea, sickness, and diarrhea, accompanied with severe vertigo and extreme debility. The mucous lining of the bowels became very irritable, with evacuations tending to diarrhea, and bearing down—the action of the bowels being very rapid. The appetite decreased, and headache, nausea, and great flatulent distension became prominent symptoms.

Some of the most remarkable symptoms in the proving are the “bearing-down” and “constant inclination to stool,” which were constant throughout. These are also some of the most prominent symptoms of dysentery, as also are the “dry hard evacuations, accompanied with blood,” the “diarrhea,” “headache,” “nausea,” and “colicky pains.” The action of *Angophora lanceolata*, in the same way as dysentery, affects mostly the large intestine, in which it produces irritation first, and afterwards inflammation.

As an antidote to the above symptoms, caused by an overdose of *Angophora lanceolata*, I have found *ipecacuanha* to be the most effectual. It was of especial service in the nausea, sickness, diarrhea, vertigo, and debility, caused by *Angophora*, as it relieved those symptoms more quickly than any other drug.

THE DOSE.

A GRAPHITES CASE.

In the *Revue Homeopathique Belge* of September is an article translated from the *Revista Homeopatica* of Barcelona, to which it was communicated by Dr. F. Derch, who was also himself the patient.

From early life Dr. Derch had been liable to be affected by crusty eruptions on the mucous membrane of the wings of the nose after partaking of certain foods, as spiced meats or salads. Seven months previous to the time of his writing the eruption had appeared with great severity in the left nostril, without his being able to attribute it to any special dietetic error.

The principal characteristics were:—"Sensation of dryness, very painful, and itching so acute that it forced me, in spite of myself, to scratch with a sort of fury; at the corners of the nostril I had very acute pain like that produced by chaps; outside, the wing of the nose was edematous and the corresponding skin a little red; the end of the nose was sensitive to pressure; inside large crusts formed which blocked the nasal fossa and detached themselves with great ease, so much so that in the morning it almost always seemed that there could be no more trouble and that the malady had disappeared. But the illusion did not last long; the crusts reappeared luxuriantly, generally in the evening, except at the latest period, when the amelioration happened at the close of the day. When the crusts were detached they disclosed an ulcer bleeding easily, and if I wiped my nose there remained on the handkerchief a thick mucus streaked with blood. Later on the trouble affected the opposite side as well, an eruption of pimples invaded the bridge of the nose and increased so rapidly that it reached the forehead and temples."

"I overhauled," says Dr. Derch, "my alimentary

régime, and suppressed absolutely salads, acids, meat in general and especially pork, alcohol, wine, &c. I kept the part clean with injections of boiled water; and, finally, I undertook the internal treatment which is not yet stopped.

"I took, one after the other, an innumerable quantity of medicines that I thought indicated, and among them the following: *Arsen.* 3 and 30, *Aurum foliatum* 12, *Calcarea carb.* 30, *Cuprum metallicum* 9, *Lachesis* 6, *Mercurius sol.* 6, *Rhus tox.* 12, *Sepia* 12, and I found amelioration, and that of short duration, from *Silica* 12, *Graphites* 6, and *Acid nitric* 6 alone."

Dr. Derch began to despair, and the only hope he had left was in sea-bathing, and he made up his mind to wait patiently till the season for this came round. But one evening at a committee of the Homeopathic Society of Barcelona he asked Dr. Sanllehy to examine him, which he did, and said laconically, "Take *Graphites*."

"I have already taken it, but with very slight result."

"You have no doubt used too low a dilution; you should take it in the 200th, two doses a day, one on rising, the other on going to bed."

"I must confess, to be sincere, that I remained sufficiently cool. I had always considered as very doubtful the results attending the use of high dilutions. But just to relieve my conscience, and armed with a faith little robust, I decided to take the remedy. Dr. Gran Ala was kind enough to give me the *Graphites* in globules from the Jenichen collection, and I took it exactly according to Dr. Sanllehy's directions.

"I observed an improvement at once, but as it seemed to me that by increasing the frequency of the doses I should hasten the cure, I took the medicine four times a day.

"The result has been magnificent. In three weeks at the outside, under the influence of this medicine, here I am almost entirely freed from the malady.

"This case, it seems to me, as well as many others, notably that of Dr. Cahis, in which a child affected with Duchenne's disease was little influenced by *Curare* 5th and considerably improved by the same drug in the 200th, warrants us in saying that the preparations of Jenichen are worthy of more consideration than Dr. Jousset seems to accord them."

REVIEWS.

NEW CURE OF CONSUMPTION.*

IN the three years that have elapsed since the first appearance of Dr. Burnett's work, a considerable literature has sprung into existence on the treatment of consumption by *Bacillinum*, otherwise known as the *Tuberculinum* prepared by Heath. In the present issue Dr. Burnett has collected from many sources the experiences of other physicians, and has included it with other new experiences of his own, so that the hundred odd pages of the first edition have become three hundred and eight in the third.

It is just over three years since the present writer began to use *Bacillinum*, and now scarcely a day passes that he does not find some use for it in practice. At Dr. Burnett's request, he wrote an account of his experience, which will be found, in brief, incorporated in the present work. This contribution includes a record of twelve cases, and a proving by the writer, and occupies about forty pages of the text.

In his preface Dr. Burnett says:—

“A third edition of my ‘Cure of Consumption’ being called for, I am again in a position to confirm my previously expressed opinion of the therapeutic value of the virus in simple, uncomplicated, not-too-far advanced bacillary, or true tubercular phthisis. I claim that this I have now absolutely proved.

“Of course, this treatment has called forth many enemies.

“What good thing does not ?

“‘But has not Koch's system failed?’ they exclaim.

“To this I reply, What I advocate is not Kochism at all—that is a proceeding of great danger; my treatment is truly with the virus of phthisis, but on homeopathic lines entirely; and, properly carried out, it is quite harmless, and yet withal powerful for good. I am very sure if Hahnemann were now alive he would have been ahead of us all in the use of the viruses of diseases in high potencies. He, at any rate, would have realised that the greater the virus the greater remedy; and that not merely as a learning-tinged motto, but as a real guide in practical clinical work.

“A number of physicians of my acquaintance absolutely refuse even a hearing for the particular remedy treated of. And then? Well, if I were consumptive I should not care to be their patient. If phthisis can be cured with bread and butter or *attar*

* *Eight Years' Experience in the New Cure for Consumption by Bacillinum.* Illustrated by Numerous Cases. By J. Compton Burnett, M.D. 3rd Edition. Revised and Enlarged. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co., 12, Warwick Lane, E.C., 1894, pp. 308. Price 3s. 6d.

de roses, well and good ; but if not, then let us have something that will cure it. Now I maintain that, taken early, we have in *Bacillinum* a real remedy for phthisis pulmonalis, and for a considerable number of otherwise incurable forms of tuberculosis ; and eight years' experience backs up this affirmation, and future time will confirm it."

What is needed now is that some one should carefully collate the scattered provings, and arrange them in schema form along with the definitely cured symptoms. In that way we should have a pathogenesis comparable to that of psorinum and other nosodes.

Dr. Burnett's motto for this volume is—"Ubi morbus ibi remedium," which may be rendered as the expression of his faith that "Every disease contains its own remedy."

ESSENTIALS OF HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA *

THE American medical schools have an excellent institution for testing students' knowledge, called the "Quiz"—a short and convenient, if not very elegant, term for "catechising." Periodically the lecturer assembles his class and questions the members on the subjects of his lectures. Any member of the class is liable to be questioned at any moment, so that the minds of all are kept alert, and the questions asked and answers given are in this way firmly fixed in the students' minds. Dr. Dewey, well known as the joint author with Dr. Boericke of the American edition of *The Tissue Remedies*, has adopted the happy idea of transferring to paper the "quizzes" he has been in the habit of conducting in his class. We have no doubt this work will be found of the greatest use by students ; and old-established practitioners will find in it a great deal of information they have forgotten put into a rememberable shape. Here is an example of the work, taken on opening it at random :—

"What is *Theridion* ?

"The *Orange Spider* of the West Indies.

"What is the headache of *Theridion* ?

"Periodical, over the left eye, throbbing and shooting, aggravated by the heat of the sun and noise, and associated with

* *Essentials of Homeopathic Materia Medica, being a Quiz Compend upon the Principles of Homeopathy, Homeopathic Pharmacy, and Homeopathic Materia Medica.* Arranged and compiled especially for the use of students of medicine by W. A. Dewey, M.D., late Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Hospital College, San Francisco. Philadelphia : Boericke and Tafel. London : Homeopathic Publishing Co., 12, Warwick Lane, E.C., pp. 269 ; price 7s. 6d.

vertigo and deathly nausea, which is worse on closing the eyes and from the least motion or jar, as walking across the floor.

“What is the use of Theridion in Phthisis?”

“In phthisis florida where there are stitching pains through to the back and in the left chest, with great cardiac anxiety.

“What is Aranea diadema?”

“It is the *Cross Spider*.

“What is its general applicability?”

“It corresponds to that which Grauvogl termed the Hydrogenoid constitution, wherein there is a great deficiency of warmth and great susceptibility to dampness.

“Give two peculiar symptoms of Aranea.”

“1. Numbness of the parts supplied by the ulnar nerve.

“2. Boring, digging pain in the os calcis.”

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, REMOVALS, ETC.

. We shall be happy to insert notices of appointments if gentlemen will be good enough to forward them to us, and also of posts vacant and likely to be vacant, on receiving information from secretaries or committees. Under this heading also, we shall mention good openings for homeopathic practitioners and chemists.

DR. GUINNESS, OXFORD.

DR. GUINNESS is about to retire from practice, and settle in Cheltenham, failing health and old age (having been in practice since 1835) are the causes of his leaving. Dr. McLachlan succeeds him.

Obituary.

HENRY THOMAS, M.D.

WE greatly regret to record the death of Dr. Henry Thomas, of Llandudno, which took place at his residence in that town on the 6th of February, in the 62nd year of his age.

Dr. Thomas commenced his medical studies as a convinced homeopath, before there was any clause in the Medical Act to protect homeopathic students from unfair and bigoted professors and examiners. He therefore pursued his studies in America, where he passed his examinations and took his degrees. But the Medical Council would not put him on the Register; their excuse was that the Philadelphia College was sectarian, and

therefore did not teach the whole of medicine—which is nonsense, as they are sectarian because they do not teach the only scientific therapeutics—homeopathy. The following notice we take from the *Chester Chronicle* of February 10th :—

“Our obituary columns to-day record the death of Dr. Henry Thomas, managing director of the Llandudno Hydropathic Establishment, which took place at his residence adjoining the Hydro, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 6th, at the age of nearly sixty-two years. He had not been in robust health for the last year owing to an accident, and about three weeks ago had a paralytic seizure. The deceased was one of the most active members of the pier directorate, especially in the arrangements for the pavilion entertainments and the season concerts. In that department his absence on the board will be very much felt. Dr. Thomas was a native of and for many years resident in Chester, where he was well known, as he was in fact throughout the country. He became articled to the late Dr. Norton, of Chester, about the year 1849, but in 1852 went to America to study medicine, the prejudices of the old schools of medicine in this country at that time being so very keen that it was difficult for students to graduate who were avowed believers in homeopathy. In 1855 he graduated as M.D. of the Homeopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, and also of the Homeopathic College of Philadelphia, both chartered colleges of their respective States. After sixteen years of successful practice in Chester he succeeded Dr. Norton as resident physician at the Llandudno Hydropathic Establishment, which position he retained until his death. The funeral took place at Chester Cemetery on Friday. Many friends and relatives were present, including three sons, Mr. Robert Edward, Mr. Harry, and Dr. Bernard Thomas; Mr. E. Thomas, Pepper Street; Mr. R. Thomas and Mr. T. Thomas (brothers), and Mrs. T. Thomas; Mr. J. Marples, Liverpool (brother-in-law); Dr. Haynes Thomas, Dr. F. Thomas, and Mr. A. Thomas (nephews); and Dr. Hawkes, Liverpool. The *cortège* arrived at the cemetery from Llandudno at twelve o'clock, where it was met by the cemetery chaplain, Rev. F. Long. The coffin bore the inscription—‘Henry Thomas, M.D., born September 15, 1832; died February 6, 1894.’”

DR. WILLIAM HENRY HOLCOMBE.

By the death of Dr. Holcombe homeopathy has lost one of its most prominent representatives in the southern section of the United States, and New Orleans one of her most prominent citizens. In a notice of his death the editor of the *Daily Picayune*, a New Orleans paper, said :—

“To nearly all of New Orleans Dr. Holcombe was a dear and familiar figure. He was known to the rich and poor, to high and low, and all these testify to the exquisite sweetness and simplicity of his nature; to the lovable humanity that made him akin to all his kind; and to the endowment of his mind, which has made him one of the most distinguished literateurs of the south. A more charming companion and friend than this scholar and physician—this philanthropist and

thinker, this man of letters and this unfailing friend—never lived to get into the fireside corners of men's hearts. For forty years this community has had him for its friend."

Dr. Holcombe was a prolific writer on medical and religious topics, and also in the region of pure literature. His pamphlet "How I became a Homeopath," was reviewed in our pages not many months ago. He was born in Lynchburg, in Louisiana, in the year 1825. He took his M.D. degree in 1847, commencing practice in Cincinnati, where he became convinced of the value of homeopathy from seeing its effects in a cholera epidemic. In 1864 he moved to New Orleans, where he practised till his death on November 28, 1893. Dr. Holcombe did good service as chairman of a Yellow Fever Commission. He was co-editor of the *North American Journal of Homeopathy* from 1865 to 1869.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CARIES OF BONE, AND MEDICINAL TREATMENT VERSUS OPERATION.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Dr. Cooper's remarks *re Silica* in the treatment of bone caries are valuable, and, as I suppose that carious bone wherever it occurs has the same ground so far as therapeutics are concerned, I venture to give my experience in those cases which have come before me, these being diseases of bone forming joints, or in the neighbourhood of joints. I have no experience in the special cases in which Dr. Cooper is most often concerned—those of mastoid disease—but I imagine that the primary cause of that disease is, like that of joint troubles, tuberculous deposit and subsequent suppuration. I have given *Silica*, *Silicon Fluoride*, *Calcium Fluoride*, and *Phosphorus* in joint diseases, and I think that the *Calcium Fluoride* has proved the most useful of the four; but these are cases which, if left to time, rest to the joint, and proper hygienic and dietetic treatment, tend usually to a natural recovery, sooner or later, and it is not easy to ascertain how far drugs have helped in the recovery. I am also not able to trace the homeopathicity of at least *Silica* and *Calcium*, or the *Fluorides* to bone caries; though there is more evidence for their influence upon tubercular disease. I would suggest that it is the tubercle we should treat, and not merely the suppurative process.

With regard to the question of operation, I see that Dr. Cooper approves of the removal of sequestra by surgical operation, and I suppose that it is with this object that surgeons

operate in mastoid disease; caries here being specially liable to give very "sequestered sequestra," and the existence of a sequestrum here would surely act as a serious mechanical obstacle to recovery, whatever the drugs used. But I quite agree that we homeopaths should be more averse to surgical operation than are the allopaths; if we are not so, we lose one great opportunity of proving the superiority of our therapeutic method, and the enemy, very justly, can use the point against us. In these cases, or at least in those of joint troubles, which I have more to do with, the opinion is gaining ground that excisions and erosions do not give much better results than does time, rest, and general hygienic care, and all surgeons are getting more conservative in the matter.

Antiseptic methods have been for some time causing a tendency to operate rather too freely, without regard to the final result; let our homeopathic surgeons, at any rate, be the most careful how they operate.

Dr. Cooper mentions the comparative remuneration and praise given to operations and medicinal treatment. I venture to doubt if a long-continued attendance for the medicinal treatment of such a disease as bone caries would cost the patient less than the more rapid method of the removal of the bone by operation. Medicinal treatment occupies months, that of operation only a few weeks or days.

And, supposing that the patient makes a more rapid recovery by operation, I think that there is no ground for the complaint that less gratitude is expressed for the less rapid recovery under drug treatment. The man who gets his patient well in the shortest time deserves the most praise; but if Dr. Cooper can prove that operation retards or prevents recovery, his opposition to it is amply established as just.—Yours, &c., GERARD SMITH.
37, Gloucester Place, W.

STELLARIA MEDIA.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I have another record to send you of the beneficial effects of the above remedy. Early in January last a pain seized me in the muscles, bordering on the left edge of the pelvis, at the back. When I lay on my left side it caused an aggravation of this pain; and on getting up, and standing at my morning ablutions, the pressure of the left foot upon the floor caused such an increase of pain, that I was fain to hasten the process and sit down. While sitting, I applied, with the tip of one of my fingers, a little of the tincture of the *Stellaria* to the affected part. The pain very soon ceased, and when I rose

from my chair and walked about, the pressure of the left foot on the floor did not bring on the pain again, and I have felt nothing of it since. This additional evidence of the value of this new remedy in rheumatic affections will, I think, be welcome to all so affected.—Yours very truly,

F. H. B.

THE LATE DR. PEARCE OF NORTHAMPTON.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—The letter from Mr. Pearce which appeared in *The Monthly Homeopathic Review* last December demands, I think, some notice from me; the complaint it raises appears to me to be just, and to require some explanation from me as being, in some degree, responsible for it.

The history of homeopathy in this town and county formed no part of the programme of our Congress held here in September, neither was there any time for its consideration without the displacement of matter of more importance—interesting and useful though it might have been; neither was it alluded to in any of the speeches after dinner. Thus the work done here for homeopathy by all excepting myself remained unnoticed. In responding to the final toast—that of Local Secretary—I freely admit that it would have been graceful, and indeed only right, that I should have noticed the work of others, and especially that done by the late Dr. Charles T. Pearce. I may plead, however, in extenuation, that the hour was late, and I myself so much exhausted by the labour I had gone through in connection with the Congress, that I quite forgot the duty which I owed to my predecessor, a forgetfulness which I greatly regret.

Interesting as it is, I cannot here enter into a history of homeopathy in Northampton from its first introduction by Dr. Pearce to the time of his departure. All that I can do now is to refer briefly to Dr. Pearce's first coming here, to his character as a professional man and a homeopath. Having, with the exception of two years spent in London at University College Hospital, lived here during the whole of his residence in Northampton, no one had the opportunity for forming an estimate of the man and his work for homeopathy equal to those I possessed.

I met Dr. Pearce on his first visit to Northampton in January or February, 1850. For fourteen months subsequently he visited the town every fortnight to see patients. In April, 1851, he took up his residence here, remaining in active practice until September, 1861, and frequently visited old patients here

after that date. During the first five or six years of his residence here I was in business as a homeopathic pharmacist, and in that capacity worked with him and for the cause we both had at heart. I also published for him *The Homeopathic Record*, which he so ably edited, and through which he rendered excellent service to homeopathy both here and elsewhere. During that time I was on terms of intimate friendship with him, saw much of the details of his practice and method of study. Then I was in London for two years. After obtaining my qualification and commencing practice here, I worked with him at the dispensary and frequently met him in consultation.

My knowledge of Mr. Pearce thus acquired enables me to say:

1st. That he was the pioneer of homeopathy in Northampton, and the first resident practitioner in the town.

2nd. As a physician, independently of homeopathy, he was not only accomplished in the teachings of the old school of medicine, but had the genius to discern and to utilise isolated symptoms in cases, a power which enabled him to be a more acute diagnostician than most men, while as a dietician, in the use of hydropathic measures and in the general management of patients, he was a very able physician.

3rd. As a homeopath, I never knew any one who was better acquainted with the *Materia Medica* than he was.

4th. As a polemical writer on old school therapeutics he was a veritable Iconoclast. In *The Homeopathic Record* he laid bare with an unsparing hand the therapeutic crudities and absurd practices prevailing in the old school at that day. Having some years previously been mercilessly prosecuted by one of the so-called "orthodox" school for his faith in homeopathy, the "iron had entered into his soul," and in his attacks upon the old school he gave no quarter to his adversaries, neither did he ask for any from them. In his journal, he at the same time set forth the advantages of homeopathic treatment, affording practical illustrations of these advantages at the homeopathic dispensary which he had founded in the town. The annual reports of the meetings of its subscribers became, in his hands, missionary tracts, spreading abroad a knowledge of homeopathy. At these meetings he obtained the presence and help of several of the leading homeopathic physicians in the country. From what I have stated it will be seen that the influence of Dr. Pearce upon the progress of homeopathy during the first eleven years of its history in Northampton was unusually considerable and important. And further, I would say that what I have been able to do here and elsewhere for a furtherance of a knowledge of homeopathy—work which has been so generously recognised by my colleagues—has been very largely due to my

intimacy with Dr. Pearce and the instruction I derived from him, especially during the first five or six years of his residence here.

Finally, having tried to condense my remarks on this question within the limits of what has appeared to me to be actually needful, many other points necessarily remain unnoticed in relation to the same period, which at a future time I may perhaps touch upon, such, for instance, as the influence on homeopathy in Northampton by other homeopathic medical men who practised here, to wit, Dr. Rigg, Dr. Garrett, Dr. Berry King, and more especially the late Dr. Henry Thomas, of Llandudno, who resided with and assisted Dr. Pearce for about two years. Moreover, Dr. William Sharp, of Rugby, ought to be noticed, inasmuch as his most able and world-wide known tracts on homeopathy had their origin in connection with homeopathy in Northampton. These and other matters bearing upon the history of homeopathy here must be left in abeyance for the present.—Believe me, yours very truly,

A. C. CLIFTON.

Northampton, February 8, 1894.

HAS THERE BEEN ANY DIMINUTION OF LEPROSY IN NORWAY?

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In the *Medical Times and Hospital Gazette* for December 16, 1893, vol. xxi., No. 824, pp. 760-763, there is published an article entitled "Recent Researches on the Pathology of Leprosy, or Elephantiasis Græcorum," by Dr. Edward Blake, in which he gives currency to what I understand to be a deviating statement, in that he says, "the disease will soon be rare in Norway, for since 1856, peremptory legislation has reduced the number of cases from nearly three thousand to considerably less than five hundred."

Dr. Blake, I remark, furnishes no credible reference of authority; indeed, no reference is given of any description, not even the source whence he gathered his information, whether from person or from print.

I, too, at one time, had the same impression, nor yet am I positive that that impression was or is wrong. It may be that leprosy had diminished and is diminishing in Norway, which diminution was and is generally admitted to be due to the segregation of lepers in the hospitals at Bergen, Trondheim, and Molde, and so set forth by Dr. Blake, who is careful to

state that this condition of things has continued to be since 1856; but Dr. Vandyke Carter, who has closely investigated, and is a great authority on the subject, writing in the *British Medical Journal*, November 28, 1885, page 1048, considers that, "So far from leprosy in Norway showing a natural tendency to subside, there is ample evidence of a present activity equal to that displayed by the disease twenty-five years ago."

Are there any statistics showing the number of lepers in Norway in the years 1856, 1866, 1876, 1886, and at the present time? Can it be said that from the year 1856 to the present time, we are within a period of accurate statistics, and other reliable germane data?

What Dr. Blake says of Dr. G. Armauer Hansen as to the discovery of the lepra bacillus is very true. He was the first to discover the lepra bacillus, and his theory (admitted by the most eminent leprists, pathologists, and hospital physicians in all countries, including Sir Erasmus Wilson, Sir William Moore, Dr. Vandyke Carter, Dr. John D. Hillis, Dr. Edward Arning, Professor W. T. Gairdner, of Glasgow, Dr. Tilbury Fox, Sir Gavin Milroy, Professor H. G. Piffard, of New York, Dr. Blanc, Dr. Sidney Bourne Swift, Dr. Peter Hellat, St. Petersburg, Dr. John Freeland and many others), is a very rational one. I refer to the inoculability of leprosy. Dr. Hansen's own words are—"I think leprosy is inoculable; I, moreover, think that leprosy is in most cases transferred by inoculation."

As to contagion, Dr. Hansen says: "If people wash themselves, and take the least care of themselves when they come in contact with lepers, I do not think there is any danger whatever. It is a remarkable fact that not one of the nurses and servants in our asylums (Norway) have caught the disease, although they daily wash and dress the patients."

The chief authorities in Norway, including Danielson and Böech, were opposed to the theory of contagion as a factor in the causation of leprosy. These two authorities had an experience covering over forty years, and their views are still prevalent. Dr. Hansen's theory is that leprosy is inoculable, but not contagious, that is, not in the ordinary acceptance of the word, or put into lay language, that leprosy is communicable by the insertion of leprosy virus into the blood, through a sore, prick, or abraded surface.

I am prepared neither to affirm nor deny the contention cited by Dr. Blake of Dr. Hansen that "*absolute segregation is the only cure for leprosy*" (the italics are Dr. Blake's); but I think it highly improbable.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

JOSEPH COLLINSON.

Front Street, Wolsingham, Co. Durham, January, 1894.

VARIETIES.

MICROBES IN THE ART OF WAR.—A French naval surgeon, Dr. Le Dantec, has examined the arrow-poison used by the natives of New Hebrides, who employ for this purpose earth from marshy places; it contains both the septic vibrio and the tetanus bacillus. From experiments on animals, it was found that when the poison was old they died from tetanus; when fresh, from septicemia. In the case of man, tetanus has always been observed.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

PIPERAZINE.—During the last eighteen months I have used *Piperazine* in the internal treatment of renal colic, and with complete success. The first case was one in which the treatment recommended by Dr. Roberts had been faithfully carried out, without any appreciable benefit. Professor Charteris, of Glasgow, incidentally mentioned *Piperazine* to me, and I tried it according to his directions, at the same time strictly regulating the diet. The result has been a complete success. I have since used it several times with most satisfactory results. I have not observed any reports of its use in *The Lancet*, hence my apology for referring to it in this short note.—John R. Hamilton, M.D., of Hawick, N.B., in *The Lancet*, Dec. 30, 1893.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:—Medical, Daily, 2.30; Surgical, Mondays, 2.30; Diseases of Women, Tuesdays, 2.30; Diseases of Skin, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Eye, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Ear, Saturdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Mondays, 2.30; Operations, Mondays, 2.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Annals of Surgery. Vol. 18, July to December, 1893. Roy. 8vo. (Cassell. 15s.)
Bartholow (R.). A Practical Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 8th ed. Revised and enlarged. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. 21s.)
Boxall (B.). The Use of Antiseptics in Midwifery: Their Value and Practical Application. 8vo, sd. (H. K. Lewis. 1s.)
Braithwaite (J.). Retrospect of Medicine. Vol. 108. July–December, 1893. 12mo, pp. 420. (Simpkin. 6s. 6d.)
Bushong (C. H.). Modern Gynecology: A Treatise on Diseases of Women. Illust. 8vo. (Hirschfeld. 7s. 6d.)
Campbell (H.). Headache, and other Morbid Cephalic Sensations. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. 12s. 6d.)
Dewey (W. A.). Essentials of Homeopathic Materia Medica. Being a Quiz Compend

upon the Principles of Homeopathy, Homeopathic Pharmacy, and Homeopathic Materia Medica. Arranged and compiled especially for the use of Students of Medicine. Post 8vo, pp. 269. (Homeopathic Publishing Co. 7s. 6d.)
Goodall (E.). The Microscopical Examination of the Human Brain: Methods for the Preparation of the Brain for Museum Purposes. Cr. 8vo, pp. 186. (Baillière. 5s.)
Goodhart (J. F.). On Common Neuroses; or, The Neurotic Element in Disease and its Rational Treatment. 2nd ed. (Harveian Lectures, 1891.) Cr. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. 87s. 6d.)
Ince (J.). Latin Grammar of Pharmacy. 8th ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 300. (Baillière. 6s.)
Kneipp (S.). Thus Shalt Thou Live: Hints and Advice for the Healthy and the Sick in a Simple and Rational Mode of Life,

- and a Natural Method of Cure. Transl. from the 19th German ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 386. (Grevel. 6s.)
- Martin (C.). The After-Treatment of Cases of Abdominal Section. 8vo, pp. 48. (Cornish, Birmingham; Simpkin. Net, 2s.)
- Murrell (W.). Aids to Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. New ed. Revised. 12mo, pp. 114. Baillière. 2s.)
- Parkes (L. C.). Infectious Diseases: Notification and Prevention. 12mo, pp. 202. (H. K. Lewis. 4s. 6d.)
- Phillips (L.). Medicated Baths in the Treatment of Skin Diseases. 12mo. (Cornish, Birmingham; H. K. Lewis. 4s. 6d.)
- Piersol (G. A.). Text-Book of Normal Histology. 8vo. (Baillière. 16s.)
- Transactions of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland. Vol. 11. 8vo, pp. 546. (Fannin, Dublin; Baillière. 14s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 30, Clarges Street, W.

All advertisements and business communications to be sent to the "MANAGER" of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LITERARY matter and correspondences should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Dr. Thos. Wildes, New York; The Rev. W. T. Bacon, Coventry; Dr. Ussher, London; Dr. Cooper, London; Dr. Mahony, Liverpool; Dr. Guinness, Oxford; Dr. Ridpath, Huddersfield; Mr. Pearce, Twickenham; the Rev. F. H. Brett, Carsington, Wirksworth; Dr. Percy Wilde, Bath; Dr. Ramsbotham, Leeds;

Dr. Clifton, Northampton; Dr. Gallavardin, Lyons.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Animal World Christmas Number. — Vaccination Inquirer. — New York Medical Times. — Hom. Maandblad. — Zoophilist. — Chemist and Druggist. — Clinique. — Medical Advance. — N. A. Journal of Homeopathy. — Hahnemannian Monthly. — Archiv. f. Hom. — Southern Journal of Homeopathy. — Medical Century. — Advertising. — Pacific Coast J. of Homeopathy. — Hom. Recorder. — Journal of Orificial Surgery. — Calcutta Journal of Medicine. — La Homeopatie. — Revue Hom. Belge. — Minneapolis Hom. Magazine. — Maanedskrift f. Hom. — L'Art Médical. — Zeit. Berl. Ver. Hom. Art. — Medical Visitor. — Homeopathic News. — Medical Argus. — Leeds Mercury. — Bath Herald. — Chester Chronicle. — New Cure of Consumption, 3rd edition, Revised and Enlarged, by Dr. J. O. Burnett. — League Tract 48. "The Evolution of Homeopathy."

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

APRIL 2, 1894.

LAW, CONVENTION, AND COMMON SENSE.

THERE are some people who arrange their consciences and ideas of right and wrong according to the law of the land for the time being. They seem to imagine that "illegal" means the same thing as "wicked," and that everything "legal" is right and just. Now it may sound shocking to our contemporary, the *Homeopathic Review*, but we must say that we have no respect whatever for the law of the land except in so far as it is in accordance with righteousness and common-sense,—and also in so far as the penalty of breaking it is respectable. As Sir CHARLES RUSSELL remarked the other day in the course of a trial, replying to an argument by the judge, "There is a *little* common-sense left in English law." Just so; and just so far do we respect it. How any one can manifest an almost religious awe before the statutes of the country when over a thousand legislators and a small army of judges are constantly occupied in tinkering and cobbling old laws and manufacturing new ones is more than we can understand. But our contemporary goes even further than this. Not content with accepting the law as the *ne plus ultra* of reason, it actually passes a fulsome eulogism on the law-appointed "General Medical Council," and at the same time in the very same issue gibbets this same Council for its intolerant, unjust, *illegal* action with regard to the late Dr. THOMAS, of Llandudno, carried out for the simple reason that he was a homeopath.

Registration (which is the principal function of the General Medical Council) confers certain powers, but it is not the same thing as qualification. The Council does not examine; it merely charges a graduate a fee of £5 for the privilege of having his qualification, already obtained, put on the register. "Registration is not compulsory upon medical men, nor can any penalties be inflicted upon an unregistered person, who, having obtained a qualification in medicine or surgery, practices according to such qualification." So writes Mr. R. S. GLENN, L.L.B., in his "Abstract of Laws affecting the Medical Profession," in Churchill's directory. Of course, if a man who is not registered signs a certificate which it is only open to *registered* medical practitioners to sign, he commits a misdemeanour; but by simply practising he does not commit any. The following letter which appeared in the *Westminster Gazette* of March 1st is very much to the point:—

THE MEDICAL "CRUEL ORGANISATION."

To the Editor of THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

"**STR,**—I have noticed with much satisfaction your apt comments on the decision in my case and its applicability to the so-called "cruel organisation" scare. Will you allow me to point out that you mistake in supposing that my right of practice is in any way interfered with? No medical man is compelled to register at all. Many do not. Many more will refrain if unlimited power is to be given to an irresponsible body such as the General Medical Council. As Lord Justice LOPES remarked in ALLBUTT's case, 'A medical man removed from the Register is in no ways debarred from practising.' The orthodox member of the Medical trades union would like it to be otherwise, and does his best to spread this false conception; but it is not so. For the past two years I have practically been off the register, but my practice goes on the same, and my patients are as numerous as ever.—Yours, &c.,

"T. R. ALLINSON, L.R.C.P.

"4, Spanish Place, Manchester Square, W."

Our contention is that we owe no deference beyond what the law exacts to the decrees of the General Medical Council. This body, which our contemporary reverences so deeply, would, if it had the power, treat all homeopaths

as it treated Dr. THOMAS, and strike us off the register on the ground that in professing homeopathy we are guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect." Happily, thanks to the help of lay friends of homeopathy, the law is now such that they have not the power. Neither have they the power to prevent us from giving assistance or countenance to any homeopathic practitioner who may not be on the register.

The *Review* finds a great difference between meeting American graduates in International congresses and meeting American graduates, if resident in Britain, in British congresses. Our American *confrères* will thank the *Review* for the distinction. For our part, we consider it an unwarrantable slur on our American schools. There is no law to prevent British Homeopathic Associations from recognising the validity of American homeopathic degrees every year and every day, as well as once in five years.

The *Review* says that the influence of British Homeopathic Society had nothing to do with the recent exclusion of an American graduate from the annual congress. The rule that "it would not do to open congress to men who only had degrees that were unregistrable" was as old almost as the congress, dating from a time when the membership of the Society was proportionately much less numerous than at present. We accept the information. All we can say of the rule is—it *has been broken in former years*. In our opinion the rule has been "more honoured in the breach than in the observance"; but if it is to be broken in favour of one unregistered practitioner, why not of another? There must be fair play all round in a matter of this kind.

The *Review* thinks our suggestion that students should be sent to America to study is very "misleading." What we said was not likely to mislead anybody. Of course we should prefer graduates to have the privileges registration confers, but when it comes to a choice of giving youths an unregistrable degree with a knowledge of homeopathy or else converting them into allopathic prigs, we certainly should prefer the former.

The *Review* denies the correctness of our quotation from *The Northampton Mercury* of September 29th. Our contemporary has not read us correctly. We said the request of Dr. HEATH for an invitation to attend the congress was refused because he "did not possess a registerable degree." We put in parenthetically that Dr. HEATH's object was to report for an American journal, and the *Review* quotes us as saying that Dr. HEATH was refused permission "to report" on account of not holding a registerable degree. This we did not say, though it would not have been far from the truth since the *Review* states that the Hon. Sec. knew that to be the object of Dr. HEATH prior to the meeting.

The *Review* professes scepticism as to the correctness of Dr. HEATH's account of his studies, and quotes the Dean of the Westminster School on one point. The present Dean was not in office when Dr. HEATH studied there, and has no special knowledge of the facts. Dr. HEATH has a perfect right to publish evidence of his vouchers in whatever way he thinks best.

What is wanted at present, as it seems to us, is a strong infusion of the spirit of old Dr. JOHN EPPS into homeopathic affairs. There is no one among those who have passed over to the majority who has left more lasting traces in the cures he wrought and in the good work he did in making homeopathy known among the people than JOHN EPPS. He offended the highly professional homeopaths of his day, no doubt; but he did his work in spite of them. If homeopathy is to make its way in the country, it will only be done by its professors setting at defiance all allopathic conventions and rules of etiquette, and doing whatever is most likely to further the knowledge of homeopathy among the people. As it is the present policy of rigid professional exclusiveness, not to say priggishness, so far from increasing our numbers is steadily diminishing them, and the ultimate effect will be to drive the practice of homeopathy from medical men to the wholesale manufacturers. The

other day the writer was consulted by a gentleman aged 70, who when asked if he had ever had homeopathy before, replied, "Oh, yes; many years." "What doctor had he been under?" "He had never seen any doctor: he had a little book of — and —'s (wholesale manufacturers) and got his medicines from them." That is so. The wholesale manufacture of homeopathic medicines is steadily increasing, but the number of medical men openly practising it is gradually diminishing. If the present spirit of professionalism is to prevail in homeopathic ranks, there will soon be none to practise it except under the rose. What we advocate is a bold, forward policy, maintaining an absolute indifference to allopathic opinions and allopathic conventions; being frank and open with the public, taking them into our confidence in every possible way, and exposing the stupidity and malignancy of the allopathic attitude towards homeopathy and medical progress generally.

DR. MORTIMER GRANVILLE AND HOMEOPATHY— CONCLUSION OF THE CONTROVERSY.

In the *Medical Press* of February 14th Dr. GRANVILLE again returned to the charge with an article in reply to the letters of Dr. DUDGEON and Dr. CLARKE reported in our last issue. From this article we may quote the following extract:

"These critical gentlemen must please to understand that my acquaintance with homeopathy commenced just fifty years ago, when I was myself very successfully treated for a severe attack of pleuropneumonia by the late Dr. CHEPMELL, having been some two years previously far less agreeably conducted through a similar illness with the aid of three full bleedings from the arm, four free leechings, and blisterings of the amplest description under the beneficent care of Drs. TWEEDIE and ROOTS, and Mr. DALTON. Certainly, Dr. CHEPMELL'S method with "small" though not by any means "infinitesimal"—*pace* Dr. CLARKE—dose of aconite and belladonna (or was it bryonia?) proved infinitely preferable. My last experiences of homeopathy were acquired in 1850 and 1851, when I am bound to say some of my results were so satisfactory to patients who had no notion *how* they

were being treated, that I was hunted up years afterwards with urgent requests to prescribe "the same medicine." May I confess that the last straw which broke the camel's back of my endurance was a large trunkful of books on homeopathy kindly lent me by my very old and much respected friend the late Dr. CRONIN. This contribution included the two-volume materia medica of JAHR and GRÜNER, and such then recent works, as the Treatises of CURIE—an excellent name for a doctor—LAURIE, HEADLAM, and others, whose names have escaped me. I read them all, and studied the *Materia Medica*, making copious notes of "provings" and "indications" as I went, even to the "absence of religious opinions" credited to the virtues, or vices, of colocynth. The eclipse of my faith was consummated when Mr. TROTMAN, another of HAHNEMANN'S own pupils, supplied me with statistics showing the success of homeopathic treatment as compared with that of the Vienna "expectant" system, which consisted in giving no medicine at all. As Mr. TROTMAN very frankly pointed out homeopathy could only boast of one-quarter per cent. advantage in respect to a single malady: and we both agreed that this *might* have been purely accidental. . . .

"When Dr. CLARKE talks of "a decimilligramme of KOCH'S lym" and asks if this is "not an infinitesimal dose," he either indulges in a pleasantry, or he is *strangely* forgetful of the fact that a single germ of living matter has within it all the potentiality of illimitable multiplication. For aught we know, a single tubercle bacillus may have the power of killing a full-grown man by tubercular phthisis. . . .

"There is much of great practical value in the researches of HAHNEMANN and his pupils, and the introduction of the system itself did good. Let who will deny it, the impression homeopathy produced in London at least, on the more intelligent classes of the community, so reacted upon the practitioners of the healing art generally, that they no longer resorted to such formidable measures of depletion, or so heavily drenched their patients with nauseous drugs as was the practice in the old days when so distinguished and respected a physician as LETTSOM found chalked on the wall of his lecture room—

I bleeds 'em, and I sweats 'em,
And if they die, I lets 'em."

To this Dr. CLARKE sent a reply, which appeared the following week:

"TO THE EDITOR OF *The Medical Press and Circular*.

SIR,—I am well content that Dr. GRANVILLE should continue to "praise homeopathy with faint damnation," as he does in his last article; but there are one or two points in it which ought not to pass without comment. It will be observed that though he heads his

article "Homeopathic Claims to Discoveries of Medicines," he makes no attempt to substantiate his original charge against homeopaths of having claimed what is not their due. On the other hand he makes some notable admissions. He owns that he was "very successfully" and very pleasantly treated by a homeopath through a severe illness, having passed through a very different experience at the hands of eminent allopaths in a similar illness two years before. He admits, also, that he signally relieved some of his own patients by the use of homeopathic remedies; and yet, in the face of these weighty testimonials to the efficacy of the system, he allowed himself to be driven from it for no better reasons than a scare at the amount of trouble it entailed, and the fact that the statistics of the homeopathic treatment of pneumonia did not satisfy him. If Dr. GRANVILLE had inquired a little further he might have been reassured on the latter point. DIETL lost 7·4 per cent. of his patients under "expectant" treatment, whilst TESSIER, under homeopathic treatment, lost only 6, a difference of 1·4 per cent. (not $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.) in favour of homeopathy. This is not a very great difference it is true, but when we come to consider the length of time the illness lasted a very marked difference is shown—DIETL's patients averaging 28 days, and TESSIER's only 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. With regard to the pile of books which so appalled Dr. GRANVILLE, I quite sympathise with him there. Most practitioners of homeopathy have experienced similar sensations to those he mentions when they have first realised the magnitude of the task before them, only they have differed from him in that they have refused to accept this as a reason for running away from or abusing the system. They have concluded that the tangible benefits they have seen and experienced warranted them in facing the difficulties, however great. But there is a right way of approaching the literature of homeopathy as well as a wrong, and Dr. GRANVILLE had the misfortune to hit upon the latter.

Regarding KOCH's lymph, I was under the impression that the great bacteriologist took especial pains to filter and sterilise it before he allowed it to leave his laboratory to be injected into the tissues of patients. If there exists in it "a single germ" of living tuberculous matter, Dr. GRANVILLE ought to furnish his proofs at once for the benefit of any who may still be advised to undergo the treatment.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

"JOHN H. CLARKE.

"30, Clarges Street, W."

Up to the present Dr. GRANVILLE has not sent any rejoinder to the above.

NEWS AND NOTES.

TYPHOID FEVER AND HOMEOPATHY IN AMERICA.

IN its issue of December 13th last the *Medical Press* published the following note :—

“The mortality from typhoid fever in America seems to be remarkably low. In one hospital in New York during two years the death rate from this cause has been reduced to 2 per cent. One of the fatal cases was that of a man who was making satisfactory progress, but he died suddenly of cardiac syncope after getting out of bed in direct disobedience to orders. In one hospital, moreover, in Philadelphia, the mortality was 6 per cent., and the treatment in the institution which was deemed to be the best was by the cold pack. Another hospital showed a death rate of 9 per cent., last year. The most remarkable contrast, however, to these figures is furnished by the Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital. During the last two years this institution had a mortality from typhoid of 24 per cent., or a death rate higher to the extent of 1200 per cent. than that of the other hospitals. Apparently no explanation was forthcoming to account for this enormous difference in results, despite the fact that professional as well as public notice was drawn to it. The circumstances surrounding the epidemic were the same in all cases.”

We were convinced there was some mistake here as there are two “Homeopathic Hospitals” in Philadelphia, and neither is called the “Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital,” as stated in the paragraph. Wishing to ascertain the facts, we wrote to Dr. A. R. Thomas, of Philadelphia, to ask for information. Dr. Thomas, we regret to say, has been ill, but Dr. Charles Mohr, of the same city, has kindly replied for him as follows :—

“John H. Clarke, M.D., London.

“DEAR DOCTOR,—Your favour to Dr. A. R. Thomas, with enclosure of slip, which is herewith returned, was duly received, but owing to his illness and a multiplicity of duties remained unacknowledged until this moment, and he requests me to make answer.

“Our attention had been called to the matter on several occasions, when the statement first appeared in a local newspaper, and afterwards as medical journals opposed to our school reprinted the story, but we deemed it too silly to make any reply. I do not know whether it is our college hospital, or the hospital of the Women’s Homeopathic Association that is meant, and I have no time and little inclination to investigate thoroughly. This I may say, however, in connection with the Hahnemann Hospital treatment of typhoid fever, viz., some years every case treated got well; some years the mortality rate was 5 per cent; some years higher, and one year *quite* high, but in that period the *majority* of the cases were admitted during the third week of the disease, *after the cases had had old school treatment*, but were getting

steadily worse, and in some instances given up as hopeless by the attending physicians (of the *old school*). These were cases occurring among the very poor, and were taken into the Hahnemann Hospital purely as a matter of charity, and when there was no expectation of curing them. I investigated the question sufficiently to state that *nine-tenths* of the deaths occurred in patients who had received the *so-called regular treatment* from one to three weeks prior to admission to our hospital, and I doubt not in many instances the fatal result was attributable to the "allopathic" medication.

"You are at liberty to make use of this communication if you think it will benefit the cause of homeopathy, to make any comments on the publication in the *Medical Press and Circular* of December 18th.

"Yours sincerely,
"C. MOHR.

"February 26, 1894."

We are greatly obliged to Dr. Mohr for his kindness in replying, and have much pleasure in reproducing his explanation here. It is too late to reply effectively to the paragraph in the *Medical Press*, which must be forgotten by most of the readers ere this; but if the slander is again renewed we shall be ready to meet it.

APIS.

A WRITER in *The Globe* having referred to the medicinal virtues of the bee, Dr. Pullar further enlightened the readers of that journal by contributing the following letter:—

"'DR. BEE.'

"TO THE EDITOR OF *The Globe*.

"SIR,—Apropos of your comments on 'Dr. Bee,' in your issue of to-day, it may interest some of your readers to know that the bee is in reality a valuable remedial agent. It would appear to have been first used nearly half a century ago by a clergyman in Germany, who published cures he had made with the poison of the honey bee. Since that time many experiments have been made with it, and now, although not so well known to the medical profession as it deserves to be, this remedy has been proved to be of great value in many forms of disease. It is especially useful in dropsies and inflammations, but it has a wide range of curative power. I have used it with the best results in many cases. In one instance great swelling of the tongue was cured by it in a few hours. I need hardly say that the bee-poison is used only in a highly diluted form. The conditions which it most readily cures are very like those produced by the sting of the bee. The virus of other poisonous insects, and also that of reptiles, is the source of equally important remedies, so that even in 'things evil' there is found some compensating good. While recording the above facts concerning the bee, I do not of course credit its product (honey) with the gratifying effects ascribed to it by the northern gentleman to

whom your comments refer. But, in view of what we know of the industrious insect, this apostle of sweetness may have some ground for his enthusiasm.—I am, Sir, &c.

“ALFRED PULLAR, M.D.

“February 19th.”

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION AT LEICESTER.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following parallel statements, showing the two ways in which the recent experience at Leicester may be regarded.

“From this centre of antagonism to the only real prevention of that terrible disease, small-pox, some striking statistics were recently given at a meeting of the Town Council by the chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the value of vaccination. These are as follows :—‘There have been 281 cases of small-pox treated in the hospital during the past year, and of these 126 were unvaccinated, of whom 13 died, whilst 155 who had been vaccinated in infancy, but not re-vaccinated, one and all recovered. Of the unvaccinated 83 were children under 10 years of age, 9 of whom died. The chairman stated that there had been no case of a vaccinated child under 10 years of age treated for small-pox. Facts will continue to assert themselves, however much some people may rave about the horrors of Jenner’s grand discovery.’—*The Monthly Homeopathic Review*, March 1, 1894, p. 181.”

Our correspondent writes :—“Facts will continue to assert themselves, however much some people may rave about” . . . “the only real prevention of that terrible disease, small-pox. . . .” According to the latest advices, Leicester is now quite free from small-pox. The disease has not “spread like wild-fire”; men, women, and even children, are still to be seen alive in Leicester. This is the real story as to Leicester :—In sixteen months there have been in all less than 300 cases of small-pox, or fewer by about 50 than the actual deaths in the epidemic year 1872, when Leicester was a well vaccinated city. Do what they will, our opponents cannot wriggle out of the awkward facts about Leicester, and the comparison with Warrington, Sheffield, Manchester, and other well-vaccinated centres, only enforces the lesson. Sanitation without vaccination is a success; vaccination without sanitation is a failure. Moral obvious.

MARCHAL ON MEDICAL DOCTRINES.

WE take the following from our bright contemporary, the *Medical Envoy* :—

“Marchal, in an address to the French Academy of Medicine some years ago, said : ‘In medicine there is not, nor has there been for some

time, either principle, faith, or law. We build a town of Babel, or rather we are not so far advanced, for we build nothing; we are in a vast plain where a multitude of people pass backwards and forwards; some carry bricks, others pebbles, others grains of sand, but no one dreams of the cement; the foundations of the edifice are not yet laid, and as to the general plan of the work, it is not yet even sketched. In other words, medical literature swarms with facts, of which the most part are periodically produced with tiresome monotony; these are called observations and clinical facts, a number of labourers consider and reconsider particular questions of pathology or therapeutics—that is called *original* labour. The mass of such labour and facts is enormous; no reader can wade through them—but no one has any general doctrine. *The most general doctrine that exists is the doctrine of Homeopathy. This is strange and lamentable, a disgrace to medicine, but—such is the fact.*

“If, then, you admit that Homeopathy is the only general law known in medicine, why not at least *study* it? Is not the fact that you have, without the least study, pronounced the one general law in medicine to be quackery, a greater disgrace to your school than the mere fact of its existence? ‘Eminent physicians’ and their remotest posterity will search in vain for another ‘general law.’ There is no other.” (Gravier’s “Conferences.”)

HOW THE PROFESSION FIRST RECEIVED PERUVIAN BARK.

We are also indebted to the *Envoy* for the following paragraph:—

“When Peruvian bark, from whence comes the much used, and fearfully abused, *Quinine*, was introduced, the regular medical profession opened on it with fury. One, a Dr. Blondel, said that ‘whoever took it committed a deadly sin, and made a compact with the devil.’ For, said he, it acts on all temperaments, and after a time the malady returns, which has been considered by all writers on magic as one of the characteristics of cures effected by the agency of the devil.” (Gravier’s “Conferences.”)

If the allopathic profession refused to have anything to do with Bark when it was first discovered, they have more than made up for their early sin of omission. It might almost be thought now that they “had made a compact with the devil” to poison everybody by overdosing them with its active principle, *Quinine*.

DI-NITROBENZOL.

In this substance, which is extensively used in the manufacture of explosives, there is undoubtedly a therapeutic agent of great value. The *British Medical Journal*

of March 3rd publishes a paper by Simeon Snell, F.R.C.S.E., of Rotherham, giving a number of cases of the physiological effect as observed among workers. The title of the paper is, "Remarks on Amblyopia from Di-nitro-benzol," and though the symptoms are not by any means confined to the eyes and sight, the blindness produced is so marked and constant as to put the drug in the front rank of eye medicines.

HOMEOPATHY IN SYDNEY.

DR. JOHN MAFFEY, of Sydney, has sent us a copy of *The Sydney Morning Herald* of Jan. 6th, in which he severely criticises the utterances of Mr. Ernest Hart, who had already come under the censure of the editor of that journal, and also discusses a proposal which had been brought forward to have homeopathy practised "side by side with old physic in the Sydney Hospital." Whilst professing himself and his colleagues ready to undertake the treatment of patients in the Sydney Hospital, Dr. Maffey maintains that it is much better to have the trial made in a separate institution.

"The contrasted reports you recently published of the two Melbourne hospitals showed absolutely conclusively the gain both in time and greater number of recoveries, together with the lessened cost of the work of the Homeopathic over the Alfred Hospital—two institutions which are very fairly comparable."

The matter is one for the laity to decide, and a trial, if undertaken, must be a matter of right and not of concession:—

"If such a trial is made it must be as a right, not as a concession, and the laymen who have profited in their own pockets and persons by our treatment, as thousands in Sydney have done, let them demand that what is provided for the sick poor shall be distributed with even-handed justice; that no person, because forced to call upon charity for help, shall at the same time be compelled to take it in a form that, if able to pay for it, he or she would not accept."

THYROIDIN.

WE have prepared a pathogenesis of this sarcode taken from the medical journals, and hope to give it to our readers next month.

ARSENIC IN PERNICIOUS ANEMIA.

In *The British Medical Journal* of February 10th is an article by Dr. Risien Russell on a case of pernicious anemia cured by *Arsenic*. He gave large doses of *Iron* at the same time, but he takes no account of the effect of that drug, which probably acted chiefly as an antidote to the excessive doses of *Arsenic*, since the case was evidently an *Arsenic* case, as the merest tyro in homeopathy could tell by the very first sentence of the history:—

"J. T., aged 58, a man of average height, fairly nourished, but intensely pale, first came under my care as an out-patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, on January 14, 1892, complaining of shortness of breath, swelling of his legs and face, an intense burning sensation in the rectum, and great weakness."

There is no need to recount the rest of the case. After giving him a course of worm treatment to make sure that worms were not the cause of the anemia, *Liq. Arsen. gtt. iv.* and *Ferri-Amm. Cit. gr. xv.* were given three times a day, the *Arsenic* being gradually increased to 12 drops three times a day until the eyes became irritable. How long it will take allopaths to learn that it is not necessary to poison people in order to cure them it is impossible to say. The other week we saw a case reported in which overdosing by *Arsenic* had produced peripheral neuritis, much to the astonishment of the practitioner, who was looking for sore eyes as the effect of his drug. However, in spite of overdosing, the homeopathic law works, and sometimes works well. In this case the man was cured, and Dr. Russell thinks "*Arsenic*" specific for "pernicious anemia." It was doubtless specific for that case. But should the symptoms in the next case not correspond as recorded, the result will probably not be so happy. Drugs don't care for the names of diseases, only for their homeopathicity.

APIS ϕ .—That "like cures like" seems to be the basis of all medical theories nowadays. An Austrian physician recently advanced the theory that the sting of a bee gives immunity from the effects of bee-stings for varying periods, and is also a cure for acute rheumatism. This latter discovery has already been chronicled in *Science Siftings*. It now appears that in Malta, where bees are plentiful, bee-stings are in such repute as a cure for rheumatism that resort to this primitive method of inoculation has been a common practice in severe cases for generations. The results, it is said, have been most satisfactory to the patients.—*Science Siftings*.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

AN INTERESTING PATHOGENY—DIPHThERIA AND RHODODENDRON.

By ROBERT T. COOPER, M.D., Phys. Dis. of Ear, Lond. Hom. Hos.

In the current number of *The British Medical Journal*, March 3rd appears this paragraph:—

“Dr. Hale White read an account of a man who three weeks after a severe attack of diphtheria was attacked with paralysis. Food regurgitated through the nose, and there was unilateral paralysis of the palate. Muscular and tactile sensation was slightly impaired. When drinking some tea he suddenly began to cough; this ceased in a few seconds and the patient became very distressed in his breathing, exactly as if he had suffered from asthma. There was at no time any evidence that the larynx was obstructed. The patient was dead in less than ten minutes from his taking the tea. The pulse continued good till the end. At the necropsy an ounce and a half of tea was found in the bronchial tubes, and this was absolutely the only cause of death.”

In *The Field* of the previous week (February 24, 1894) appears from Colonel W. C. Dawson, of Weston Hall, Otley, Yorks, this report, received from his veterinary surgeon, Mr. T. C. Collings, regarding sheep poisoned by rhododendron:—

“My attention,” Mr. Collings states, “having been drawn by Colonel Dawson, of Weston Hall, respecting an article in last week’s *Field* concerning rhododendron poisoning in sheep, I should like to say a few words upon it. Two years ago next April I was requested to proceed to Weston Hall as quickly as possible, as a flock of sheep, some 150 in number, were believed to be poisoned. On my arrival I found two or three dead and several more approaching dissolution. Restoratives were applied to those that were mostly under the effects of the poison, taking the worst cases first. Some fifty or sixty were put under treatment, but the result, after all means had been tried, was the loss of nine sheep. On reaching the Hall next day I found the whole of the sheep had recovered with the exception of two, which were still badly under the effects of the poison. I decided to administer another dose of stimulants to them, but they died

under my hand immediately. Being so surprised at the speedy termination, I made a post-mortem examination, with the result, I found the fluid administered had proceeded the wrong way, reaching the lungs instead of the stomach, they having evidently lost all power of swallowing," &c.

30A, George Street, Hanover Square, W.,
March 3, 1894.

REMARKS ON THE "MATERIA MEDICA."

By EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

SULPHUR.—This substance has been well named "the antipsoric" on account of its many and varied uses, proving its innumerable capacities for good, but let it never be forgotten, for that very reason, a corresponding number of capacities for evil if abused.

"Even as early," says Hahnemann, "as two thousand years ago *Sulphur* had been used as the most powerful specific against the itch, without any one ever suspecting that it cured the itch on account of *Sulphur* being homeopathic to that disease. (N.B.—Not because the itch is caused by the presence of a small insect named *acarus scabiei*, which *Sulphur* vapour will kill, however true that may be.) The itch, with which the workers in wool are so much affected, causes an *intolerably agreeable, tingling-itching* gnawing as of vermin; others designate it as an *intolerably voluptuous titillating itching*, ceasing as soon as the parts are scratched and commencing to burn, which burning continues after the scratching. *Sulphur* frequently produces, in healthy persons, burning itching pimples and vesicles resembling the itch vesicles, and especially itching in the joints and in the night. This specific great power of *Sulphur* to cure the itch has been abused heretofore by repelling the itch from the skin by means of external applications of *Sulphur*, whereas the internal itch-disease not only remained uncured, but became transformed into a host of secondary ailments owing to the eruption, which was an external vicarious substitute for the internal disease, having been repelled; in a similar manner syphilis does not break out till the chancre has been violently suppressed by local treatment. In the above observations I would first call attention to the *character* of the itching, and next

to the effect of scratching, and thirdly the time or condition of itching, because skin eruptions are so very seldom allowed fair play, that their character is nearly always so modified by the local treatment they have received that other symptoms have to be relied upon for determining their nature, and the varieties of itching—as corrosive, stinging—smarting all become of use, and the effects of scratching, which latter are seldom noticed by the sufferers until their attention is called to it. The conditions, too, such as covering or uncovering, warmth as of the fire or the air, and, in the case of *Sulphur*, aggravation from lying under feather covers, all have a distinct use and place. Note again the expression "*internal itch disease*," not external as vesicle containing the above-mentioned acarus—Hahnemann's pathology of disease was as superior to the modern pathology as his treatment to the modern *secundum artem* treatment, especially of eruptive diseases, whether on the skin or mucous membranes. Giving even *Sulphur* externally and internally, he observes, the ointment had, however, already repelled the eruption, and an acute or a chronic disease is the unavoidable consequence of such a retrocession. Besides, he adds, the *Sulphur* used by allopathic physicians is crude *Sulphur*, and is given in doses large enough to purge; this, be it noted, is a very important point to understand, because there is an impression in the public mind that medicines having the same name employed by the different schools are somehow different in their essential nature, and we hear of homeopathic *Sulphur*, *Opium*, *Acon*, &c., whereas the difference consists first in the amount of potentisation that the drug has undergone, and, secondly, that it is given under the law of similars: *Opium*, e.g., would never be given by a homeopath for sleeplessness unless the sleeplessness were of the sort that *Opium* is known to cause.

This purging with crude *Sulphur* once more warns us that even if a medicine be given under the law, but in materiality, it will produce its physiological consequences (as purging here) and so far be crippled in its homeopathic power, as well as hinder similarity of action in the sphere in which its physiological strength has been expended. Next—if the itch has been cured by drinking mineral water, this can only have taken place in a manner similar to that pursued by the homeopathic practitioner. What painfully profitable food for meditation is there in this remark for all

those who have spent time, money, and undergone numberless inconveniences in visiting various foreign spas because it was supposed that it was impossible to obtain their virtues in any other known way whatever! This applies of course only to the medicinal action of the water; the effect of the change of surroundings, diet, mode of life, and the *tout ensemble* of spa life no doubt has a certain definite effect, and in many cases a good one, only all these *adjuvantia* put together will never *cure* a chronic condition. It is interesting to read—*Sulphur*, which had not been carried up to very high degrees of potentisation, has never cured the itch with which the workers in wool are frequently affected. This itch is cured the more safely and rapidly the higher the potencies which were used for that purpose. I now prepare, he adds, *Sulphur*, as all other dry substances, by trituration. The tincture of *Sulphur*, prepared by alcohol, only contains some of the curative principles of *Sulphur*, but not all its ingredients. Next follow affections which *Sulphur* has relieved, from which, as before, we may cull invaluable information. Irritability; attacks of anxiety; anxiety requiring one to open one's clothes and walk into the open air; dulness of the head and heavy flow of ideas; weak memory; vertigo after a meal; nightly headache when making the slightest movement in bed; heaviness in the occiput; congestion of blood to head, with flushes of heat; beating headache in the vertex; cold spot on the head; short-sightedness; *dull hearing, humming and roaring in the ears; bleeding of the nose; heat in the face; toothache, as if the teeth were loose and the gums detached; chronic sensation as if a plug were lodged in the larynx and throat; want of taste of food; too strong an appetite; eructations, burning, sour, fetid; regurgitation of food and drink; nausea after a meal; digging-up in the pit of the stomach; pricking in the left side of the abdomen when walking; pain in the left side of the abdomen as if something were torn out; chronic pressure in the epigastrium; stool every two or three days; involuntary expulsion of feces during micturition; prolapsus recti during difficult stool; stinging of anus during stool; itching of the anus; wetting the bed at night; too rapid emission of semen during an embrace; fetid sweat about the sexual organs; itching and burning of the pudendum; little colour to the menstrual blood; itching of pudendum, headache, before menses; leucorrhœa; coryza, dry, fluent;*

continued feverish *cough*, with expectoration of blood and pricking in the chest; asthma, with visible palpitation of the heart; stitches through the chest as far as the left scapula; burning in the chest from below upward; itching of the nipples; *drawing in the back*; drawing in the elbow, wrist, and finger-joints; *sweat of the palms of the hands*; *deadness of some fingers*; hardened skin of some parts of the fingers; *heaviness of the lower limbs*; coldness of the thighs, with sweat on the legs, in the morning when in bed; stiffness in the tarsal joint; *sweaty feet*; uneasiness in the feet; erysipelas on the leg; *cold feet*; nettle rash; itching of the whole body; *yellow spots* on the body; ecchymosis (bruised appearance) from a moderate blow; sensitiveness to air and wind; flushes of heat; the limbs go to sleep; internal trembling; jactitation of the muscles; fainting fits and spasms; stooping with the head when walking; fatigue from talking; *drowsiness in the day-time*; sensation as if one had not slept long enough in the morning; nightly colic; *jerks during sleep*; sleeplessness from tingling in the calves and feet; *fanciful, anxious dreams*; in the morning on waking he imagines he sees persons who are not present: thirst in the night; sweat, day and night. To the above I would first add, in the mental and moral sphere: imagines she is giving wrong things to persons, causing their death; anxiety as if he had to lose his life; great disposition to weep without any apparent cause; anxiety, with heat in the head, and cold feet; slow, irresolute; he imagines he becomes thin; *slowness of body and mind during the day, and not disposed to any kind of labour*; he has no disposition for anything in the evening; great inclination to philosophical and religious speculations; she imagines she has beautiful dresses, looks upon old rags as beautiful dresses, takes a coat for a vest, a cap for a bonnet. Mania: she spoils her things, throws them away, imagining that she has everything in abundance, and is dwindling down to a skeleton.

Sensation as of a fog being in his head, and dizziness which makes him sad; vague ideas with irresoluteness. From the above enumeration it will be seen how well *Sulphur* justifies its name of "the antipsoric," and in what varied and pathologically different spheres it is curative. How valuable a weapon have we here for the worst and most inveterate forms of insanity, from the wildest and most absurd mania to the deepest melancholy, and how

important is individualisation of both mental and moral symptoms, and consideration of accompanying bodily ailments, for it will always be found that deep-seated insanity is connected with correspondingly deep-seated bodily disease if, *e.g.*, the mental and moral symptoms in any such case called for *Sulphur*, some one or more of the bodily spheres, as the respiratory, digestive, urinary, sexual, were exhibiting, in a combination, the bodily symptoms of our drug. Referring to the mania of possession of beautiful dresses, &c., reminds me of the case of an old lady in one of our private institutions for the insane whom I was attending in my allopathic days, whose main and only delusion was that she was the Empress Eugénie, and consequently required the attention, diet, &c., of royalty.

Now, allopathically, this delusion conveys not the slightest help as to *treatment*, but, homeopathically, two points would be prominent: first, the delusion itself, and secondly, the persistency of it, commonly spoken of in books of reference as fixed ideas. Now *Sulphur* has obstinacy well marked, as also its opposite of irresoluteness, and no doubt a case having both these would be found, on further investigation, to have the characteristic bodily symptoms completing the picture. Now medicines proved homeopathically are simply a gallery loaded with pictures of this kind, all *shades* of mental and moral incongruities and varieties of symptoms in the bodily spheres distinguishing those from one another which in the mental and moral spheres alone are too much alike; hence in the *Materia Medica* (for we have previously seen that no other is scientific or worthy the name), is a veritable treasury and armoury for this most-to-be-pitied class of sufferers, the diligent and consistent use of which would do more to empty the asylums and restore their inmates to health and earthly happiness than all modifications and improvements of the existing codes of laws, however desirable and even imperative these latter may be. Under headache localities are again important, as also the expression "bubbling headache," as patients will speak of "bubbling" in all kinds of places, and where it is difficult to understand that there can be either fluid or air to explain it; nevertheless it will be found in practice a sensation worth noticing, and often a key enabling a selection to be limited from a large number of apparently indicated drugs to a few from which the one needed can soon be discovered.

The toothache, as if the teeth were loose, may not seem much, but it will be found that this kind of sensation exists in other parts of the body, and so the patient is one to whom *Sulphur* will prove of much benefit, as also ecchymosis (bruised appearance) from a moderate blow, and indeed without any blow at all, a fact which often puzzles those who are the subjects of it. *Sulphur*, it may be mentioned here, is what is known as a left-sided medicine—that is, one having a tendency to affect the left side most. The *visible* palpitation of the heart is also a valuable symptom; then stitches through the chest as far as the left scapula: here we have direction of pain, always very valuable. This particular symptom enabled me once to arrest (as the commencement of treatment) a case of unmistakable tubercular consumption for some two years, the patient making flesh, and quite altering her appearance towards health and strength for a considerable time. Erysipelas again is to be noted, that the mind may be kept unbiassed, and the patient treated, not the name of the disease. Stooping with the head when walking may again seem simple, but nevertheless has been repeatedly proved clinically reliable. It would be an interesting piece of information how many persons thus walking, especially if tall and thin, have ever had a proper course of *Sulphur*, particularly in childhood's days. Before passing on to the next drug I would again enter a protest against the indiscriminate and mechanical use of this invaluable antipsoric. Let the indications for its use be always "clean cut," such as stamp *Sulphur* to the mind when they are mentioned, and the results will be correspondingly satisfactory.

Sulphuric Acid.—The epitome here is brief—tension in the eye-lids in the morning; short-sightedness; hard hearing; inguinal hernia; chronic looseness of the bowels; profuse menses; metrorrhagia; roughness in the throat; *asthma*; swelling of the foot; coldness of the feet. To these may be added in the moral sphere: weeping mood without any apparent cause; exceedingly nervous and starting violently at the least noise; hurriedness, she can do nothing fast enough to satisfy herself; this hurriedness wears her out; stupefaction. Then in the head a symptom with a remarkable condition—compressive pain in the side of the occiput, relieved by holding the hands near the head, even without touching it. Sensation in the region of the fore-

head as if the brain were loose and were falling to and fro. *Pain of the outer parts of the head as if there were subcutaneous ulceration ; the parts are painful to the touch.* This sensation of ulceration where none exists is found in other parts under other medicines, and is always of use to note. There is one other symptom of this drug which is clinically useful, and may be mentioned before passing on to the next, namely, a sensation of trembling internally, especially in the abdomen, without actual trembling.

Zincum.—This is prepared from the pure metal by rubbing some off upon a fine setting-stone under distilled water, and then manipulating in the usual way for dry substances. In the epitome we may note : want of disposition to work and to walk ; she thinks that she will die ; weak memory ; pain of the hairy scalp as if there were subcutaneous ulceration ; baldness ; dryness of the eyes ; amaurosis with contraction of the pupils ; pressure at the stomach with nausea after eating bread ; tensive pain in the sides of the abdomen ; inguinal hernia ; involuntary discharge of feces ; retention of urine when he wants to urinate ; involuntary micturition while walking ; inability to retain the urine when coughing ; sneezing ; or walking ; distension of the abdomen during the menses ; irregular spasmodic movements of the heart ; shocks of the heart, arresting the breathing ; pain in the small of the back ; drawing pain in the arm of long standing ; feeling of dryness of the hands early in the morning ; the fingers go to sleep in the morning when rising ; stiffness of the tarsal (ankle) joint after sitting ; painful chilblains on the feet ; insensibility in the body ; feeling of coldness in the bones ; excrescences ; drowsiness in the morning when rising ; frightful dreams ; talking and exclaiming while asleep ; inclination to perspire in the day-time. The general bearing of these is pretty plain after all we have had before ; the urinary symptoms are well worth noticing ; also the feeling of coldness in the bones. As to other medicines, we are told *Camphor* moderates the effects of *Zincum* for a short while ; they are sometimes moderated by smelling *Ignatia* ; *Hepar-Sulphur* is the best antidote.

PSYCHIC MEDICINE: CAUSTICISM THE REMEDY
FOR ANARCHISTS; *MERCURIUS VIVUS* THE
REMEDY FOR MALCONTENTS AND REVOLU-
TIONARIES.

By Dr. GALLAVARDIN of Lyons.

I.

ONE of my correspondents wrote to me recently: "The Catholic Faculty of Medicine of Lille (France) is just as materialistic as its rival of the same city." My correspondent might have formulated the same report of the Catholic Faculty of Louvain (Belgium) and of all the Faculties of the world—Allopathic, Homeopathic, and Eclectic: for in these schools they neither teach nor practise anything better than a kind of veterinary medicine applied to man. In fact they only treat in him the animal, the material being (except in the case of the insane), never the moral and intellectual being. Thus, I repeat, the 180,000 doctors of the civilised world only practise a sort of veterinary medicine applied to man. Having now practised medicine for forty years, I renounced twenty years ago this exclusively veterinary medicine in order to devote myself to truly human medicine, treating, that is, at the same time the corporeal, the moral, and the intellectual being. It is thus that, especially at my Tuesday morning dispensary, for eight years I have been able, besides consultations for somatic, or corporeal, maladies, to give seven thousand consultations for psychic or moral and intellectual maladies. In so doing I have recently had an opportunity of discovering a remedy efficacious against the epidemic of anarchy, which has carried away the minds of so many men of the lower classes, and sometimes even of the ruling classes. I will make the remedy known by quoting two cases of cure.

II.

OBSERVATION 1.

A young workman, aged 20, neither a drinker nor a libertine, habitually good, but become very wild and fanatic (*exalté*) for two years, during which time he has frequented the meetings of the anarchists. His relatives, fearing he would refuse to do the military service compulsory for every Frenchman, came to consult me on January 19, 1892,

asking me to change the character of their son. I gave them six or seven globules of *Causticum* 200 to administer to him without his knowing. They were to dissolve the globules in four teaspoonfuls of cold water : two of these to be put into his soup the following morning, and the remaining two to be given in the same way ten days later.

On February 9th they reported that the young man was less wild (*exalté*), and went to the anarchist meetings less and less often. *Causticum* 200 was further given in three doses during three weeks.

On March 8th I was informed that he no longer went to the anarchist meetings at all. Nevertheless, to consolidate the cure and prevent a relapse, I again gave *Causticum* 200, two doses in twenty days.

Since then I have heard that he has done with docility his first year of military service as if he had never had anarchist sentiments.

OBSERVATION 2.

From the 13th of October, 1891, I treated with increasing success a labourer, aged then 45 years, for his disposition to jealousy, to melancholy, to malice, and to fury. Whilst taking part in the meetings of electors previous to the election of deputies which was to take place on the 20th of August, 1893, he became malcontent and anarchist. On the 23rd of May, 1893, I made his friends give him *Causticum* 200, three doses in three weeks, and from the 14th of July, 1893, to the 30th of January, 1894, one dose of the remedy at bed-time every five days.

He has become, little by little, less of an anarchist. He has given up being an active militant anarchist to become gradually a platonic one. He still approves of anarchists who throw dynamite bombs but, he says, he no longer wants to throw them himself. He is now content with approving of his companions and letting them do it if they like. I am continuing to treat him, and hope to take away from him the last trace of his anarchist spirit, since the improvement has gone on increasing.

Causticum is indicated against the exalted (*exalté*) spirit in politics, the cavilling spirit and the malicious character, in drunkards, in libertines, in peevish, ill-tempered people, people who melt easily and have the eyes fill with tears, and those who have very acute disappointments.

III.

Mercurius Vivus is indicated in insubordinate persons, quarrelsome, *malcontent* with everything and everybody, complaining of their family, of their friends, of their government, recognising no authority, not even that of God, wanting in the religious spirit; in *insurgents*, *revolutionaries*; in drunkards and gamblers.

A homeopathic doctor of Paris, during the years 1846 to 1870, gave *Merc. Vivus* against venereal diseases to thousands of men, and he has never learned that one of them took part in the *émeutes*, insurrections, and revolutions which were frequent enough at that time.

A young girl, well educated and well brought up, had plenty of motive for being dissatisfied with everything, for, after having been seduced and then abandoned by a high personage, she was no longer able to make an honourable marriage. Thus had she become peevish, intractable to her excellent mother whom she even struck. At diverse intervals I gave her, without her knowing, a dose of *Merc. Vivus* 200 taken all at once. From that time she no longer struck her mother and became even very affectionate and full of delicate attentions toward her.

As we see from this, this remedy can contribute to re-establish peace and concord in families and in society.

For upwards of twenty years I have established that homeopathic remedies can, *in the majority of cases*, dissipate passions, vices, defects of character and intelligence. Hence they constitute a *real agent of moral and intellectual culture*. If the fourteen thousand actual homeopathic doctors applied them to this end they would render a service, I repeat, to families and to society, and would thus demonstrate what an important part homeopathy is capable of playing from a social point of view. This would also be a means of propagating homeopathy.

Rue des Merronniers 6, Feb. 14th.

STELLARIA MEDIA IN A CASE OF ACUTE
RHEUMATISM.

By F. H. B.

THE case I am about to describe was attended with very adverse circumstances. The patient, a young married

man of twenty-five years of age, a carter, was just recovering from a severe attack of pleurisy and pneumonia, but was not yet in a condition to leave his bed. His bedroom—the only one in the cottage—had a northern aspect, there is no fireplace in it, and the walls are very damp, and the time of the year was the cold, wet season at the end of February and the beginning of March; and of course he was in a low, enfeebled state from the pleurisy and pneumonia. About a week after I heard he was getting over this, I was not much surprised to hear that he was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which chiefly affected his arms, and that he had passed several sleepless nights and days from excessive pain. As soon as I heard this I sent him some tincture of *Stellaria Media*, with instructions to apply it to the affected parts. I sent enough, I thought, for several applications, but his wife, in her zealous anxiety, rubbed it all in the same evening, and with most satisfactory results; for he slept soundly that night and a good part of the next day. I then sent him some more tincture, and the following day had the satisfaction of hearing that he had left his bed and come downstairs. He was not, however, yet quite out of the wood. The damp, cold atmosphere of his bedroom, no doubt, brought on a slight renewal of the attack, but this time in one of his feet. He persevered with the tincture, however, and two or three days after I heard that he was doing nicely, and gaining strength. It appears, therefore, that this remedy is a prompt and satisfactory one both in chronic and in acute rheumatism, and I doubt whether we have another so satisfactory and ready in its action. In gout, also, I believe it will prove curative, or at least alleviative of its pains. I have had evidence of this in a case of long-standing gout of the hands, with swollen, chalky joints, and should much like to hear of a trial of the remedy in a case of acute gout, applied either in form of tincture or as a poultice, after boiling the plant.

Carsington, March 12, 1894.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

By DR. USSHER, Wandsworth.

Things that Ought to be Avoided.

“When a man marries his trouble begins,
Needles and pins!”

Now I know the meaning thereof. Bachelors are not guilty on this count, it is the women who are aggressors. Needles left carelessly about, what misery may they not cause, torture, and death! The swift stroke of a foot on the carpet once drove a darning needle into the sole of a girl's foot, and a large portion of it broke there. I was invited to help in its extraction, the endeavours to reach it by cutting failed. I had a French hook in my pocket of small size, and getting this under the needle lifted it, fortunately, out of its bed, where it had for some time remained. I do not exaggerate, but needles are to be found everywhere, stuck into tablecloths, on the floors, stairs, occasionally in garments, socks, and even in church.

Pin money was a consideration in days gone by, when each head was made of carefully-wound metal. Now they are of no consideration, for any morning you may pick up a goodly number. There will be sorrow some day when the missing articles find a fleshy pincushion. I know of one fatal case in a child, where a needle entered the upper part of the body, and forming an abscess, came out at the thigh.

Can anything be more careless than the way *orange peel* is thrown about. My stick has rendered a public service by sending these pieces into the gutter. Pea-pods and potato peelings are responsible for *many a broken leg*. These things are hazardous just because people *do not think*.

Another matter to be remedied is the slamming and opening of doors. The female jerk that some of these neat handed Phyllises give to door handles is, to use their own verbiage, *awful*. The bang of a door in the vicinity of your head, if you are waiting for repose, is known to those whose nerves are painful from many causes. To shut a door gently is a graceful act, and pertains to the gentlewoman. Perhaps they are relations of the Newcastle apothecary whose knocker fell perchance out of his fingers. And this

performance, when the shades of darkness is upon you, is an attention that may well be dispensed with. You may also notice how these "women's rights people" open the room door. It is a mercy of Providence that you are not knocked on the forehead and *floored*; a blow thereon is always a serious business.

I know of a gentleman who had taken chloral for sleeplessness, getting up from his midday nap and falling down stairs, and so meeting his death. Another, a patient of my own, fell down stairs and cut her scalp through from front to back; but the sharp pointed seat in the hall was a thing to be avoided.

Unaccountable accidents will take place. I once saw a man who in cleaning a door stood on a sharp pointed ecclesiastical handle, and by his slip down got a terrible wound. I have also seen cheap bedroom crockery do dreadful mischief; and lately a piano-stool broke and the lady was left with a wound that took weeks to heal—the wonder was that she survived it. There are things connected with sick rooms that ought to be avoided, such as unnecessary movements about the room, the rustling of an unsuitable dress, and nothing is more worrying than the smacking of venetian blinds, jerking the nerves as well as the eyes. The very way a doctor enters a room is observed, and the talking of those who come only for a minute or so, and extend their visit to the weariness and exhaustion of the patient, is to be deprecated. The sick person looks for his or her food. Let it be well cooked, prepared, it may be, according to sick fancies. Domestic are often *sticks*; it wants loving hands to tend sufferers. Sympathy is a very alive kind of thing—soft, tender, real, and if need be, *firm*. Nothing is worse than hurry and excitement; quiet soothes and heals. Music, of the better sort, not the doleful ditties called "songs and solos," which make you low beyond revival, much less some of the beauties of "H. A. and M.," tuned into quick steps and waltzes. Piano is a soothing instrument if properly used—music that reminds one of the exquisite lines—

"Calm me to sleep and melt me so,
With thy delicious numbers."

Who could fancy a bedside kettledrum—a garrulous female is very like it. These things are to be learned, they do not come naturally, save to a few. May they be multiplied!

CATARRHS AND COLD.

By Dr. GEORGE HERRING.

I MAKE some distinction between a catarrh and a cold, for although a cold or chill *may* end in a catarrh, yet it does not invariably do so. And again, a catarrh may not always be the result of a chill. To give an illustration of the former:—A man goes out on a fine March morning with a pair of summer boots on. Before he returns home snow begins to fall, his feet become cold and wet, and next day the first symptom of quinsy shows itself. He has taken cold, but there is no catarrh. As an example of the latter:—In the first of our recent epidemics of influenza a catarrh was a very general result, frequently followed by bronchitis, &c. But no cold had been “caught.” These catarrhs were the result of a specific poison. And there are other atmospheric poisons besides that of influenza which produce catarrh. Thus we must make a broad distinction between these two causes of catarrh, viz., chills and poisons. This distinction will be of use to us in the treatment of them. For instance, in the first epidemic of influenza, when catarrhs were so commonly the result of inhaling the poison, the ordinary remedies for colds were ineffectual, whereas the administration of *Ammonium* proved a veritable specific. In my own practice I found that whatever symptoms might develop in individual cases this medicine promptly mitigated them and speedily secured recovery. Chills and atmospheric poisons have, however, this in common, that they usually settle upon the respiratory mucus membrane in the first place. Not always, for a severe chill may set up a pneumonia at once without any involvement of the mucous membrane. And an atmospheric poison sometimes acts directly upon the nervous system, as was the case in the last of the influenza epidemics.

As catarrhs may arise from two very distinct causes—chills or poisons—they may therefore be classed as either specific or non-specific. This relates to the etiology. When we look to the symptoms produced, more especially by a chill, we may note another distinction. Classing chills and poisons together, however, we find that the primary effect is to produce either sneezing or sore throat, sometimes both. Now, although we cannot always decide between chill and poison as to the cause, yet the *effect* is

often a guide to treatment. For the sneezing patient there is no remedy more often useful than *Natrum-mur.*, and I have always found the first centesimal trituration answer very well; two or three doses have usually sufficed. When a higher dilution has been used I have not found it answer so well. No doubt some patients are more benefited by *Aconite* or *Camphor*, but *Natrum-mur.* is my own favourite.

For those colds resulting in sore throats the choice of remedies usually lies between *Chlorate of Potash* and *Belladonna* in the first place. Other medicines may be indicated afterwards.

But the more immediate purport of this communication was to call attention to a new method of treatment. Instead of giving medicines in the usual way, it has occurred to me that we may often employ a better way—a way more convenient to many people. This consists in giving the medicines indicated in the form of *snuffs*. I have often used them personally, and have often found benefit from them. In this way I have used *Chloride of Sodium*, *Sulphur*, and black rappee snuff. To these might be added *Chlorate of Potash*, *Belladonna*, *Aconite*, and others. Thus a person subject to colds might carry his appropriate remedy in his vest pocket and take a pinch whenever a fit of sneezing came on. A cold would thus often be checked at the very outset, and we should be carrying out the behest of that wise philosopher who said, "*Obsta principis.*" The action of the medicine would be more prompt, for it would come into instant contact with the part affected, which certainly is not the case when given in the usual way.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.—Miss P., aged 33, was last year treated for a nervous affection of stomach. For a fortnight has suffered from headache from the nape to above eyes. Pain over the eyelids so that she can hardly open eyes. In the first days pain came on in forenoon, now she wakes with it in the morning; it increases gradually till noon, then declines towards evening. Towards the end of the attack the pain is concentrated in temples. The right side is chiefly affected. Vomiting sometimes ensues. Pain worst when lying, is aggravated by mental exertion; sleeps well, appetite bad. Much thirst and dryness of mouth, most at noon. August 30th.—*Nat. mur.* 11, three times a day. Sept. 26th.—Reports that the next day the pain was better. After three days it was completely gone.—Dahlke, *Zeitsch. d. Berl. Ver.* xii. 52.—*Journal of British Homeopathic Society.*

MATERIA MEDICA.

SOME OF THE BLADDER SYMPTOMS OF *COCCUS CACTI*.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

Coccus Cacti (cochineal) is frequently used as a colouring agent in culinary and other purposes, and its action has often been described by our allopathic brethren as almost inert, they even making use of it to give an attractive colour to their mixtures, lotions, &c. Yet the action of *Coccus Cacti* on the chest, kidneys, and bladder has been fully proved by homeopathic research to be quite as powerful as that of other drugs. The following are some of the symptoms produced in the bladder during a proving:—

Desired at night to urinate, but could not; this symptom was accompanied with a sharp cutting pain in the bladder. Sensations of heat and cold passing through the bladder, alternated with cramp-like, drawing pains. The bladder seemed full, yet had no desire to urinate. The sensation or feeling of fulness continued, accompanied with great pressure in the bladder, and extending even towards the urethra; the desire to urinate became constant, and the urine had to be frequently discharged. (The urine was normal in its colour.) The pain and the pressure were not relieved by urinating, but still continued, with tension and great tenesmus of the neck of the bladder after the voiding of the urine. The pain in the neck of the bladder became very violent, sometimes lasting from fifteen to twenty minutes at a time. Violent, darting, lancinating pains passed along the urethra. The meatus urinarius at last was so constricted and contracted that urinating became very difficult, and was accompanied with a burning pain along the urethra. Great pressure, cutting pains, and tenesmus in the bladder, accompanied with flushing of the face. Unbearable, violent, cutting, and lancinating pains through the anterior part of the urethra, lasting for over a minute, and forcing the prover to cry out.

The above are the most prominent symptoms noticed during a proving of the *Coccus Cacti*, which proving effectually contradicts the usual opinion of allopathic medical men as to the inertness of the action of the

drug. Besides the symptoms peculiar to the bladder, the kidneys were in full sympathy. Spasmodic, lancinating, and boring pains were felt in those organs, extending from thence along the ureters into the bladder. There was also a pressing pain in the ureters, which was temporarily relieved by the discharge of flatus from the bowels.

The urine was at first copious, very frequent, and pale and watery; it afterwards, although still frequent, became scanty, and was passed with difficulty and very great straining. The colour of the urine was at first pale; it gradually changed to a yellow, then to a brown, and, lastly, to a reddish hue. The urine also contained a large quantity of mucus, in the form of shreds and flocks; and, when it had been kept standing in a vessel, it deposited it as a sediment.

HYDNOCARPUS EBRIANS IN LEPROSY.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following cutting from a newspaper published at 107, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, under date Nov. 4, 1893:—

Mr. Bhau Daji, while a student at the Grant Medical College, India, was induced by the late Dr. Morehead to take up the study of leprosy. He commenced work on the subject in the late Fifties; and so far back as 1862 he announced to Dr. Duff, of Calcutta, that he was trying a remedy in one of the charitable dispensaries of Bombay which "offered a hope even for lepers." Six or seven years later his cures, or reported cures, led to a good deal of rather waspish correspondence, and Mr. Bhau Daji's conduct in keeping secret his method of treatment involved some amount of personal criticism of a kind verging upon the discourteous. He was assailed on all sides, and was denounced as a quack, or worse, and after his death, in 1874, little more was heard of his leprosy cure. Most opportunely at the present moment, when the subject of leprosy and its cure is again arousing so much interest, the subject has been revived by Dr. Stanley Boyd, surgeon to Charing Cross Hospital. We learn that Bhau Daji's secret did not, as was popularly supposed, die with him. During his fatal illness in the hot weather of 1874, he expressed much anxiety that his papers and notes of cases

should be collected and got ready for publication, but for some unexplained reason this was never done. He had told the secret, however, to three European friends in confidence. After many experiments, it seems, Bhau Daji came ultimately to rely upon one substance—the oil of the *Hydnocarpus inebrians*, known among the natives as *kauti*—which he used both for internal and external administration. Sometimes he coloured the oil to render it less easily recognisable. In the early morning minims x—ounce ss of the oil—was taken in boiled milk, and it is said to be “not bad to the taste”; then the patient was rubbed all over with the oil; after two hours the oil was washed off in a warm bath. Sometimes the oil was directed to be applied again, and kept on until the evening, when the patient wiped himself and went for a long walk until he perspired. In other cases no oil was applied after the warm bath until evening, when it was again rubbed in over the whole body, and the patient slept in it. The oil was applied also to affected mucous surfaces, and was to be run into the nasal cavities. The patients were ordered to abstain from pork, beef, and fish; from all alcoholic drinks, tea, and coffee. They were allowed as much milk, fruit, and vegetables as they liked; also butter, eggs, mutton, and fowl. This was the whole secret of Bhau Daji’s treatment.

PROTO-IODIDE OF MERCURY CASE.

THE patient was a young man about twenty-two years of age. He complained of a feeling every time that he swallowed as if a stick or a bit of toothpick were irritating the right tonsil. On examination two cheesy white lumps were seen on the tonsil, and the tongue was furred deeply, yellow at the base, and light near the tip. There was absolutely no pain nor soreness of the throat, except the sticking in the tonsil on swallowing, as mentioned above. The patient received two doses of proto-iodide of mercury, third decimal trituration, and the next morning the deposit was nearly gone, and the sticking pain had entirely disappeared.—*Chironian*, Nov. 1898.

PAPOID (*CARICA PAPAYA*) IN EAR AFFECTION.

HENRY C. HOUGHTON, M.D., Prof. Otology, New York Ophthalmic Hospital, said in a clinical lecture on suppuration,

"We possess a very valuable agent, *Papoid* (*Carica Papaya*), which can be used as a local application.

"My attention was first called to this agent by the late Prof. C. T. Liebold, who was for some years connected with the New York Ophthalmic Hospital.

"It is a variety of South American melon and a vegetable digestive ferment, but it has the peculiar property in that, unlike pepsin, it is as efficacious in intestinal as in gastric digestion. It acts outside of the body and digests in any cavity containing pus or muco-pus, and so is admirably adapted for local application.

"It can be used dry, but acts better combined with glycerine. My objection to its use in the dry form, uncombined, is that it forms a crust and confines the product of suppuration in cavities and sinuses. A few drops of the *Glycerole* should be placed in the ear, and by the aid of the stomach pump or aural syringe, it can be forced into the middle ear and through the Eustachian tube into the pharynx.

"In suppuration complicated by mastoid disease, the *Glycerole* can be driven through the sinus to the external surface of the mastoid.

"An objection sometimes met with in the use of the *Glycerole* is the peculiar idiosyncrasy of some patients, but it is of rare occurrence; this also happens with some of the preparations of petroleum.

"To avoid the danger of retaining the products of suppuration, *Papoid* can be combined with sugar of milk and boric acid, equal parts—as I have suggested when using *Hydrastis*, *Plantago*, and *Calendula*."—*New York Medical Times*, Dec., 1893.

GALEGA VERA FOR KIDNEY-ACHE.

V. R. DORRETTA (*Med. Age*) calls attention to a very common form of backache, which is often erroneously diagnosed, and hence not successfully treated. The wearing pain is really located in the kidneys.

"The patient," he says, "is not always able to locate the source of the pain, often thinking it is in front. If it seems to be on the left side, the physician may charge it to the spleen; if on the right side, to the liver. It is often supposed to be in the groin, and I have known women to uselessly suffer much treatment for ovarian disease who really had only kidney-ache.

"The urine is often quite nominal, but may contain an excess of urates or phosphates; as albumen is rarely observed, this disorder is functional, not organic.

"The diagnosis is easy. Examine the kidneys by making

firm, deep pressure between the last rib and the ilium, near the spine, upward and inward; if this disease be present, the patient will instantly admit you have found the real seat of the suffering.

“The following treatment is always successful; I have never known it to fail in one case:

“I give two or three drops of the tincture of the chloride of iron, and eight or ten drops of the sweet spirit of nitre, in a little water, half an hour before meals; and after meals a tablespoonful of the liquid *Galega Vera*. The plant *galega vera* grows in Southern Europe; the leaves are the part used; the preparation can be procured through any wholesale druggist.

“*Galega Vera* is also a most effective reconstructive, yielding better results in cases of anemia and impaired nutrition than any preparation with which I am acquainted.”—*New York Medical Times*, Dec., 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.

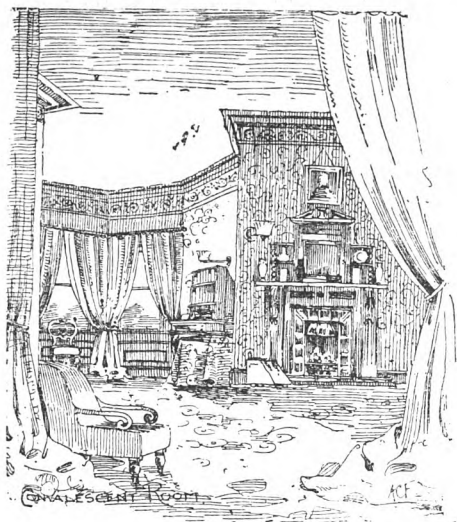
BATH HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL—NEW BUILDING.

IN our last issue we mentioned the opening by Lord Grimthorpe of the Nursing Institute in Lansdown Grove, Bath, and

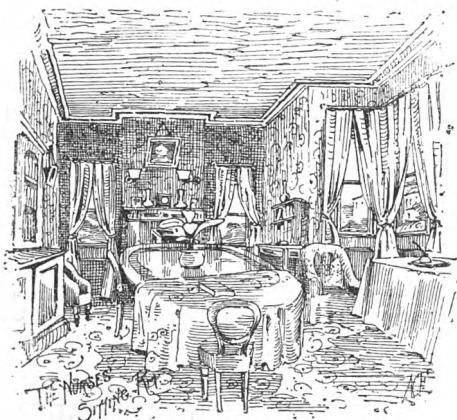


the establishment there of the new in-patient department of the Homeopathic Hospital. Although practically under one roof,

the two institutions are quite separate in character; the Nursing Institute is a gift to the city by Miss Jennings, and though the



committee of the Homeopathic Hospital is the managing committee, the institution is not confined to homeopaths only, but



open to all, homeopaths and allopaths alike; in fact, if desired, patients may be attended there by their own medical men.

Dr. Percy Wilde has kindly forwarded us cuts of the new building which appeared in *The Daily Graphic*, and which we are now enabled to present to our readers by the courtesy of the proprietor of that journal.

CROYDON HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

REPORT FOR 1894.

THE Dispensary was open four mornings in the week as usual. The number of patients under treatment was 1,241, while 4,224 attendances were recorded. This shows that the usefulness of the Dispensary is well maintained, and that the treatment is appreciated by a large number of the poor.

Medical Officers { T. E. PURDOM, M.D., C.M.
J. DELEPINE, M.B., C.M.

NORTH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM.

WE have received the Thirty-Third Annual Report of the above well-known Institution founded at Southport by the late Dr. Blumberg, whose death the report records with the deep regret of the Committee. It is proposed to endow a free cot in his memory. The number of children who were inmates during the year shows an increase of 176 (827 against 651). The average stay of each child was 32 days; the total cost of each child per week was 9s. 4½d. (alimentary, 4s. 3½d.; other expenses, 5s. 1d.). The exact alimentary cost per head, including patients and staff, was 8s. 6½d.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

WE have received the Annual Report of this excellent Institution—third of the hospital and thirtieth of the dispensary part. We are glad to find a steady increase in the work of the institution. The total number of patients received during the year was 62, against 52 the previous year; the out-patient attendances numbered 7,475 against 4,188; the home visits numbered 2,677, an increase of 901; the dental patients numbered 582 against 586 the year before.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

THE Annual Meeting in connection with the Phillips Memorial (Homeopathic) Hospital, Bromley, was held at the hospital pre-

mises at the junction of Park and Widmore Roads, Bromley, on Wednesday evening, February 21st. Mr. Lewis Wigram, of Chislehurst, presided, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., and there were also present: Mr. E. F. Duncanson (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. and Mrs. Petrie, Dr. and Mrs. Madden, Dr. Wynne Thomas, Mr. C. H. Aylwin (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. and Mrs. J. Churchill, Mr. Charles Bell (Hon. Architect), Mr. Arthur Tapp, Mr. F. H. D. Man, Mr. Hugh Tweedy, Mr. Allen Stoneham, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. Van de Linde (Hon. Auditor), Mr. J. M. Wyborn (Hon. Secretary), and others.

The Hon. Secretary read the Annual Report, of which the following is a summary:—

“The number of in-patients treated during the year reached a total of 84, as against 71 in 1892; of these 64 were discharged cured, and nine more or less improved. Two fatal cases only occurred, and one of these was received too late to be benefited by treatment which might otherwise have been successful. 1,280 visits were paid to patients at their homes. There were 1,623 attendances at the dispensary, 325 new out-patients having availed themselves of the benefits of this branch of the institution; 26 operations were performed in the course of the year.

“The total ordinary income from all sources for the year was £616 7s. 9d., while the amount spent in maintenance and administration was £567 7s. 5d.

“Direct application having been made to the council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, and a grant of £26 5s. obtained therefrom, the amounts received from collections on Hospital Sunday were deducted from this; but other special donations included a Lenten offertory at St. Mary's, Plaistow, of £2 5s. 6d., and a Christmas Day collection at the Bromley Congregational Church of £17 15s. 10d.

“The question of providing more suitable premises for the proper development of the resources and work of the hospital has again demanded attention, and the Committee have devoted £80 of the proceeds of the two musical entertainments to the formation of a building fund; £81 12s. 8d. in 2½ per cent. consols having been purchased with that object. They earnestly hope that some of their friends may be disposed to assist them in obtaining a suitable piece of ground within a short distance from the centre of the town, at an early date, and before the opportunity for so doing is entirely lost, owing to the rapidity with which building operations are proceeding. Meanwhile, contributions to the above-mentioned building fund will be thankfully received through the Treasurer or the London and County Bank.”

The report was adopted. The usual votes of thanks were passed, and the Committee of Management was elected as follows:—Mr. E. F. Duncanson (Chairman), Miss J. M. Anderson, Mr. W. Anley, Mr. C. H. Aylwin (Treasurer), Rev. P. Barker, Mr. Charles Bell, Mrs. Herbert Bell, Mr. J. Churchill, Mrs. Dennes, Mr. W. R. Hay, Rev. R. H. Lovell, Mrs. Madden,

Mr. E. M. Madden, M.B., M.R.C.S., Mr. F. H. D. Man, Mrs. Man, Mr. J. W. Medwin, Miss. A. C. Tapp, Mr. A. M. Tapp, Mr. Arthur Tapp, Mr. H. Wynne Thomas, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Mr. Hugh Tweedy, Mrs. Wigram, and Mr. J. M. Wyborn (Secretary) (with power to add to their number).—From the *Bromley District Times*, February 23rd.

DEVON AND CORNWALL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

SUBSCRIBERS, committee, officers, and friends of the Devon and Cornwall Homeopathic Hospital held their annual meeting in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Bedford-street, on Tuesday, February 6th. During the first part of the proceedings the chair was occupied by the Mayor of Plymouth (Mr. W. Law), and amongst others present were the Revs. C. Chapman, LL.D., T. J. Macey, B.A., S. Vincent, J. T. Maxwell, W. J. Cuthbertson (Hon. Secretary), Drs. Alexander, W. Cash Reed, D. T. G. Vaudrey, Messrs. J. P. Brown, J.P., A. G. Hambly, C. King, E. Roseveare, G. R. Barrett, J. Yeo, C. J. Nicol, W. Foale, sen., and J. Carkeet. There was also a large number of ladies.

The Secretary (the Rev. W. J. Cuthbertson) read the report, which recorded an eventful year in the history of the institution. At the last annual meeting attention was drawn to the fact that the purchase of the new premises, 15, Lockyer Street, had been effected. Within a week plans were prepared for extensive structural alterations and repairs, and for the reconstruction for dispensary purposes of the building in the rear. The work was afterwards satisfactorily carried out, and the public inauguration of their new and more extended enterprise took place in October. No pains had been spared to make the hospital replete with the best and most approved fittings, furniture, and appliances. Altogether, £2,500 was expended in the purchase, renovation and furnishing of the hospital and dispensary, and the amount realised by the sale of the old hospital, together with gifts and promises, reached £2,275. The committee earnestly thanked the members of the Furnishing Committee and others who had rendered special services in connection with their new premises. Although able to report an improvement in the income, the committee earnestly impressed on their friends the fact that the large facilities now enjoyed would involve a considerable increase in the annual expenditure, and appealed for more generous support.

The Treasurer (Mr. King) presented the financial statement, which showed, on the dispensary account, receipts and expenditure amounted to £119. On the hospital account the income was £287, and the disbursements amounted to £297, leaving a debit balance of £10.

Dr. Alexander read the medical report, which stated that both the in-patient and out-patient departments showed an increase in the number treated. On December 31, 1892, there remained under treatment 110. Admissions and readmissions during 1893 were 4,256, making a

total of 4,366. Of that number, 3,346 were cured or relieved, 606 results not yet ascertained, 224 not relieved, 55 died, and 135 remained under treatment. Of the total, 364 were cases of accident or sudden emergency demanding prompt attention, and even on that ground alone the dispensary might fairly claim a share of the public support accorded to the medical charities of the town. The 12,388 attendances of out-patients at the dispensary registered during the year exceeded by more than 2,000 the attendances of the previous year.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the various reports, said he had reason to congratulate them on the improved state of their finances and the position which they held that day. He felt that the municipality of the town recognised the splendid work which that institution was doing, and he might with reason say that there was no institution which had such a great claim upon the sympathy and support of all classes of the inhabitants. Their committee was also working well, and he hoped that by the end of the year the present deficit would be wiped off and that they would have a balance in hand. In order to assist in bringing about this result he offered, if they secured the £200, to supply the remaining £25.—*Western Mercury*, February 7th.

BRIGHTON HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

The circumstance that the Brighton Homeopathic Dispensary, established at 29, Middle Street, an institution that has been doing a very large amount of good in a quiet, unostentatious, but none the less effective manner, has just entered upon the jubilee year of its existence will probably be regarded as one of interest by most people who take any concern in the charitable efforts put forth to benefit the poorer sections of the local community; and it is gratifying to be able to add that in their Report on the past year's work, just issued by the Committee, the latter are able to produce a Balance-sheet free from deficit.

The satisfaction to be gleaned from this fact is, however, somewhat modified by an intimation which the Committee find it necessary to append to this statement to the effect that this condition of things has not been brought about without effort, and it is to be hoped that the earnest appeal addressed by the Committee to the friends of the Institution will result during the year in a material augmentation of the list of subscribers and donors. That it is an Institution worthy of support the record of its work fully demonstrates. During the past year the total number of consultations and visits was 6,865; and it is remarked that the work was rather increased than diminished in that period; while, as showing that the Committee of Management—composed of gentlemen so well known as Mr. Daniel Hack, J.P., General D. E. Hoste, Rev. Canon Gover, Rev. C. Parnell, Rev. W. Harbour, Mr. J. Beal, Mr. A. Dash, Mr. D. Friend, and Mr. W. Pickett, with Mr. F. Champion as Hon. Secretary—are not unmindful

of economy, it is to be observed that the total expenditure for the year was £274. The Life Governors of the Dispensary, it may be remarked, include the Earl of Chichester, Miss Green, Mrs. Hounsom, Mr. R. Leigh Holland, Alderman E. Lowther, Mrs. Soper, Mr. F. J. Tillstone, and Mrs. Walder; and the list of subscribers contains the names of Mr. Marriage Wallis, J.P., Mr. S. Hannington, and others whose association with the institution is sufficient to commend it to the favourable notice of the benevolent public.—*Sussex Daily News*, March 2nd.

REVIEWS.

EAR REPERTORY.*

THIS is the Ear Section of the *Cypher Repertory* which Dr. Hayward has been spending the leisure of his retirement in re-editing and bringing up to date, the first edition, compiled by Dr. Dudgeon, forming the second portion of the *Cypher Repertory* as first brought out. Dr. Dudgeon's Ear-repertory occupied 32 pages; Dr. Hayward's is swelled to 72, exclusive of introductory matter. Dr. Hayward has reproduced the original Introduction to the whole Repertory by Drs. Drysdale and Atkins, and the Chapter is paged independently so that it can form a volume complete in itself except in one particular. It is to be regretted that Dr. Hayward did not also reproduce the list of medicines with their abbreviations. Not having done so, it will be necessary for users to have the first edition at hand for reference in case of need.

Dr. Hayward has used as the material he has repertorised the *Materia Medica Pura* and the *Chronic Diseases* of Hahnemann, and in addition the *Cyclopaedia of Drug Pathogenesis* and the monographs of the Hahnemann Publishing Society. Dr. Hayward has distinguished the source of each symptom so that it can be referred to and verified with the least difficulty. A line has been used to separate *Materia Medica Pura* symptoms from those of the *Chronic Diseases*. This is at times a little puzzling, and some will say rather an unnecessary refinement; after a little study it becomes plain enough, but it adds materially to the labour of using the work.

In comparing Dr. Hayward's edition with that of Dr. Dudgeon we find the former much the fuller of the two, but at the same

* *A Repertory or systematic arrangement and analysis of the Homeopathic Materia Medica*. Chapter V. Ears. Second edition. By John W. Hayward, M.D. Hahnemann Publishing Society, Birkenhead, Cheshire: The Hon. Sec., 61, Shrewsbury Road. London: E. Gould and Son, 59, Moor-gate Street, E.C. New York: Boericke and Tafel, 145, Grand Street. Philadelphia: Boericke and Tafel, 1,011 Arch Street. Pp. 72. Price 8s. To members 5s.

time there are many symptoms, and good ones too, in the first edition which find no place in the second. It would have been better if Dr. Hayward had stated explicitly the rule he had gone upon in making his selections. We fear that the desire of some to "weed" the *Materia Medica* of what they consider unreliable or superfluous symptoms, has caused the rejection of a number of good ones.

In spite of this by way of criticism, we have no hesitation in saying that the volume is the most complete ear repertory in existence. And we may add that a knowledge of the cypher is not at all essential in order that the reader may be able to use the repertory. The cypher makes it possible for each symptom to be given complete wherever it appears, but every heading is given in ordinary printing, and only the "filling up" is in cypher. In Section IV. (Course, Progress, Direction, and Succession of Symptoms) and Section V. (Complex Symptoms) everything appears in full, verbatim; in Section IV. an analysis and an arrangement in cypher is also given.

Dr. Hayward has spent a vast amount of labour and care on this work, of which the search through the *Cyclopaedia of Drug Pathogenesis* must have been by no means the lightest part. We have much pleasure in commending the result to all who practice the stricter homeopathy.

THE FAMILY PRESCRIBER.*

As the author states in his preface, his work is essentially a compilation from other works, and among them Dr. Clarke's *Prescriber*, from which it takes its name. At the same time the author has qualified himself for the work by an experience of ten years of homeopathic practice. This is seen in the part where he deals with cholera, which is treated of at some length. We have no doubt the *Family Prescriber* will prove of much service to those for whom it is intended.

MR. TEBB'S LATEST PUBLICATION.

A Brief Story of Fourteen Years' Struggle for Parental Emancipation from the Vaccination Tyranny is the title of a useful little penny pamphlet which E. W. Allen, 4, Ave Maria Lane, E.C., has published for Mr. William Tebb, F.R.G.S., who, in his conclusion, gives a few words of sound advice and exhortation. As

* *The Family Prescriber; or Plain Directions for the Treatment of Common Complaints.* By Fakir Chand Ghose. Calcutta: Ghose and Mitra, 8, Bowbazar Street. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company. 1893. Pp. 32.

president of the London Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination, he says:—"I would specially take this opportunity to call upon all Boards of Guardians, in the exercise of that discretion which the law gives them, to abstain from prosecution which inflames popular passions and creates an acute sense of injustice. I would also urgently appeal to our fellow countrymen and countrywomen who cherish liberty to countenance and aid us in this righteous struggle for parental emancipation."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

* * * In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or to the matter of our magazine that our correspondents may like to address to us. We cannot, of course, undertake to give medical advice in particular cases, which is the business of a medical attendant; but if our medical readers like to put queries to each other regarding points of practice or puzzling cases, we shall be happy to insert queries and replies.

MAGNETISM.

MAGNETQ asks:—Can any of your readers kindly inform me if there is any work extant which treats of "Magnetism" as a "Curative agent," and where it can be obtained?

COLOUR BLINDNESS AND TOBACCO.

RAILWAY writes:—In a Lecture recently delivered at the London Institution by Professor Bidwell on the "Mysteries of Colour," it was stated that "Colour blindness" is frequently produced by smoking "black shag" and "cut cavendish" tobaccos. If this is so, "colour blindness" may be as easily acquired as inherited, and as such be well in the sphere of Homeopathic treatment. As this is a question that has not as far as I am aware received attention in your columns, can any of your readers give ventilation to a subject which is acutely touching many railway-servants at the present time?

A USE OF *TABACUM*.

J.C. writes to ask if *Tabacum* is a recognised remedy in heartburn. He mentions that workers in "drawing lofts" of ship yards work in a stooping position and suffer from heartburn, and he amongst them. Some fellow workmen complained that tobacco when chewed gave them heartburn. As he had failed to obtain relief from common homeopathic remedies he tried tobacco in this way and found it relieved him. [Heartburn is one of the recognised effects of tobacco, but it should not be taken lower than the 3x potency for its curative effects.—ED. H.W.]

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

STELLARIA MEDIA AS A WOUNDWORT.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—A farmer here had occasion to put his hand down a calf's throat one day last week. On withdrawing his hand the calf bit it right through the soft, fleshy, outer part of the palm where there are no bones. When I heard of it the next day the hand was swelling and very painful. I advised the farmer to search for some chickweed, and apply it in a poultice to the wound. He did so, first boiling the plant, and relief quickly ensued, and in a few days the wound was healed. Under ordinary treatment a nasty wound of this sort would doubtless have had serious consequences—the swelling would probably have extended up the whole arm with very painful results. I was induced to advise this treatment from reading the paragraph under the heading, "*Stellaria Media* as a Vulnerary," in the February number of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.—Yours very truly,

F. H. B.

THE FOURTH REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON VACCINATION.

LEPROSY AND VACCINATION.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—To the facts laid before the Select Parliamentary Committee of 1871 by Dr. R. Hall Bakewell, Vaccinator-General of Trinidad, and those published in the Third Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination, must now be added the testimony of medical practitioners disclosed in the recently-issued Fourth Report of this important tribunal. Mr. Surgeon John Brunt, of H.M. Naval Station, Simons Town, South Africa, where leprosy has greatly increased of late years, gave particulars of two cases of extensive tubercular leprosy communicated by vaccination which came under his own observation at the leper hospital near Cape Town. The first indication of the disease appeared in both instances upon the sites of the vaccine scars, and the sufferers previous to vaccination were without leprous taint. In reply to Mr. S. Whitbread (Q. 20,242), Surgeon Brunt said "he was perfectly certain that vaccination is one of the causes of communicability," and rather than incur such terrible risks he would forego vaccination. Surgeon Brunt felt that the danger was of so serious a character that he deemed it his duty to bring

the facts before the Admiralty, and declared that the majority of medical practitioners in South Africa were of his opinion. In my volume on "The Recrudescence of Leprosy and its Causation" numerous facts are given showing that the alarming increase of leprosy in South Africa is concurrent with the extension of vaccination.

Another medical man, Dr. Beaven Rake, a member of the Indian Leprosy Commission, offered himself as a witness to clear vaccination from this terrible reproach, but utterly failed in the attempt. He stated that of 108 lepers in Almora, Kumaon, 42 had been vaccinated, or 38.8 per cent., while the proportion of vaccinations to the whole population in various parts of India varies from 2.8 per cent. to 3.54. In reply to Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson (Q. 18,784), Dr. Rake admitted that "there are several fallacies in our figures." A futile attempt was made to show that leprosy had actually decreased during the last ten years, but Dr. Rake omitted to inform the Commission that the conditions imposed upon the enumerators varied considerably from those observed in the previous census. Leucoderma, or white leprosy, included in the census of 1870-1 was excluded in 1880-1, and the census forms were altered fundamentally in other ways. No reliable scientific deductions can be gathered from this misleading official document.

To recommend the continuance of compulsory vaccination, the prolific cause of so much human misery, would condemn the Commission as an utterly untrustworthy court of appeal.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM TEBB.

March 1, 1894.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR CHELSEA.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—With the exception of those who are ignorant of Pasteur's inoculation methods, and those who are professionally or scientifically interested in his experimental investigations, it is manifest that the majority of people who have studied his proceedings have little or no liking for the fruits of his labours and a great repugnance towards the means by which he produces them; but they say that all matters of Pasteur and his school are of medical interest and not of general importance; therefore, despite the laudable efforts of such eminent men as Professor Lawson Tait, Dr. Charles Bell Taylor, Dr. John H. Clarke, Surgeon-General Gordon, Dr. Thomas M. Dolan, Dr. Gordon Stables, and many others who oppose Pasteurism, I am afraid that the proposed Pasteur Institute will become an established addition to the vivisectioning machinery which has for so

long been in full swing in this country, and which in many respects is no less diabolical than that which is known on the continent.

In 1884 Pasteur told the Medical Congress at Copenhagen that "the experiments which we, my fellow-workers and I, have carried out have passed beyond the possibility of numbering them."

And with what result ?

(1) *Sheep-Pox*. Inoculation gives the disease to animals which perhaps would not have had it at all. It produces as malignant a form of the malady as that due to natural infection.

(2) *Anthrax*. Inoculation is not only *not* beneficial, but, with special reference to England, is "most dangerous and capable of producing incalculable mischief." It has been strongly condemned by both the English and German Commissioners who were appointed to investigate its operations and results; by the Hungarian Commission it has been emphatically condemned, and, I understand, prohibited by the Government.

(3) *Cholera*. Experiments performed by the English and German Commissioners in Calcutta in 1884 were "without results."

(4) *Fowl Cholera*. The hopes raised by Pasteur have "not apparently been realised."

(5) *Pleuropneumonia*. "Inoculation was of *no benefit whatever*, and its consideration was only a loss of time."

(6) *Rabies and Hydrophobia*. "The general result of the . . . [most elaborate] inquiries is that by the practice of inoculation there is no proof that hydrophobia can be prevented; but there is proof that the practice itself carries with it a possible danger over and above the risk pertaining to a bite by a rabid dog."

All evidence that has been adduced, including much of Pasteur's own, shows that he has not saved the life of a single creature by his inoculation practices; but it is recorded that he has caused the death of a countless number, not to mention the thousands of animals whose brains he has turned into virus gardens, and whose pains on the vivisection table and in the vivisection trough, before death brought them rest, cannot be imagined, much less described.

Although the question of a Pasteur Institute in the metropolis is now definitely settled, it is impossible to show that the establishment of such an institution can either be justified or excused in the interests of the animal world or in the interests of the public health, and to me it seems to pass comprehension that such a rite and place should for a moment be tolerated in this country.—I am, yours faithfully,

JOSEPH COLLINSON.

Front Street, Wolsingham, Co. Durham,
March 8, 1894.

THE LATE DR. HOLCOMBE.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—It was with great regret that I read in your columns the announcement of the death of Dr. W. H. Holcombe, of New Orleans. I have just been reading for the second or third time one of his theological works, and to judge from this I should conclude that Dr. Holcombe was a very remarkable man. The title of the book is "The Other Life." What Dr. Holcombe has contributed to homeopathic literature I do not know, but whatever he wrote I should think well worthy of being read. If I may be permitted, I will state that the theological works of Dr. Holcombe are published by Mr. Speirs, of Bloomsbury Street.

G. HERRING.

Cassland Road, Hackney.

A CASE OF MERCURIAL ABSORPTION AND HYDRO-PATHY.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In view of the popular idea that mercurials taken *secundum artem allopathicam*, i.e., followed by saline purgatives, and so forth, are quite harmless, and utterly without constitutional significance, perhaps the following case may be of interest:—

Miss A. B., a lady suffering from "liver complaint" (that most blessed refuge of pathological ignorance!), though conversant with homeopathic methods, was persuaded to swallow considerable quantities of *Calomel*, a proceeding which effectually "drenched" the misguided patient.

Of course, she grew seriously indisposed, and was then fain to return to the protection of Hahnemann's school. She was promptly sent off to a hydropathic establishment, and subjected to "wet packs." Judge of her astonishment when the sheets, turned almost black, were presented to her eyes after the process was completed!

I hope that this example may serve as a proof of the fact that purgatives, whether saline or otherwise, do not, at any rate *wholly*, obviate the "evil effects" of one of the most popular remedies for a complaint which often enough does not exist, save as a negative symptom.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

R. H. BELLAIRS.

VARIETIES.

AURUM.—Johann C., aged 36, had for several years been subject to a head affection, that tormented him by day and night. Melancholy, anxiety, with fear of impending serious illness. Then occasionally great excitement and restlessness, vertigo, pressure on chest and epigastrium. Face red; blowing noise in place of first sound of heart. *Bell.* 6x, on Sept. 25th. Oct. 5th.—Improvement reported. Heart's action very excited; eruption of pustules on thigh. During past week had suffered much from toothache. *Aur. m.*, 3x, three times a day. Oct. 15th.—Better in all respects. The medicine was continued. Oct. 15th.—Quite cured, and able to resume his work.—Amberg, A. h. Z., September 29th.—*Journal of British Homeopathic Society.*

A CURIOUS EXPERIENCE.—At the last meeting of the Society of Medicine and Surgery, Dr. de Beauvais related the following curious experience that had come under his notice:—"A youth of 17 years, a prisoner at Magas, as the result of an attack of indigestion, vomited an india-rubber tube three yards in length. On inquiry, it transpired that the boy had swallowed the tubing some months previously as the result of a bet. This relatively large quantity of india-rubber had not provoked any special symptoms of irritation, and the indigestion, to which its recovery was due, arose from over-smoking. Part of the tube appeared first and broke off, but by administering two grammes of ipecacuanha the whole three yards were evacuated. The black india-rubber of which the tube was made had become very brittle, but in other respects was quite unaltered."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

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| <p>Ball (C. B.). The Rectum and Anus: Their Diseases and Treatment. With 61 Illustrations and 4 Coloured Plates. 2nd ed. 12mo, pp. 490. (Cassell. 9s.)</p> <p>Bigg (G. S.). The Wife's Health. Cr. 8vo, pp. 120. (The Record Press. 1s. 6d.)</p> <p>Billroth (T.). The Care of the Sick at Home and in the Hospital: A Handbook for Families and for Nurses. 3rd. ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 326. (Low. 6s.)</p> <p>Brewis (N. T.). Outlines of Gynecological Diagnosis: For the Use of Students and Practitioners in Making Examinations. With 20 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo, pp. 80. (Clay: Edinburgh. Simpkin. net, 2s. 6d.)</p> | <p>Corfield (W. H.). Dwelling Houses: Their Sanitary Construction and Arrangements. With Illustrations. 3rd ed. Cr. 8vo. pp. 128. (H. K. Lewis. 3s. 6d.)</p> <p>Crede (Prof.) and Leopold (Prof.). A Short Guide to the Examination of Lying-in Women. With 5 Woodcuts. Trans. by W. H. Wilson. Cr. 8vo, limp. (Hirschfeld. 1s. 6d.)</p> <p>Cunningham (D. J.). Manual of Practical Anatomy. Vol. 2: Thorax, Head and Neck. Illust. With Engravings. Cr. 8vo, pp. 646. (Pentland. 12s. 6d.)</p> <p>Dutton (T.). Food and Drink Rationally Discussed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 180. (Kimpton. 2s.)</p> |
|---|---|

- Indian Manual of Hygiene (The):** Being King's "Madras Manual of Hygiene." Revised, Re-arranged and in Great Part Re-written, by Surgeon-Captain A. E. Grant. Vol. I. Illust. 8vo, pp. cxliii-442. (Higginbotham & Co. Madras. .)
- Jeaffreson (C. S.).** Notes on Nursing in Eye Diseases. Cr. 8vo, pp. 80. (Wright: Bristol. Simpkin. 2s. 6d.)
- Morten (Honor).** The Nurses's Dictionary of Medical Terms and Nursing Treatment. Compiled for the Use of Nurses, and Containing Descriptions of the Principal Medical and Nursing Terms and Abbreviations, Instruments, Drugs, Diseases, Accidents, Treatments, Physiological Names, Operations, Food, Appliances, &c., Encountered in the Ward or Sick Room. 16 mo, pp. 139. (Scientific Press, 2s.)
- Moullin (C. W. M.).** Sprains: Their Consequences and Treatment. 2nd ed. Cr. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. 4s. 6d.)
- Norris (W. F.) and Oliver (C. A.).** A Text-Book of Ophthalmology. Illust. with 5 Coloured Plates and 857 Woodcuts. Roy. 8vo, pp. 638. (Pontland. 25s.)
- Reynolds (J. J.).** Notes on Diseases of Women. 4th ed. Enlarged and Revised. 12mo. pp. 184. (Churchill. 3s. 6d.)
- Sworder (H.).** Popular Information Concerning Infectious Diseases. Cr. 8vo, pp. 80. (Renshaw. 2s. 6d.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 30, *Clarges Street, W.*

All advertisements and business communications to be sent to the "MANAGER" of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LITERARY matter and correspondences should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Dr. McLachlan, Oxford; Mr. Bellam, Oxford; Dr. Cooper, London; Dr. Hayward, Birkenhead; Dr. Mersch, Brussels; Dr. Mahony, Liverpool; Mr. Jos. Collinson, Wolsingham; Dr. Mohr, Philadelphia; Mr. W. J. Bell, Massingham; Mr. J. Cameron, Barrow-in-Furness; the Rev. F. H. Brett, Carsington; Dr. Percy Wilde, Bath; Dr. Geo. Herring, London; Mr. Wm. Tebb; Drs. Purdom and Delepine,

Croydon; Dr. Van Baun, Philadelphia.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—L'Art Médical.—Revue Hom. Belge.—Medical Advance.—New Eng. Med. Gazette.—Medical Argus.—Chironian.—American Homeopathist.—Hom. Envoy.—Minneapolis Hom. Magazine.—Hahnemannian Mon.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—New York Med. Times.—Journal of Official Surgery.—Commerce.—Archiv. f. Hom.—Hom. Recorder.—Pacific Coast Jour. of Homeopathy.—Homeopathic News.—Maanedskrift f. Hom.—Vaccination Inquirer.—N. A. Journal of Homeopathy.—Medical Century.—Medical Visitor.—Calcutta Journal of Medicine.—Hom. Maandblad.—Clinique.—Annual Report Public Library and Museum, Liverpool; Address on Vivisection to Members of the Society of Friends.—A Repertory: Section Ears. 2nd ed. J. W. Hayward, M.D.—The Geography of Heart Disease. Dr. E. M. Hale.—Book Department of the Annals.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

MAY 1, 1894.

THE INFINITESIMAL DOSE AT THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

By very slow degrees they are finding it all out. Homeopathy has been adopted long ago by respectable and responsible members of the old school. They have managed to present it under a variety of different names, but nevertheless there it is—their text-books are full of it. They have also managed to whittle down their doses, in some cases as far as the third decimal of the homeopathic notation; but about there they have stuck, and from that sticking-point have brayed their loudest as those foolish persons who believe that metals are soluble, or that there can be any possible efficiency in an infinitesimally small amount of anything.

But after all the world does move. On April 5th Professor B. T. STOKVIS, who represented the Dutch Government at Rome during the International Medical Congress recently held there, and who is professor of pharmacology in the University of Amsterdam, delivered an address entitled "Chemistry in Relation to Pharmaco-therapeutics and Materia Medica." A translation of this address appears in the *Lancet* of April 21st.

Professor STOKVIS looks to chemistry to solve the enigma of life. "The familiar phrases, 'living force,' or 'vital phenomena,' serve us to designate the outward expressions of condensed energy in dead material, being borrowed from the manifestations of life." Further on he says, "Certain

it is that life is a Chemical Function, but the point is—Is not the chemical function a sort of life ?” This is a very true remark. There is nothing really dead in the universe: salts and elements act and react on one another and everything which comes within their sphere of influence, and that influence is life. So chemistry, whilst it may illustrate drug action, does not after all bring us much nearer the solution of the enigma.

Professor STOKVIS now put the following queries, which to our thinking entirely concede the power of infinitesimal doses; and if the profession of medicine had any regard for logic would lead straight to a recognition of the claims of HAHNEMANN. Of course no such recognition will follow; but here are the queries:—

“How are we to understand the fact that *the ingestion of infinitesimal quantities of certain substances which pass through the organism without causing in it the least change can provoke such disordered chemical actions as to occasion death?* How are we to understand the fact that different parts of the organism seem to be able to distinguish these substances one from the other? We must admit special elective functions proper to the life of the cells. How are we to understand the facts that nothing but a change in the quantity of their dosage, the duration of their administration, and the method of their application *suffices to make of certain toxic substances stimulants or paralyzants?* How are we to understand the fact that *insoluble substances* like arsenic, cannabis indica, and lead can defy that well-known axiom, *Corpora non agunt nisi soluta* (substances do not act except in a state of solution), and manifest therapeutic and toxic action. We must admit the presence and agency of some unknown power within the living cell. How, again, are we to understand the *therapeutic power* exhibited by solutions of iodine and bromine which have *apparently been diluted to the deprivation of all chemical action*, unless we attribute to the living cell the power of liberating the iodine and the bromine from such dilute solutions?”

Here we have a pretty frank admission of the power of infinitesimal quantities. They are capable of causing death and also of curing. There is, besides, an acknowledgment of the opposite actions of the same drug under different conditions which approaches homeopathy.

But Professor STOKVIS finds a parallel for this in purely

chemical reactions : "The study of the chemical affinities of dead matter has revealed to us the secrets of the living cell."

Formerly a neutral solution of sugar (for instance) in water was regarded as an inert liquid deprived of all molecular power. We now know it possesses the same active motive power as if the substance was present in the gaseous state. Placed in contact with other solutions, it exercises as much pressure in direct proportion to its molecular weight. The processes of chemistry are just as liable to be disturbed by the introduction of a new force as are the functions of a living organism. We will quote a passage in which Professor STOKVIS claims an enormous power for the infinitesimal as shown in the facts of chemistry :—

"By warming pure chlorate of potassium we obtain pure oxygen, but the presence of the smallest quantity of chloride of potassium is sufficient to change part of the oxygen into ozone. In giving rise to this development of ozone the chloride of potassium remains itself completely unaltered; but, what is more remarkable yet, this chloride of potassium itself has, like peroxide of manganese—which acts in an identical manner—the property of destroying ozone.

"We find, then, here, as M. Brunck, to whom belongs the honour of having discovered the reactions, has said, a most remarkable phenomenon. We see a chemical substance, without itself appearing to undergo the least appreciable molecular change, favour the formation of a new chemical body, which, on the other hand, it has the power to destroy the moment that it is formed. There is, in fact, in the domain of organic chemistry, with no question of fermentation, a catalytic force, in considering which we have to make for dead nature a complete pendant of that which we should scarcely consider characteristic for therapeutic actions—the phenomena of excitement and paralysis, manifested by the slightest possible quantities of one and the same substance, which itself remains unaltered. And speaking always with these phenomena before our eyes and looking on the cell as a colloid or membranous mass containing several substances, organic and inorganic, at the same time dissolved in water, there is no longer any reason to be astonished that slight changes in the quantity of one substance or the other, or that the presence in one of a body that is absent in the other, suffice perfectly to change the chemical affinities of the cells, as well as to differentiate them in such

a manner that each of them seems to be endowed with an elective affinity peculiar to itself."

Here, finally, is a passage which entirely corroborates HAHNEMANN'S teaching in respect to the therapeutic powers of metals in solution. HAHNEMANN was considered a lunatic for saying what STOKVIS proclaims before an open-mouthed international congress!

"As for the manifestation of therapeutic and toxic action by bodies considered to be insoluble, of which Naegeli in a posthumous work has made so profound a study, they are also capable of the simplest interpretation. The insolubility of these bodies is not absolute, but only relative. If we throw, for example, metallic copper into water and wait for some days, we shall find that a certain proportion of the copper has dissolved—i.e., one part to seventy-seven million parts of water. The copper dissolves in this manner without the least intervention of any living organism. In the same way it is not the vital function of the human organism which makes arsenic, cannabis indica, and lead display active properties when introduced in a metallic state into the body. It is the mass of water which is the agent (for the human body may be regarded as a jug of water containing forty-five litres) and the temperature."

The important part of this admission is in the fact that a solution of a metal equal to one part in 77,000,000 parts of water will profoundly affect the human body. The "jug-of-warm-water" explanation does not seem to us particularly satisfactory, but we will let that pass, and also the cannabis indica "in a metallic state"; probably this is a mis-translation; "copper" apparently is what is meant.

The chief interest of the article to us is in the acknowledgment of the power of the infinitesimal. This is bound to make way. FARADAY, TYNDALL, CROOKES, and others have demonstrated it in physics. If the medical profession were really as scientific as it has the credit for being, it would have been acknowledged long ago in medicine. The profession will have to acknowledge it in the end, no matter how dull it may be; and until it does acknowledge it frankly there is no possibility of any real progress taking place in its therapeutic methods.

NEWS AND NOTES.

“HOW SHALL WE DISPOSE OF THE HOMEOPATH?”

DR. DILLINGHAM has kindly sent us a copy of the New York comic paper *Life*, from which we take the following piquant paragraph:—

“QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.—HOW SHALL WE DISPOSE OF THE HOMEOPATH?”

“The effect of a red flag on a bull is that of a lullaby compared with the fury of the ‘regular physician’ when you flaunt the banner of homeopathy at him. If the homeopath had a first-rate system and lacked the intelligence to make it work he would be more easily tolerated; but to adopt a laughable theory and then make a habit of deriving good results from it is extremely hard to forgive. We can understand the feelings of the old school doctor who loses a patient in spite of all his efforts, when another and sicker patient across the street has the effrontery to recover under the foolish little pellets of the homeopath. But patients were ever unreasoning.

“There are worldly spirits in every community who care more for their own recovery than for upholding the banner of the true faith. In fact, that willingness to die for a principle which characterises the true hero seems lamentably on the wane. It must be speedily revived, however, if we are to keep the homeopath under water. Either he or the patient must be reformed.

“There is a manifest willingness—we might say eager desire—among the medical profession to dispose of the homeopath by the gallows or the stake. But the times are hardly ripe for this happy disposition of the interloper. Yet it seems unwise to wait, as every year brings fresh recruits to the enemy’s ranks. The problem will be for ever solved when we can induce the patient to prefer an honourable death by an honourable system to an impertinent recovery by disrespectful methods.—J. A. M.”

LIGHT ON ALLOPATHIC TACTICS.

THE following editorial notes from *Light* of March 17th will be read with interest by our readers:—

“Massachusetts, or certain medical and political wire-pullers in it, should be watched just now. An attempt, and a rather vigorous attempt, is being made to set up, by law, a medical monopoly, and to

put down unorthodox practitioners. Already the homeopathic physicians have been excluded from the city hospital at Springfield, and the new law is well on its way to the final stage, though a storm is rising that may stop it.

"It is curious to see how the New World repeats the conservatism of the Old—and, sometimes, with added nonsensicalities. Of course it is desirable that there should be some check upon unlicensed doctors—enough of it, anyhow, to make the distinction between regular and irregular perfectly clear. Beyond that it is surely unnecessary to go. If people like to be "irregular" and take their chance, why should they not? and if other people like to try what the heretical doctors can do, again why should they not? In medicine, experiment is half the battle; and in that direction, if anywhere, we need variety.

"To attempt to screw us down to one school of medicine is as tyrannical, and may be as hurtful, as the old-world attempt to screw us down to one school of dogmatist or priest. It is pretty certain that doctors are still amazingly in the dark, notwithstanding the enormous advances of the last thirty years; but that is a double reason against entrusting them with despotic powers, and especially against throttling the more adventurous and less conventional men. We want the blinds pulling up and the windows opening. It is not to be wondered at that the proposed new law is exciting strong opposition, and that such shots as the following (from the *Arena*) are whizzing about:—

"In the name of science, whose prophets and torch-bearers have time and again been denounced as quacks; in the name of freedom, upon whose pathway progress ever makes her most rapid strides; for the protection of the health and life of the people, and, lastly, in the name of that priceless and sacred right which when wrested from a people leaves them slaves to a degrading despotism, I urge all broad-minded, liberty-loving citizens to stand determinedly against the stealthy and dangerous encroachment of a well-organised monopoly, arrogant and intolerant as it is selfish and avaricious, which, in its own interest, is striking at the dearest and most sacred rights of every intelligent and free American citizen."

MR. ASQUITH AND THE "HOMEOPATHIC DOSE."

THE following letter appeared in the *Leeds Mercury* on April 6th:—

"THE HOMEOPATHIC DOSE.

"To the Editor of the LEEDS MERCURY.

"SIR,—Mr. Asquith, in his Huddersfield speech, speaks of the 'homeopathic dose' in accord with a popular misconception of homeopathy. The maintenance of this idea that homeopathy means necessarily minute and infinitesimal dosage is due to the misrepresentation of those doctors who wish to maintain the professional scandal of the 'odium medicum' which is as un-English, unscientific, and un-Christian as the 'odium theologicum,' and both are as ethically objectionable as the Sheffield Trades Union outrages or the boycott of the Irish Land League. *Aconite* is given in the same doses and in the same ways in both the orthodox or allopathic school and the homeopathic

or heterodox school. Homeopathy is not essentially or primarily a question of dose at all, but the application in medical treatment of the generalisation 'let likes be treated by likes,' and, philosophically, this is allied to the increasingly fashionable treatment initiated by Pasteur, Kaffine, Koch, and others. It will interest your professional and general readers to know that homeotherapy is openly endorsed by the latest editions of orthodox medical text-books, such as those of Roberts and Taylor, and in the popular 'Family Physician' of Cassell & Co.

"I am, &c.,
"MODERN MEDICINE."

This is all right. But though homeopathy does not include "infinitesimal" in its etymological meaning, it is inseparably bound up with the belief in the powers of infinitesimal quantities. As we point out in our leading article, there are some in the old school who recognise these powers. The full benefits of homeopathy will not be obtained by those who disregard or disbelieve in them. We freely acknowledge the powers of all attenuations, from the lowest to the highest: what we should like to see is some definite rule for the selection of the potency in every case.

BROWN-SÉQUARD.

THE death of Brown-Séquard removes from the scene a very remarkable man. Though a ruthless vivisector, there is this to be said for him, that he did not hesitate to use his own body for experiment whenever he could do so. Nor did he make any pretence that his experiments were not painful, or that he only undertook them from motives of humanity. To him is certainly due the revival of the employment in therapeutics of extracts of animal tissues and glands, of which the thyroid treatment so much in vogue now is a prominent example. In the "dark" ages (as we are apt to call them now) this was a prevalent mode of treatment (minus, of course, the subcutaneous-injection syringe). Brown-Séquard's notion has been missed by most writers of his own school. He maintained that all glands have an internal secretion, whether they have an external secretion or not. For instance, the liver secretes bile, but besides bile it has, according to him, an internal secretion, which is absorbed into the circulation without being discharged through any duct. This idea

was not originated by him, but it was persistently taught, and guided him in the latest developments of his therapeutic teachings.

VIVISECTION AND HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

THE following letter appeared in *The Globe* of April 12th:—

“‘SOME FRUITS OF VIVISECTION.’”

“SIR,—In reference to the article in your issue of yesterday, bearing the above heading, without accepting the morality-contingent-upon-utility doctrine it lays down, I should like to point out to your readers that it is not enough to assert that in so many cases the discovery of a remedy was due to vivisection—that is easy and cheap enough—but for scientific purposes each case must be accompanied by absolute proof that in such a way the discovery was made, and that it was possible in no other. This is a very different affair. I cannot ask for space to examine each of the instances given, but perhaps I may be permitted to say something about the first two.

“(1) *Cocaine* was known long before Koller's time to have the power of producing a numbing effect (*i.e.*, local anesthesia) when applied to the tongue. This was discovered, of course, by the experimenter himself tasting it. Whether Koller thought of applying this effect to the eye from accidentally getting some of it in his own eye, or from experiments on animals, is not of much moment; his final experiments were made on hospital patients. *The Lancet* of December 6, 1884, contained a translation of Koller's paper, in which was this passage:—

“‘Through the kindness (!) of Professor von Reuss, who placed at my disposal for experimental purposes the material of his clinic (“material of a clinic” is the sympathetic phrase in which experimentalists speak of “hospital patients,” just as animals are spoken of as “material” for vivisection) I was able for two or three weeks to test the effects of *Cocaine* on the pathological eye.’”

“(2) I should very much like the date of those experiments on animals with Yellow Jasmin, which proved its efficacy in neuralgias, and also an explanation of how they did it. In the second edition of Hale's ‘Homeopathic Materia Medica of the New Remedies,’ 1867, I find an article on Yellow Jasmin (*Gelsemium sempervirens*), containing an account of many observations of its effects on human beings, which fully bring out its relation to neuralgic affections, but there is nothing said about this relation having been discovered by experiments on animals.

“In point of fact, as the writer of your article points out, there are great differences between different animals and different individuals in the response they manifest to one and the same drug. It follows from this that all drugs must be tested on human beings in the end, and it may as well be done at first as at last. There are two ways of doing

it. The wrong way is that adopted by the experimenters in the *Nitrite of Sodium* research. The right way is that discovered by Hahnemann, who was born just 150 years ago to-day (April 10, 1744). He tested on his own body more drugs than any one else, either before or since, and he lived to the age of eighty-eight, retaining the full use of his faculties to the last. It is not at all necessary to take violent doses of drugs in order to find out their peculiarities and special affinities. Drugs should be tested first, said Hahnemann, on the healthy human being. By this method was obtained the full knowledge we possess to-day of the virtues of *Gelsemium*, and also of many another drug unwarrantably claimed by vivisectionists.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.

"85, Clarges Street, W. April 10th."

HOMEOPATHY AND PRIORITY.

THE following letter, with the editorial addendum, appeared in *The Lancet* of April 21st:—

“‘BICHROMATE OF POTASSIUM AS A REMEDY IN GASTRIC AFFECTIONS.’

“To the Editors of THE LANCET.

“SIRS,—In his paper with the above title communicated to the Eleventh International Medical Congress, and published in your last issue, Professor Fraser mentions the name of Drysdale as one of his authorities, but he gives no reference. With your leave I will supply the omission. Whatever Vulpian may have published in 1888, the authority for the therapeutic use of *Bichromate of Potassium* in gastric and other affections is the monograph of the late Dr. John J. Drysdale, of Liverpool, first published in 1851 as part of the ‘Hahnemann *Materia Medica*,’ a revised edition appearing in the ‘*Materia Medica, Physiological and Applied*,’ published by Trübner and Co., in 1884. Readers of this work will find that *Bichromate of Potassium* (or *Kali Bichromicum*, as it is called by homeopaths) has produced in poisonings and in experiments on the healthy (or ‘provings’) all the symptoms and conditions which were cured by the drug in Professor Fraser’s patients. It is not to Vulpian, but to Drysdale, that Professor Fraser owes this knowledge, and to the friends of Drysdale who joined him in the research—testing the drug on their own healthy bodies to discover the indications for its use in disease.—I am, Sirs, yours truly,

“Clarges Street, W. April 14, 1894.

“JOHN H. CLARKE.

[“We insert the above letter as it involves a question of priority in the use of *Bichromate of Potassium* as an internal remedy, but we do not intend thereby to open our columns to the advocacy of the peculiar tenets of homeopathy.—ED. L.”]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THYROIDIN—A PATHOGENESIS.

By JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.

IN the March number of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD I drew attention to the homeopathicity of *Thyroidin* to cases of exophthalmic goitre, and in the same number Dr. Lambert related a case of the kind in which I prescribed the sarcode with most satisfactory results. It has occurred to me that it would be of service to extract from the medical journals all the symptoms both caused and cured by the drug in allopathic practice. This I have done, and will give the symptoms and the authority for each. It may be objected that the pathogenesis is not *pure*, the observations being made on patients. This I am free to admit. At the same time every symptom produced, whether in a patient or a healthy person, has a certain use in showing the power of the drug, and every well-defined symptom removed by a drug shows its power no less. If the same symptoms occurring in other patients are taken as indications for its use, and if a cure results from the prescription, I maintain that the symptoms (whether caused or cured) are just as valuable as if they had been produced in a healthy person.

The following are the chief symptoms of *Thyroidin* as hitherto observed:—

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Aug. 27, 1892.]

1. MURRAY. After injection of extract with glycerine and 1 cc. of a 0·6 per cent. solution of carbolic acid (Brady and Martin). Site of injection, interscapular region.

Immediately, flushing, nausea; stabbing pains in lumbar region.

Loss of consciousness and general tonic muscular spasm for a few seconds.

Indurated swelling at point of injection.

Brawny swelling formed at site of injection, followed by abscess of slow development.

Malaise on the day of injection, relieved by lying in bed.

Flushing, loss of consciousness, tonic muscular spasm lasting a few seconds.

Flushing, nausea, and lumbar pains, lasting a few minutes.

Indurated swelling at point of injection, disappearing without suppuration.

On trying to walk up a hill died suddenly from cardiac failure. (In a woman aged 62, with weak heart, who had improved generally under the treatment. Had formerly suffered from cardiac dyspnea on exertion.)

One morning, while stooping to put on her shoes, she "fainted," and died in about half an hour. (A lady, aged 64. Had previously had attacks of syncope, dyspnea, weak and intermittent pulse. No cardiac bruit.)

2. CLAYE SHAW. (Mrs. H., 33 years, Banstead Asylum. Married at 20. After birth of second child in 1882 had puerperal mania and wounded her throat.—Query: Did she injure thyroid gland?—In February, 1888, four months after birth of third child, became languid and developed myxedema. On admission, well-marked myxedema, stupor, great muscular resistance, exaggerated knee-jerk, heart's action feeble. Mental symptoms those of acute stupor or restless melancholia. At times could not be got to speak, but would lie on floor with limbs rigid. At other times would weep and undress herself. At times dangerous and homicidal; would put her arms round necks of other patients so tightly as almost to strangle them.)

April, 1891. Admitted.

April 9, 1892. Injections begun.

April 15. Menstruation appeared for first time since admission.

April 19. Small abscess on site of fourth injection. Menstruation profuse.

April 26. Two fainting attacks (subject to similar attacks since scarlatina, *æt.* 17).

This patient was discharged cured (for the time at any rate) of both her insanity and the myxedema. The insanity had appeared first in this case, but "there appeared to be little doubt of the dependence of the former on the constitutional habit, just as in phthisical insanity the signs of insanity show themselves before the phthisical bodily symptoms."

3. HEARN. Warned against injecting too rapidly. One of his patients showed very extraordinary symptoms after the injection :

First, the skin became so livid as to be almost blue-black.

Then followed tremors, quivering of the limbs, and complete unconsciousness, which lasted about a quarter of an hour.

The patient took a week to recover from the effects, after which she greatly improved.

4. SIMS WOODHEAD. Various extracts of different glands injected into rabbits caused degeneration of the heart muscle.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 29, 1892.]

5. HECTOR MACKENZIE. Fresh extract of fresh glands administered by the mouth.

Overdose (two thyroids at a time) caused :

Nausea, slight vomiting.

Increased pulse-rate (116).

Rise of temperature (100° F.).

Face flushed.

Aching pains all over.

On five occasions the patient (a woman, aged 39) vomited the thyroids.

Skin of hands and feet desquamated.

6. E. L. FOX. A woman aged 49 took a glycerine extract once a week. By mistake she took the minced gland twice a week for a fortnight with the result that—

She noticed herself getting rapidly weaker.

Profuse perspiration on least exertion.

Unable to walk or stand steadily.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Dec. 24, 1892.]

7. CECIL F. BEADLES. A single woman, 50, suffering from insanity and myxedema since 1884. Injections began May 10, 1892.

Always felt hot, and had a sensation of sickness after the injections.

A systolic cardiac murmur was less loud after the treatment than before.

Improvement both bodily and mental.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Dec. 31, 1892.]

8. C. E. HALE. *Case I.*—Married woman, 48, having the disease 15 years.

Complained occasionally of a feeling of faintness, not occurring particularly after the injections.

Edema of legs appeared, and subsequently subsided and continued to reappear and subside for a month.

Evinced increased vivacity by quarrelling with another patient about a trifling difference of opinion.

Case II.—Married woman, 46. Ill about two and a-half years. A well-marked case of myxedema, but the hair was only beginning to fall off. The only peculiarity about the patient was that she was subject to profuse perspirations.

After first injection (m. xxv.—the usual dose, April 5) much giddiness and headache for 24 hours.

May 30. After injection (made at one spot in the back) to a great extent lost the use of her hands for two days. The same recurred after injection on July 30, lasting a few hours.

Case III.—Married woman, 54, seven years myxede-matous. Well-marked case. Menopause occurred five years ago.

After first few injections (begun March 18), for some hours sensations of faintness and nausea.

May 24. Injection, followed by pain and swelling at seat of puncture.

May 31. After injection frequent fainting fits.

June 7. After injection (which was performed very slowly) felt "queer" and unable to raise her arms.

Black hairs growing among the grey.

Case IV.—Woman, 27, one and a-half years myxede-matous; not very characteristic case. Treatment begun in March; injections weekly for three months.

May 30. Pain and swelling at seat of puncture.

June 4. Abscess, which healed kindly after incision.

Increased flow of urine.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 7, 1893.]

9. CRESSWELL BARKER. Feeding with fresh glands.

Man, 53. Myxedema since 1886.

Nov. 12, 1892. At noon took one of the two lobes of a sheep's thyroid glands, washing it down with a little brandy-and-seltzer.

Following day depression.

Nov. 14. Awoke about 4 a.m. with sharp headache and intense aching in back and limbs, which continued for 3 days, and compelled him to keep his bed.

Nov. 26. Took another gland. Nausea soon after taking it. Headache after the same interval of time as before.

Dec. 14. Has had five glands altogether. Completely changed in appearance. Skin has desquamated freely, but there has been no perspiration or diuresis.

He considers himself weaker, and says ever since taking the first thyroid he has had a strange heavy feeling in his head, with vertigo and palpitation on stooping. Pulse 64, regular, compressible.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 14, 1893.]

10. LUNDIE. Woman, 54, myxedema 14 years. Injections begun in October, 1891, with doses "somewhat larger than those recommended by Dr. Murray." In six weeks no improvement; after that rapid and satisfactory. But injections had to be stopped because of—

(1) Diffuse pains, evidently connected with the treatment.

(2) Later, a series of abscesses, resulting from the injections, but "probably originating from an accidental abscess quite independent of them."

On one occasion in June, after exerting herself more than she had done for a long time previously, she "suddenly became extremely breathless and livid, and felt as if she were dying. But the recumbent position and the prompt administration of stimulants restored her, but she seems very narrowly to have escaped the fate of two of Dr. Murray's patients."

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, April 8, 1893.]

11. HENRY. Married woman, 44. Myxedema 14 years. Treatment began May 14. Injections of extract (Brady and Martin) twice a week. After the first injection—

Epileptiform fit, after which she was unconscious for an hour. Next day felt better and warmer. Two days after sweated profusely, and menses reappeared and continued regular after a year's cessation.

After the fourteenth injection—

A small abscess formed.

Nineteenth injection:—

After 6 minims had been given the injection had to be

stopped owing to onset of faintness, with great flushing of upper part of body and pains in back.

July 21. Slight attack of hemoptysis, followed by cough and signs of phthisis at apex of left lung.

Urine increased.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 28, 1893.]

12. BYROM BRAMWELL. Profuse desquamation of skin, especially on palms and soles. Curative effect.

In girl, 18, indiarubber-worker. For 10 months suffered from psoriasis. Eruption almost universal: back and front of trunk, scalp, extensor aspects of arms and forearms, face and neck only slightly affected, palms and soles clear. In many places eruption red and angry, crusts dark purple; skin behind ears moist and cracked. Patient slightly anemic, otherwise in good health.

Feb. 4, 1893. Quarter of raw thyroid gland finely minced and concealed in rice paper given daily.

Feb. 10. Redness and itching less marked.

Feb. 14. Eruption over back separating and being shed in large scales, some an inch in diameter, leaving a pale, healthy-looking skin.

Feb. 16. Angry, inflamed appearance completely gone.

March 1. Moist patches behind ears healing.

April 1. An arrest of progress occurred. *Arsenic* was substituted for the thyroids. Eruption immediately recurred.

April 11. *Arsenic* discontinued, and 15m. of Brady and Martin's extract given daily.

Eruption rapidly disappeared. Reappeared slightly on elbows, when the treatment was discontinued.

Patient gained a stone in weight.

Case II.—Married woman, 38. Psoriasis 7 months, severe and extensive. Red, irritable, cracked appearance, suggesting exfoliative dermatitis. 5 drops Brady and Martin's extract given May 10.

Loss of appetite.

Curative effects. May 11. Arms less stiff and painful. Swelling diminished. Crusts separated, leaving faint red skin. Eruption not nearly so painful.

May 23. Dose doubled.

Case III.—Married woman, 57. Symmetrical, serpige-

nous eruption of psoriasis, front, sides, and back of abdomen and adjacent parts of chest and thighs. Both palms entirely covered with a dry, scaly eruption; flexor aspects of arms affected; symmetrical patch in each axilla; elbows and knees free. Duration $6\frac{1}{2}$ years. Eruption dark red with fine glistening scales; edges raised and thickened, highly suggestive of parasitic origin. 5 drops of extract administered daily. In 6 weeks very great improvement.

Case IV.—Slight, associated with frequently recurring attacks of epilepsy. During the thyroid administration the eruption extended and increased. (The patient was taking full doses of *Bromide of Potassium* at the same time.)

Case of lupus.—Distinct improvement.

Case of acute eczema.—Allayed marked irritation of skin.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 6, 1894.]

13. RAVEN. Widow, 65; myxedema 20 years. Tabloids containing five grains of thyroid extract were administered, two a day for the first week, three a day for the second, four for the next fortnight, afterwards two daily. Treatment begun Oct. 14, 1893.

After few days' treatment she began to complain of—

Pains in her limbs.

Tongue became thickly coated.

Temperature never rose above 99° , but she felt feverish and thirsty.

Peeling of skin, beginning on legs and extending over whole surface. Skin has since become comparatively soft and smooth.

Fretful and morose.

By Nov. 8 a change had occurred.

Thirst and fever gone. Tongue clear. Voice clear. Fretful moroseness had given place to cheerfulness and animation.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 27, 1894.]

14. GORDON. Syphilitic psoriasis. Woman, 49. Ulcer inside left cheek. Iritis. Post-cervical glands shotty. July to Sept., 1893, treated with *Nitrate of Silver* cauterisation and *Iodide of Potassium* internally. Then appeared psoriasis on palms and soles. *Arsenic* added to *Iodide of Potassium* and *Chrysophanic* ointment used. Treatment.

stopped for a week. Nov. 11. Thyroid extract begun. Patient being in this condition: well-marked eruption of psoriasis all over body—scalp, face, trunk, upper and lower extremities; few spots also on palms and soles. Eruption more marked on extensor aspects. Eruption discrete, dirty-grey scales on hyperemic and infiltrated base. On extensor aspects of both elbows, over upper part of both scapulae, and over nape of neck large desquamatory patches; ulcerated patch on buccal aspect of left cheek near angle of mouth.

Nov. 18. Slight improvement.

Nov. 25. Most marked improvement. Scales almost entirely disappeared; hyperemia of bases much diminished; skin between patches smoother and more elastic. Patient felt "ten years younger."

Dec. 3. Psoriasis quite gone; tawny brown pigmentation where patches were. Skin soft, well nourished.

Dec. 20. Extract stopped. No return of psoriasis. General improvement has not continued. Patient complains of—

Feeling a *malaise*, and pains in arms and legs.

[*Lancet*, Feb. 17, 1894.]

15. BEADLES on "Thyroid Treatment of Myxedema associated with Insanity." The author says: "All progressed cases of myxedema show some mental aberration, which tends towards dementia, usually with delusions, the latter taking the forms of suspicion and persecution. Occasionally actual insanity is present in the forms of mania or melancholia."

A case of myxedema in a lady, 12 years' duration. Patient suddenly taken with acute mania. She was perfectly restored both mentally and bodily under thyroid treatment.

Woman, 51; mental aberration since 1887; myxedema since 1884. Subject to attacks of great violence, with intervals of depression and moroseness. After 7 months' treatment with raw gland feeding and glycerine extract discharged from the asylum recovered.

[*Medical Press* (Paris Letter), Feb. 21, 1894.]

16. MARIE. Woman, myxedema 8 years. Feeding with raw thyroids.

Nov. 19. First dose : 2 thyroid bodies. Next day—
Temperature rose to 100°, and remained there several
days.

Diuresis set in.

Tingling sensations (*fourmillements*) in legs.

Myxedema diminished.

The following days patient complained of—

Insomnia.

Headache.

Pains in legs.

Great thirst.

Pulse rose to 112, temperature remained at 100°.

Slight trace of albumen found in urine.

On account of the symptoms the treatment was sus-
pended. Three weeks later she recommenced taking one
lobe every two days. After the seventh day the headache
and all the other symptoms recurred with renewed inten-
sity, and the feeding was again stopped. On Jan. 11 two-
thirds of a lobe was given every 5 days, and this produced
no ill effect.

Myxedema disappeared.

State of idiocy disappeared.

Fearful nightmares also disappeared.

[*Lancet* (Paris Letter), March 3, 1894.]

17. "The toxic symptoms observed in some cases of
myxedema treated by the injection of thyroid gland tissue
recall so forcibly certain troubles present in exophthalmic
goitre, that one is led to ask if hyperthyroidisation is not
the true cause of Baddow's disease. Tachycardia, rise of
temperature, insomnia, agitation, polyuria, albuminuria,
incomplete paraplegia, heat sensations, diaphoresis, and
diarrhea—these complications of the thyroid treatment
are very suggestive of symptoms complained of by subjects
of exophthalmic goitre."

[In order to make this arrangement more complete, I
will repeat here the symptoms noted in my article last
month.]

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Dec. 9, 1893.]

18. GREENFIELD. Effects of overdosing.
Fatal syncope.

- Death, with all the symptoms of angina pectoris.
- Rise of temperature.
- Acceleration of pulse.
- Sweating.
- Diarrhea.
- Diuresis.
- Relaxation of arterioles.
- Tachycardia and ready excitability of the heart, persisting several days after the "feeding" was stopped. (The glycerine extract had proved inert.)
- Observed on a healthy subject:
 - Slight irregular rise of temperature.
 - Tachycardia.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Dec. 2, 1893.]

19. OWEN. Case of typical exophthalmic goitre in a labourer aged 46. For twenty years he had had swelling of the neck, prominence of eyeballs, palpitation and breathlessness, and the immediate cause of his coming under treatment was an attack of diarrhoea. After *Quinine*, *Iron*, *Digitalis*, and *Arsenic* had been given for a fortnight without benefit he was put on $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep's thyroid ($\frac{1}{4}$ to be per day). His wife gave him by mistake a quarter of a pound for two days. This produced:

- Nausea.
- Eruclations.
- Vertigo.
- Insomnia.
- Swelling of face and legs.

These effects did not pass off till a week after the overdosing. The patient was then put on the original dose and steadily improved.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 6, 1894.]

20. BYROM BRAMWELL. In case of sporadic cretinism. Brady's extract used (7-drop doses given).

- Vomiting.
- Excited condition, lasting all the rest of the day, grunting continuously and laughing in a way that was peculiar to herself. Temperature rose to 99.4. That was on April the 3rd. The dose was then reduced to 5 minims, but was again increased on the 10th or 11th, a second dose of 3

minims being given on each of these two days. In consequence the patient became :

Very excited.

Could not sleep.

Was for several hours in what can only be termed a hysterical condition.

The state of excitement was followed by considerable depression.

On the smaller dose the patient improved steadily.

Constipation disappeared. [This, it will be noticed, was one result in my case, J.H.C.] When the patient left the hospital, as there was some degree of relapse, Dr. Bramwell increased the dose from one to one and a half tabloids a day, and he adds, "I would have ordered a larger dose had I been certain that the mother would have given it to the patient, but she was so impressed with the *profound depression and emaciation* which were produced with the larger doses which were given in the hospital, that it was with difficulty she could be persuaded to increase the dose at all."

[*Homeopathic World*, March, 1894.]

21. CLARKE. Case cured with 3x trit., 2 gr. doses, *ter in die*. Neurotic girl, 17.

Symptoms cured :

Low, despondent state of mind.

Paresis of lower extremities.

Pains in the legs.

Constant headache.

Pains in occiput and vertex.

Backache.

Pain and great tenderness in region of left ovary.

Full sensation in throat.

Prominence of eyes.

Rapid pulse, with inability to lie down in bed.

Jumping sensation at heart.

Constipation.

[*L'Art Médical*, March, 1894.]

22. CHANTEMESSE. (Case of masked myxedema (*Myxœdeme fruste*). The patient, a woman of 74, had menopause at 48, and was then subject to chills and heats, recurring seven or eight times a day. At 65 she began to experience smarting sensations in her hands, with chilliness during

the winter and heat during the summer, accompanied with abundant sweats. At 70 she had crises of paroxysmal tachycardia. At the present time "a slight swelling of the cheeks and the sub-hyoid region, the red colour and tension of the skin of the forehead, which has made the wrinkles disappear, the development of the breasts, has given this woman of 74 a relatively young appearance." At the same time there exists intellectual dulness, fear, and absurd ideas. She was greatly ameliorated by subcutaneous injections of thyroid extract, but, on the doses being increased, she complained of):

Vertigo.

Malaise.

Dyspeptic troubles.

Continual tendency to sleep.

Malaise so great she refused to continue the treatment.

She became irritable and ill-tempered.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, March 24, 1894.]

23. BYROM BRAMWELL. Account of "Thyroidism" as observed in a variety of patients:

Profound depression.

Headache.

Aching pains in various parts of the body.

Vomiting.

Gastro-intestinal disturbance and diarrhea.

Fever and uneven pulse-rate.

(Persons suffering from skin diseases can bear larger doses than those suffering from myxedema.)

In a case of ichthyosis there appeared:

Large vesicles and inflammatory patches on the surface of the body. A very large dose given, 60 minims of Brady and Martin's extract and 4 tablets (Burroughs and Wellcome) every day. The extract alone had not this effect; the pulse rose and skin inflammation occurred only when the tablets were added.

Ichthyosis relieved or cured.

Lupus to a large extent cured.

In some cases the skin affection in psoriasis is aggravated.

Some persons exceedingly susceptible to the drug, one-eighth of a tablet ($\frac{1}{8}$ of a gland) producing profound reaction within half an hour:

- Rise of temperature $1\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.
 - Increased rapidity of pulse.
 - Flushing of face.
 - Profuse sweating.
 - Great prostration.
- On one occasion the dose was administered unknown to the patient, and produced exactly the same effect.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, March 31, 1894.]

24. BODILLY. *Thyroidin* in teething eczema. Dr. R. T. H. Bodilly (S. Woodford) writes: "For some reason my eldest child developed eczema of a stubborn and severe type upon the head and face when teething; there is no previous history that could account for it. I tried every remedy that could be suggested by many of my fellow-practitioners: *Iron* and *Arsenic*; cod-liver oil given internally and applied externally; then on the advice of one of our leading specialists, who kindly saw her for me, she was kept entirely from milk and on a more or less vegetable diet, but all to no purpose. I at last in despair gave up treatment, and the eczema disappeared when all her teeth had come through, although it still reappears in a very modified form if the skin is exposed to wind, cold, or excessively hot air. My second child also developed this eczema in a more severe form still upon his face, head, back of knees, and ankles, and in his case also no treatment seemed of any avail, until six weeks ago I commenced giving him extract of the thyroid gland, first 2, then 3, and now 4 minim doses three times daily; the effect has been marvellous, the eczema having disappeared entirely from the scalp and from the face, and is fast disappearing from the other portions of his body; the child is much better in health and is rapidly gaining flesh and strength, and although he has recently cut two teeth there has been little increase of the eczema."

[*L'Art Médical*, April, 1894.]

25. VOISIN. Myxedematous idiot girl, aged 9, shown to the *Société Médicale des Hôpitaux*. In July, 1893, thyroid grafting had been performed with subsequent amelioration. On Feb. 12, 1894, and for three weeks after, she was given 8 grammes of thyroid gland a day with food. After 18 days

She becomes a grumbler (*grognon*);
Given to anger;
Has frights.
Twenty-first day:
Acceleration of pulse, light fever, congestion of the skin.
Thirty-fourth day:
Skin soft, not thick;
Mental state ameliorated.

[*Lancet*, April 7, 1894. Proceedings of Royal Academy of
Medicine in Ireland.]

26. LITTLE. Had noticed alarming symptoms in two patients of his own, one of whom became very nervous and hysterical, and necessitated some nurses being engaged to watch her.

In the other case, the patient after a few days developed violent headache and pain in her abdomen, and similar symptoms came on after a fresh trial.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, April 14, 1894.]

27. BYROM BRAMWELL.

Case I.—Girl 16½. Very extensive and disfiguring lupus of face, which commenced at the age of 7 on a small brown spot below the angle of the jaw on right side. She was better after an attack of erysipelas in Jan., 1891, which followed injections of Koch's *Tuberculin*. She had had erysipelas before. Later on she again had the Koch treatment and remained improved after it, but subsequently relapsed, and a third attack of erysipelas occurred, the lupus being temporarily better after it. She then became much worse than ever before. On Feb. 13, 1893, thyroid treatment was commenced, raw thyroids being administered, afterwards Brady and Martin's extract, and finally Burroughs and Wellcome's tabloids. By the 18th of February, improvement had set in, and after 12 months' treatment a very great change for the better had been brought about.

The day after commencing treatment:
Complained of feeling tired and sick.
Tightness, heat, red, angry appearance of face greatly relieved.

On Sept. 20. Looks pale and says she feels ill. Pain in lower part of abdomen, headache and sickness.

[This recurred pretty regularly every month, and Dr. Bramwell attributes it to a menstrual effort as the patient has never yet menstruated. In this he is probably correct; but at the same time the disturbance is in all likelihood due to the thyroid treatment, seeing the effect it has had in restoring the menstrual flow in other patients.—J.H.C.]

As a rule, the cheeks and face are pale, but every now and then, and without any apparent cause, the cicatrix becomes much more deeply injected, and the lupus nodules which still remain, much more apparent. Anemia and debility—"the marked improvement in the general condition of the patient, which took place between Jan. 20 and Feb. 3, when the dose of thyroid was reduced in quantity, seems to show that the anemia and general debility were in part due to the prolonged administration of the remedy"). *Arsen.* and *Iron* were given, but caused such aggravation of the fever symptoms that they had to be discontinued, and *Strychnine* and *Quinine* did no good.

(Schema to follow next month.)

CASE OF A TUMOUR CURED BY *PHYTOLACCA* AND *HEPAR*.

By HARI DAYAL CHAKERBUTTY.

A YOUNG man aged thirty-two years had a hard tumour on his brow of six years standing. I gave him *Phytolacca* Liniment to paint on the tumour, and *Phytol.* 3x to take twice a day internally for two months. In the third month it became painful, when I administered *Hepar Sulph.* 6 for two weeks, and the tumour suppurated well when it was opened, and after two weeks it was perfectly cured.

100, Clive St., Calcutta, March 7th.

THE PROVING OF *STELLARIA MEDIA*.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

In accordance with a wish expressed by a correspondent, "F. H. B.," in January's HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, I now here give some further particulars of my proving of *Stellaria media*, which first appeared in last December's number of this journal. I am afraid that the patience of "F. H. B." must have been somewhat taxed in awaiting my reply;

but, as I am residing far away from the good old Mother Country, here in "sunny" New South Wales, he will at once see that I am blameless of any delay that may have appeared apparent to him on my part, especially as the January number containing his letter did not arrive here until near the middle of February.

My proving, and the symptoms developed thereby, originally were brought to light by swallowing the extracted juice of the weed, about half a dram every hour for 8 hours, then every 2 or 3 hours afterwards. It was, perhaps, more out of curiosity, and with some doubt, that I undertook the proving of *Stellaria media*. I doubted that such a common weed possessed any power of producing any ill effects on the human body in a state of health. I was surprised at the result, and have since then come to the conclusion that the fact of a plant being but a mere weed is no reason why it should not be possessed of valuable medicinal properties. I afterwards prepared the strong ϕ tincture, of which I took from 15 to 25 min. every half-hour, which gradually brought on the same symptoms, although not so severe. But the strongest and most violent symptoms were developed by chewing the weed and swallowing it continually for two or three days. I continued the proving for three days, when I thought it advisable to desist, on account of the intense pain resulting from the congestion and enlargement of the liver, which organ, before the commencement of the proving, was normal in size and in perfect health, without having the least painful symptom.

The proving of *Stellaria media*, as published by me in the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD for December, has all the symptoms peculiar to that drug faithfully described. They are the result of several provings, and therefore can be all the more relied on, and will be found well worthy the study of those interested in the introduction of our new remedies for the alleviation and subsequent cure of the pains and ailments of suffering humanity.

I am fully convinced of the wonderful curative power of *Stellaria media* in inflammatory affections of the liver, and should with the greatest confidence prescribe it in inflammation, congestion, or enlargement of that organ. The symptoms so prominently developed in the proving, namely, "sensation as if the liver were too large for the body; burning pain all over the liver; liver sore to the touch; burning pressure in the liver," are very prominent

symptoms in both enlargement and congestion of the liver. In fact, as I have before mentioned, the above symptoms were so severe on the third day of the proving that I found it necessary to cease taking any more of the drug. The above symptoms continued without abating for fully a week, and then were only removed by the use of *Nux Vomica* 1x and *Bryonia alba* 1x, 2 drops taken alternately every 4 hours for three or four days. It will be seen in the proving that there first appeared a dull pain under the right shoulder-blade, and it is my firm belief that the drug acts on the liver primarily by causing torpidity of that organ, gradually inducing congestion, and, lastly, enlargement. The hepatic symptoms generally appear on the second day of the proving, gradually increasing in intensity till they become almost unbearable. In several cases of hepatitis recently I have used the 2x dilution, 1 drop every 3 or 4 hours, and also the 1x dilution, 1 drop every 6 hours, with the best results. The 3x dilution acts best in the more chronic cases.

The great power of this remedy over rheumatic affections is an undoubted fact. No drug more fully demonstrates the truth of the law of similars. In the proving not only the sharp, darting pains peculiar to rheumatism are experienced in almost every part of the body, but also the stiffness of the joints, the soreness of the parts to the touch, and even the intensifying of the pains on motion—a prominent symptom in some forms of that dreaded and obstinate disease. There is no mistaking these symptoms; they are very decided and severe, coming on rapidly, often within half an hour after first taking the drug. On the other hand, in the actual use of the drug in disease, where the symptoms were strictly homeopathically related to those of *Stellaria media*, I have never had any cause to complain of the action of the new remedy. The action has always been speedy, and, above all, the rheumatic symptoms have never returned. I have great faith in *Stellaria media*, and feel certain that this new drug will play a most important part in the future in the treatment of rheumatism.

The persistency of the taste of the drug is very remarkable, not being removed even by the drinking of coffee, as was experienced by your correspondent. A new symptom developed since the publishing of my proving is a *darting pain in the left ear*.

Stellaria media being such a prompt and powerful drug,

I do not recommend the using of the ϕ tincture internally. The strong tincture is best employed for external purposes. In this way it may be employed either as an ointment (30 drops ϕ tincture to \mathfrak{z} j of pure lard), a liniment (30 to 40 drops ϕ tincture to \mathfrak{z} j of pure olive oil), or a lotion (30 to 60 drops to a tumbler of water). The ointment and liniment may be rubbed well into the affected part; or cloths, steeped in the lotion and renewed when dry, may be applied.

Past experience in the prescribing of this drug has taught me that for internal purposes the 2x dilution, in from 1 to 2 drop doses, taken every 2, 3, or 4 hours, according to the severity of the symptoms, have proved the most successful. By using this dilution the unpleasant symptoms experienced by "F. H. B.," successful though he was in curing his affection of the liver, would have been avoided. For the sake of suffering humanity, however, I do not regret his first experience with the internal use of the ϕ tincture of *Stellaria media*, as there is now one more witness to the powerful and prompt action of the new drug, and one more link in the chain of evidence that our illustrious founder, the great German physician, the immortal Hahnemann, when he first gave to the world his great discovery in the medical world (which Hippocrates and other great men centuries before had caught but a faint glimpse of), told but the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, when he boldly and fearlessly proclaimed the only true and scientific law in the art of healing to be "*Similia similibus curantur*" — "Likes are cured by likes!"

I also must congratulate "F. H. B." not only on being a fellow-homeopath, but as being the first to bring under the notice of the medical profession in the June number of this journal (1893) this so-called common weed; it was also through the reading of his interesting letter on "A Plea for the Proving of our Native Wild Plants," that I was first led to undertake the proving of *Stellaria media*, although I was rather doubtful at the time as to its possessing any valuable medicinal properties, at least so far as to qualify it for a place in our *materia medica*. It is needless for me to add that I have been agreeably surprised, and am perfectly satisfied with the new remedy for rheumatic and hepatic affections.

In conclusion, I shall always be ready and glad to answer questions or supply further information on any

of the new drugs or remedies proved by me and published in this journal, if requested to do so by interested correspondents. But I cannot, on any account, answer or reply to them by letter. For my reply they must watch and refer to the pages of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD. By doing so, not only they, but others, will reap the benefit of the information required and imparted.

REMARKS ON THE "MATERIA MEDICA."

By EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

ARSENICUM ALBUM. "The mentioning of *Arsenic* calls up powerful recollections in my soul," and then follow some six pages of pungent remarks on the abuse of so-called poisons, and reasonings on the *a priori* probability that potentised drugs would be found as useful as the same drugs were found harmful in diseases if administered in poisonous doses. He mentions the fact that "some time ago a celebrated physician published the fact that pounds of opium were eaten every month in his private hospital, and that the nurses were permitted to give it to the patients at discretion"; and again, "that all the medical practitioners in Berlin, from the doctors down to the common barbers, prescribed frequent and large doses of *Arsenic* in almost all diseases as a fashionable drug, whereas *one single grain of such doses, if properly potentialised, would have sufficed to cure all the cases which can be cured by Arsenic on the face of the whole earth.*" This last remark should be well pondered by all who believe they have grasped the real power of the law of similars, when properly carried out on the two lines of potentiality and vital force. The law, vitality, and potentiality form the trio which alone constitute and exemplify true homeopathy, both in theory and practice, and no prescription is scientifically accurate, theoretically, or practically just to homeopathic science in which these three points do not play a part. The quickest way of becoming immovably convinced on this point is to try it in every case. Next he sets aside those whom he calls "hypocritical purists," who are afraid to make use of poisons under any circumstances, because they don't know how to regulate their use, then the mistaken idea that one medicine is to be corrected by giving another with it. Then, in the form of a conver-

sation, he drives his opponents into a corner by insisting that if, *e.g.*, one tenth of a grain sometimes endangers life, is it not common sense to give less? and then following this out, why should one stop at one millionth or quadrillionth or lower? always being guided by experimental proof, not *ex cathedra* statements or *à priori* reasoning, even, one may add, if the latter should be dignified by the name of common sense.

Then come the important questions—"Does a substance which has been divided ever so minutely, lose any of its original properties? Even if divided, as it were, to an endless extent, does not something of the original substance remain? And if something of the original substance remain, why should not that something have some effect? What that effect is cannot be decided speculatively, but has to be learned by experience." I would specially call attention to this last sentence, "What that effect is," for herein lies the whole matter, that nothing can be allowed but the actual result of experience, and no reasoning or theory is permissible in this any more than in any other matter until the premiss is assured from which to commence the reasoning: all else is worthless and even treacherous as the will-o'-the-wisp, and *as dangerous to human life*. The truth about the dose is put in another way in the following sentence: The dose which is used for purposes of healing ought to be powerful enough to cure the strongest man of a disease to which *Arsenic* is homeopathic, and not so strong as would even affect the organism of a *healthy child*. The effects of *Arsenic*, we are told, may be relieved by smelling of *Ipecacuanha*, *Hepar sulph.*, or *Nux.*, according to circumstances. The diseases mentioned contain such symptoms as *fits of anguish at night, driving him out of bed*; fear of death; headache after dinner; scabs on the hairy scalp; *inflammation of the eyes and lids*; drawing and pricking in the face here and there; wart-like ulcer on the cheek; tumour in the nose; eruptions on the lips; bleeding of the gums; fetid odour from the mouth; vomiting of brownish matter, with violent colic; *vomiting after every meal*; *burning pain at the stomach and pit of the stomach*; induration of the liver; burning in the intestines; ascites; ulcer over the umbilicus (the navel); swelling of the inguinal (groin) glands; burning stool with violent colic; constipation; paralysis of the bladder; strangury; swelling of the

sexual organs; profuse menses; pains of various kinds during the menses; acrid leucorrhœa making the parts sore; obstruction of the nose; hæmoptysis; suffocative fits in the evening after lying down; nightly drawing and tearing from the elbow to the shoulder; ulcers on the tips of the fingers with burning pains; tearing and stitching in the hip, thigh, and groin; itching herpes in the bend of the knee; old ulcers of the legs with burning and stitching; *corrosive ulcerated blisters in the soles and toes; varices; burning in the skin; burning pain in the ulcers; somnolence in the evening; difficulty of falling asleep again in the night after waking; quotidian and intermittent fevers; shuddering in the evening, with stretching of the limbs and anxiety and uneasiness.* Before commenting on these I will add from the detailed symptoms in the moral sphere: He is anxious and trembling, and is afraid he shall not be able to prevent himself killing a person with a knife. *Anxiety and heat, not permitting her to fall asleep before midnight, for many days. Anxiety in the evening after lying down, and at three o'clock after midnight when waking. He has no rest anywhere, and changes from place to place, bed to bed.* He sees nothing but vermin and bugs crawl about his bed; he wants to escape, and throws away whole handfuls of the vermin. He sees nothing but thieves in his room, and therefore hides himself under the bed. *Impatient and anxious. Indignation, alternating with mildness. He is vexed about every trifle, and constantly talks about other people's faults.* Mania: Headache, excessive anguish, noise before the ears as of many large bells, and when opening his eyes he constantly saw a man who had hung himself in the garret, and who requested the other by signs to cut the hanging man down; the former ran up to the latter with a knife, but not being able to cut this one down, he became desperate, and attempted to hang himself; this attempt being foiled, he became so restless that he could scarcely be kept quiet; he lost his speech, although he had his full understanding, and when attempting to express himself in writing, he was only able to write down unintelligible signs, trembling and weeping all the while, the forehead covered with the sweat of anguish, kneeling down and raising his hands as if praying to heaven. Absence of the understanding and of the external and internal senses. Self-consciousness disappears or becomes very indistinct. *Under head—periodical head-*

ache—pharynx and esophagus—paralytic condition, the bread went down with great difficulty, as if the esophagus had not strength enough to swallow it; he heard it fall down with a rumbling noise. Taste and appetite: Excessive thirst; he drinks much, but little at a time. Gastric: Frequent vomiting, with apprehensions of death. Abdomen: Colic recurring periodically; constant internal chilliness in the epigastric region; he is never warm enough; the parts feel warm when touched. Stool: Diarrhea alternating with constipation; hemorrhoidal tumours of the anus causing a burning pain, especially in the night. Sexual: Swelling and inflammation, increasing almost to gangrene; very painful. Catarrh: The watery nasal mucus causes a smarting and a burning at the nostrils. Larynx and trachea. Cough: Especially after drinking. Chest: Asthma, relieved by inclining the head forward; chilliness in the interior of the chest, in the evening, sometimes after supper. Back: Strongly gurgling movements in the muscles of the left side of the back, only when lying on the right side. N.B. I mention this because it is one among many proofs that gurgling sensations may be found in parts where there are no hollow organs containing air as the intestines or stomach; the condition, too, is peculiar. General symptoms: Burning pains, especially in the inner organs, skin, and ulcers. Frequent return, at regular hours, of the pains and uneasiness, as in fever and ague. Return of the same Arsenic symptoms at the same hour, after a period of four days. The paroxysm of pain is frequently accompanied by other secondary symptoms. The slightest paroxysm of pain is accompanied by an excessive sinking of strength, obliging one to lie down. Most of the symptoms appear when sitting or lying down, and are diminished by standing or by moving about. The pains can almost always be eased by the application of warmth. Skin: The skin of the whole body peels off in large scales; creeping sensation, as of fleas, in the thighs, extending as far as the abdomen, also in the loins and nates, obliging one to scratch (compare this with the delirium, sees nothing but vermin, &c.); eruption, measles-shaped miliary, pimples, black vesicles, cancerous ulcer! Sleep: Startings of various kinds when falling asleep, in the evening; burning in all the veins, when waking up in the night, which happens frequently. Fever: Shuddering and chilliness after drinking; shuddering after dinner. The shuddering is apt to be accompanied by other pains or ail-

ments. *Sweat*: When commencing to sleep, going off after having slept a little. Fever every other day. The sweat appears when the fever is over.

In looking back at our *résumé*, before noticing the actual symptoms, I call attention to the remark that a dose may be strong enough to cure the strongest man, yet not affect the organism of a *healthy* child, because, spite of all that has been said and written on this important and even vital point, it still remains true that the two factors of homeopathy between the medicine chosen and the complaint on the one hand, and the increased sensitivity of the strongest individual when suffering from disease on the other, are continually overlooked both in argument and practice. This sensitivity explains also why large animals—as horses and cows—do not, because their bulk is large, therefore need bulky doses of medicine. The vital force of a dray-horse may be rendered as sensitive by disease as the vital force of a delicate human infant. Passing now to the symptoms, the first thing that may well strike the mind is, what a powerful instrument we possess in duly potentised *Arsenic* and its salts, of which there are several now more or less satisfactorily proved, for the curative treatment of diseases of the mind and nervous system. There is no need to half kill, both mentally and physically, such sufferers by pouring in *Bromides* in ever-increasing and more frequent doses, inducing suicidal conditions of mind and acts; but distinguishing the form the mania or depression takes, and if the unmistakably clear indications we have just seen under *Arsenic* present themselves, especially as bodily symptoms correspond, then *Arsenic* potentised and in due repetition must act curatively, provided there is still vitality to act upon, as surely as the magnetic needle points to the North Pole, or the seasons recur in due circuit, or day and night alternate, or any other natural law whatever maintains its place in the universe. The imaginations, too, of vermin, seeing a man hanging, &c., how vividly they remind us of the terrible mental condition of delirium tremens, and of the importance of remembering that in *all* conditions of *disease*, as distinguished from malingering and feigning, if patients suggest, say, or attempt to do outrageous things of whatever character, there is underneath a strong conviction of reality—to them all is most real. Hence the attempt to reason them out of it is useless, and the attempt to force

them out of it by bodily compulsion or administration of anodynes so called, is both useless and cruel, as really adding to their disease in its strongest point, its hold on the brain and nervous system. Again, the absence of the understanding and of the external and internal senses, how distinctly this brings before us that the paralysis of *Arsenic* has its own significant character, and hence the importance of ascertaining, in cases of bodily paralysis, what were and are the mental and moral conditions; for in many kinds, as is well known, the mind may be as clear as possible—superior, it may be, to that of many who are going about in active bodily health. Paralysis, therefore, like all other diseases, is not to be treated by its name, but the paralysed individual, whether man, woman, or child, is to be treated according to the past and present symptoms, history, surroundings, occupations, &c., &c., which isolate that individual among the large number of paralysed individuals, in such various stages, to be found on this earth.

Under head, and in some other symptoms, periodical or intermittent is to be noticed. This periodicity is always of the greatest use, both in acute diseases—as fevers and neuralgias—and in chronic diseases of all kinds. Note also the kind of thirst and the moral accompaniment of vomiting, this last indicating that it is not an ordinary passing disturbance; and then under abdomen the peculiarity of feeling cold (subjective) while to others feeling warm (objective). These contradictory sensations point strongly to the nervous system. Again, among the pains, the burning internally is highly characteristic of this drug, especially if relieved by the application of warmth, and if rising to a height and then subsiding. Under skin, the sensation of fleas creeping is interesting when compared with the delirium of vermin. Dreams also, it may be remarked, are most various, as anxious, frightful, fire, black water, darkness, of fatiguing thoughts: this last shows the mind affected as well as the feelings and the emotions and imagination. The symptoms of fever also distinguish *Arsenic* more or less completely from all other medicines, both in times of occurrence, order of symptoms—of chill, heat, or sweat, and character of each, as well as locality, and whether partial or general. We have now come to the end of the list of antipsorics as given us by Hahnemann, compiled from all sources at his command as to

physiological and toxicological properties, also chemical and material or physical, but utilised for curative purposes, and appreciated in this way before his time *never*, proved by actual experiments on healthy persons voluntarily also never, as has been before remarked. I propose to commence the non-antipsorics constituting the *Materia Medica pura* in another series of papers, but before passing from the antipsorics must once more emphatically maintain my daily increasing conviction that no one really understands what has been well called "the spirit of the homeopathic doctrine" who treats with indifference the doctrine of chronic as well as acute miasms, as main factors or original causes of disease, whether acute or chronic. Granting this, it must follow that the other three points of homeopathicity, minimum dose, *i.e.*, not material, and unipharmacy *versus* polypharmacy, must follow also.

A CURIOUS "CARBO VEG." CASE.

By R. H. BELLAIRS, B.A.

A *Carbo Veg.* case, illustrating—

(a) The value of homeopathic antidotes.

(b) Reflex symptomatology, in non-idiopathic neuralgia.

March, 1892. Mrs. X. has been suffering for eight years from an inveterate malarial neuralgia accompanied by other symptoms, particular or general; such as anemia, insomnia, constipation, or, at certain occasions, persistent diarrhea, lasting for months at a time, three or four evacuations or more per diem.

Altogether a wretched, bad case. The general health quite broken down; but nothing so hard to bear as the agonising neuralgia, sometimes, nay generally, quite periodical in character, returning especially in the evening and staying all night.

The first homeopathic medicine that seemed to have any effect was *Sulphur* 30—prescribed on general lines, but mentioned by Farrington for malarial neuralgia (*Clin. Mat. Med.*, 2nd ed., p. 437). This seemed to relieve at first, but soon lost its power.

Sepia 30 effected a great deal, notably in removing the anemia, and restoring the red corpuscles to a normal tone. Patient much better, but neuralgia continues as before, with frightful exacerbations periodically. The

diarrhea had been previously cured entirely. So matters continued till early in 1894.

One night the patient noticed a new symptom, *i.e.*, icy coldness from knee downwards, together with nose icy cold (Farrington, p. 453).

This suggested *Carbo Veg.*, which promptly cured the neuralgia, but brought out various old symptoms, *e.g.*, hot flushes at various periods of the day, sinking at forenoon, herpes in right ear (N.B.—*Sulphur* diathesis).

Now, why did *Carbo* cure neuralgia? We must look into the ancient history of the case. By so doing we find a "treatment" of gross allopathic doses of *Quinine*, 30 grs. several times a day.

Obviously *Quinine* suppressed malaria, which asserted itself in the shape of a reflex neuralgia.

Carbo antidotes *Quinine*. But it was a *Carbo* symptom that suggested *Carbo*. This opens up a wonderful field for thought and reflection.

The treatment to which the young lady mentioned was subjected for years by her allopathic "advisers" consisted of *Quinine*, *Arsenic*, *Iron* by day, generally at the same time! while *Bromides* were freely given at night for some five years, to ensure "*refreshing sleep*" (to ensure a persistent neurosis rather!).

It has only been since the lady married a confirmed "disciple" of the dynamic school that she has enjoyed even decent health. She is now, in her second year of homeopathy, becoming well and vigorous.

N.B.—A low potency of *Carbo* was necessary. The higher potencies were ineffectual.

Bradfield, Reading, April, 1894.

IBERIS AMARA IN CARDIAC DISEASES.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

AMONG the many important cardiac remedies with which our *materia medica* is replete, *Iberis amara* is certainly one of the most valuable, and is also, perhaps, not so often prescribed as it should be, covering, as it does, a host of cardiac symptoms. Analogous with *Cactus grandiflorus* and *Digitalis purpurea*, it plays as important a part in the sphere of medicine as either, and, when prescribed in suitable cases, cannot fail to give satisfaction, both to the

practitioner and to his patient. Not only in recent cases, but also in such as are far advanced, and where the alteration in the organic structure of the heart has become permanent, it seldom fails to at least relieve the most distressing symptoms, and thus prolong life. Then, again, not only organic, but functional cardiac disease also comes under the sphere of the medicine, especially that caused by indigestion; among the gastric symptoms in the proving being nausea, sour eructations after meals, and general feeling of indigestion, with fulness and oppression. The stools are of a clay-colour, and the bowels feel full, tender, and greatly distended. An oppressive fulness and pain in the region of the liver is also a very prominent symptom throughout the proving. In palpitation, especially such induced on the slightest exertion, and aggravated by walking, or by lifting or pulling, *Iberis amara* has proved to be a most efficient remedy. The tincture should be prepared from fresh seed, and the dilutions be made from this. 1x, 1, and 3x will be found most serviceable, although very good results may also be obtained from the higher potencies.

The following are some of the most prominent cardiac symptoms developed throughout a proving of *Iberis amara* (Candytuft):—

Shortly after taking the drug the action of the heart became somewhat weakened, with a fluttering motion, the pulse sympathising by being weak and small. But within twelve minutes after, the pulse became very strong and full, increasing in rapidity till it reached the century; its action, however, was rather irregular. The pulse was at first soft and full, and easily compressed, with double-beats (which appeared to be passing one into another). Easily compressed pulse, intermitting every third beat. Rising of the pulse from normal to 90, jerking and hard, with increased force of the apex-beat; the hand, when placed over the region of the heart, was visibly raised, and a kind of a thrill could be felt when the finger was placed on the pulse. Choking sensation in the throat, with palpitation and giddiness after taking a walk outside, and, on entering the house, a peculiar feeling of faintness came over me, as if I were on the point of becoming unconscious; pulse trembling and irregular; the fingers of the left hand tingled and became numb; the numbness and tingling commenced at the tips of the fingers, and gradually extended up the arm, in which there was a dull, aching pain.

Palpitation on the least exertion ; the palpitation is plainly visible, is increased by motion, but relieved by rest, returning again on the slightest exertion. Numbness and tingling in the finger tips, with a dull, heavy pain in the *left* arm, with pain at the base of the heart. Feeling of pressure and weight in the region of the heart, with sharp pains passing from the front to the back of the heart, with increase of the heart's action. When out walking a peculiar feeling felt immediately under the sternum. Dyspnea on ascending the stairs, with palpitation. Sensation of weight, fulness, pressure, and constriction under the sternum, with sharp and lancinating pains in the region of the heart. Pain under sternum, at the joining of the third rib. Violent palpitation, *induced on the slightest exertion*, or by *laughing or coughing*, accompanied with a dull pain, which is *increased by motion*. Constrictive, choky sensation in the throat, with flushed face and red eyes, and sharp pain in the region of the heart. Violent palpitation on ascending the stairs, with dyspnea, and sensation of prostration and faintness. Darting pains through the heart at night when in bed, increased by lying on the *left* side ; lying on the *left* side caused a sharp, pricking pain at each contraction of the heart. Continuous dull pain in the heart, constantly there all the time ; on lying down, to obtain relief, the pain was increased. Forcible impulse of the heart, with palpitation, and visible moving of the hand on being placed over the region of the heart. Dull, dragging pains in the region of the heart, unrelieved by pressure of the hand, or by assuming any position, and *increased* on lying down. In one proving, where the pulse was below normal, it rose to over 90 in a few minutes after the *Iberis amara* had been taken, and caused slight pains in the region of the heart.

The wide range of this remedy in cardiac disease will be thus seen at a glance, as will also its wonderful affinity in producing powerful heart symptoms.

Iberis amara is also analogous with *Belladonna*, as witness the above symptoms of vertigo, flushed face, and red eyes, which increases its value in that it can be administered in those cases where *Belladonna* would be indicated in addition to the heart symptoms.

Under the action of this drug the whole system is in a state of nervous excitement. In the proving also the body felt sore and lame all over, with weariness, and a constant

desire to lie down, with great weakness and debility, accompanied with trembling.

In conclusion, there is no doubt that *Iberis amara*, when used where properly indicated, cannot fail to prove a most valuable remedy in one of the most trying, obstinate, and often hopeless diseases that the physician has to deal with, namely, *cardiac* disease.

INSTITUTIONS.

THE LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

This institution held its annual meeting last week. For forty-four years this hospital has been working quietly and efficiently in a hitherto unfilled corner of philanthropic London. Its initiation dates from 1844, and ten years later it was brought favourably into notice during the cholera epidemic of 1854, when it was proved that the treatment given by the then struggling institution in Golden Square cured a far greater percentage of those attacked by that disease than any other hospital in the kingdom. The work is just now being carried on under considerable difficulty in temporary premises, on account of the building operations in connection with the proposed new hospital. There are now forty beds only, including one of the prettiest children's wards in London. The number of out-patients, however, is in no way affected by the restricted internal accommodation, and its marked increase betokens the growing popularity of the homeopathic treatment with the artisan class. This popularity may be accounted for by the fact that convalescence is much shorter and the normal strength much more quickly recovered after a course of homeopathy. Owing to the change in the close of the financial year from March to December there is a deficit of £1,271 12s. 9d., which would otherwise have been recouped by those subscriptions which always come in late in the year. To meet this deficit, and to defray the necessary expense of converting the Nursing Home in Powis Place into a temporary hospital during the erection of the new hospital, the trustees made a grant of £2,000 from the reserve fund, which, naturally, is only drawn upon in cases of the gravest necessity. It is hoped that increased subscriptions from the public will meet this increased expenditure, and also bring the building fund up to the proposed amount. The new hospital, which promises to be one of the finest in London, will be completed about June twelvemonth. The total amount required, including

furnishing, can hardly be less than £45,000. Towards this £38,000 has already been collected, £6,000 of which was expended on the necessary extension of site. Thus an additional £12,000 is required to open the building free of debt. The hospital being the most significant sign of the progress of homeopathy, a centre for communication and the interchange of ideas between foreign, American, and Colonial scientists, its future is of the greatest importance to a large section of the public, who are requested to send their subscriptions to the Secretary, G. A. Cross, Esq., the London Homeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, W.C.—*Echo*, April 17th.

FOLKESTONE HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE Committee of the Folkestone Homeopathic Dispensary have issued their Fourth Annual Report.

During the year there has been a decided increase, both in income and in the number of patients treated. This fact is encouraging, as it shows a growing appreciation of the value of the New Therapeutics on the part, not only of those interested in, but also of those directly benefited by the institution.

The total income during the past year has been £63 7s. 11d., as against £42 2s. 8d. in 1892. £22 19s. 11½d. of this amount has been paid by patients, the balance having been made up by honorary subscriptions. The provident department suggested at the last annual meeting has been added to the Institution, and, so far, is working well. In order to make the work of the dispensary better known, the Committee had printed and circulated a number of show cards, which several friends of the institution have exhibited in their houses. To meet the case of sympathisers who might not be able to give a subscription, collecting boxes were supplied, and from ten of these returned the sum of £7 4s. 2d. has been received; and while the honorary collector's share in this work exceeds that of all the others, the smaller amounts are none the less welcome, and the co-operation of these friends is gratefully acknowledged.

496 patients have been treated during the past year; 410 have attended the dispensary personally, and 86 have been attended in their own homes, the total number of consultations amounting to 2,222, and of home visits to 393.

Having received notice to quit on December 25th, 1893, the Committee had to take into consideration the future "habitat" of the institution. After much consideration the difficulty was got over by the medical officer undertaking the responsibility for the whole premises on condition that the Committee would take at an increased rental the ground floor. Negotiations were entered into by him which resulted in the upper part of the house being sub-let to Nurse Wilson, the rooms hitherto occupied being thus at his disposal for the reception of any patients who might need such care and nursing as could not be had at their own homes. These rooms for the present will only

be available for paying patients, as the Committee do not yet see their way to incur any other responsibilities than those of the out-patient department; at the same time they earnestly hope that in the near future they may be able to open an in-patient department also. A lady has recently offered a number of articles of suitable furniture and the Committee only wait for similar expressions of willingness to contribute in money or kind on the part of others to enable them to open this department to those unable to pay for it.

Nurse Wilson has been engaged on the recommendation of the medical officer as caretaker and dispenser, and the ground floor, altered and fitted for dispensing purposes, is already in occupation.

TORQUAY HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Committee of the Torquay Homeopathic Dispensary, was held at 76, Fleet Street, Torquay, on Friday, March 9th, 1894. Present: W. B. Fortescue, Esq., J.P., in the chair, Captain Coulson, J.P., Dr. Midgley Cash, and E. Masterman, Esq., Jun.

The Committee expressed their deep regret at the loss which this dispensary has sustained by the decease of two of our benefactors. The late Dr. Charles H. Mackintosh, our late consulting physician, who founded this institution forty-six years ago, and who, by his great skill, kindness, pecuniary aid, and attention, has been the means of curing and alleviating the sufferings of many thousands of poor people who were under his skilful and successful treatment during the many years that he attended this dispensary. Also at the loss of the late Mrs. Henry Gamble, who contributed so largely and generously to this and to other charities, and who freely gave us whenever we appealed to her kind and generous nature.

The following is the medical report for 1893 presented by Dr. Midgley Cash and W. F. Edgelow:—

Patients remaining from 1892	135
Admitted during 1893.....	801
	936
Cured	368
Relieved	287
No Change	82
No Report	127
Deaths.....	5
On Books.....	117
	936
Number of Attendances during the Year.....	5,616
Average per Dispensary Day	54

SUSSEX HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE Annual Meeting of the governors and subscribers of the Sussex County Homeopathic Dispensary was held yesterday at noon in the Board-room at the Dispensary, 29, Richmond-place, Brighton. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. A. Hounsom, J.P. (Chairman of the Committee of Management), among those also present being Dr. H. Belcher (Hon. Treasurer), the Rev. C. Hardy Little, and Messrs. W. B. Chamberlin, W. Prowse (Stipendiary Medical Officer), J. H. Sharp, J.P., F. T. Shapland (of the firm of Messrs. Evershed and Shapland, Hon. Solicitors), and Fred Hilton (Secretary).

THE REPORT.

The Committee, in their Report, stated that during the year 1893 the number of consultations at the Dispensary was 9,653, and 5,398 visits were paid to patients at their own houses. In 1892 the figures were respectively 8,080 and 4,407, thus showing an increase of 1,623 in the dispensing department, and an increase of 991 in the visiting department. The number of tickets sold was 1,316, the amount received being £98 14s., as compared with £82 2s. 6d. in 1892. The total amount received on account of the General Fund was £310 19s. 6d., including £26 from the Hospital Sunday Fund, and £10 from the Hospital Saturday Fund, the payments being £307 10s. 1d.; and the Committee urged upon the friends of the Institution the need of additional subscribers. The Building Fund remained in the same position as at the close of 1892, it not having been found possible to pay off any portion of the mortgage of £650 on the Dispensary premises. The donations during the year have amounted to £60 5s., and a clock for the Dispensing Department had been kindly presented by Mr. Mackenzie. The supply of literature to the waiting-room was also thankfully acknowledged. The Committee had to record with deep regret the decease of the following supporters of the Institution: Major-General Elliott (at one time Treasurer to the Dispensary), Major Newberry (one of the Trustees and a member of the Board), and Miss Webb. Mr. Ockenden, who for a long period had been connected with the Dispensary as Visiting Medical Officer, resigned that position in the early part of the year, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Mr. William Prowse, M.R.C.S. Lond., L.S.A. The value set upon the homeopathic treatment was evidenced by the fact that during the last few months of the year considerable difficulty had been experienced in supplying free tickets to those anxious to secure the benefits of the Institution. Again hearty thanks had to be tendered to the honorary medical officers and solicitors, who, with the aid of the staff, had for another year carefully attended to the important duties incident to the various needs of the Institution and its patients. The statement of accounts showed that the sum received in donations and annual subscriptions was £154 2s., and that the Building Fund amounted to £67 13s. 6d.

A SATISFACTORY RECORD.

The Chairman mentioned that he had just received a telegram from

Mr. Hilbers expressing regret that he was unable to attend that meeting. He then proceeded to move the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. The motion was seconded by Mr. Shapland, who endorsed all that had fallen from the Chairman, and further expressed a hope that during the ensuing year they would make a special effort to clear off the building debt. They had a promise of £100 from the Earl of Dysart, and he would give £10 himself towards making up the remainder. The motion was then agreed to. The Chairman added that they had during the last few days received from the Earl of Chichester a cheque for £5 from the Pechel's Charity. He also remarked that they were much indebted, not only to the Charity, but to the noble Earl for his kindly interest in the Institution. The meeting then terminated.—*Sussex Daily News*, February 17th.

REVIEWS.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF HEART DISEASE.*

IN this interesting paper Dr. Hale discusses the geographical distribution of disorders of the heart, and draws the following practical conclusions :

1. That the chief features of climate in the United States which most strongly tend to increase the death-rate from inflammatory, acute and chronic, heart disease, are cold, moisture, and changeability of temperature.
2. That the elements of climate which tend in the greatest degree to decrease the death-rate from such diseases are warmth, dryness, and equability.
3. That cold most markedly increases the mortality from heart disease when associated with moisture, a comparatively low temperature being well borne if the atmosphere is a dry one.
4. That a comparatively high degree of humidity of the atmosphere does not markedly increase the mortality from heart disease if accompanied by warmth and equability.
5. That the most unfavourable residence localities for patients afflicted with heart disease in the United States are comprised within the Atlantic Coast region and North-eastern hills, which include the States of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; also those regions of high altitude which comprise the States of Colorado, California, and Oregon.
6. That the most favourable residence localities are chiefly within the Southern interior, and especially includes the States

* *The Geography of Heart Disease*. By E. M. Hale, M.D., Chicago. Reprinted from the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, February, 1894.

of Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Arizona, and New Mexico.

7. Finally, a practical lesson may be learned from these investigations as follows : That, since climate so decidedly influences the mortality from heart disease, those who are afflicted with the disease or possess strong hereditary or other tendencies thereto should wear such garments as most directly tend to neutralise the evil influences of climate over the disease, viz., those combining the minimum power of radiation of body heat with the highest hygroscopic properties ; and since *wool* possesses these qualities to a degree unapproached by any other textile, all-wool garments should be worn next the skin throughout the year.

Another deduction relating to functional disorders of the heart may be stated as follows : In view of the fact that these disorders are more frequent in large towns and cities, especially in high altitudes and latitudes, it behoves physicians to order such patients whose disorders are not relieved by medicine or hygiene to remove to the country or small villages in those regions which possess a warm equable climate, in warm valleys and plains of low altitude. As for those diseases which are universal, namely, la grippe, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and certain specific maladies, they have no geography. We can only say that they are more prevalent in large cities along lines of travel.

In this we may also include cases of heart-strain from undue exertion ; the abuse of alcohol, and the excessive use of coffee, tea, and such drugs as quinine and the so-called antipyretics.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

. In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or to the matter of our magazine that our correspondents may like to address to us. We cannot, of course, undertake to give medical advice in particular cases, which is the business of a medical attendant ; but if our medical readers like to put queries to each other regarding points of practice or puzzling cases, we shall be happy to insert queries and replies.

TABACUM.

C. S. S. writes :—

The remarks on "A Use of Tabacum" in your last number remind me of a case of vertigo, with occasional vomiting, which was but partially relieved by *Nux Vom.* and *Cocculus Ind.* In the belief that indigestion was the exciting cause, the patient, a gentleman of about 58 years, a retired coal-miner, was induced to procure artificial teeth, so as to ensure thorough mastication of his food. Again the attacks of vertigo made their appearance, and the symptoms seemed to indi-

cate *Conium*, which was given with little success. There was no recurrence of the trouble after taking a pinch of snuff. He has taken about a farthing's worth in all in about eight weeks' time, and is leaving off, feeling no need for it.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, REMOVALS, ETC.

* * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointments if gentlemen will be good enough to forward them to us, and also of posts vacant and likely to be vacant, on receiving information from secretaries or committees. Under this heading also, we shall mention good openings for homeopathic practitioners and chemists.

DR. CALL WEDDELL, *Sunderland*, has removed from Park Road to 2, CARLTON TERRACE, SUNDERLAND.

YORK.—DR. ARTHUR ROBERTS writes from Kingswood House, Princes Square, Harrogate:—

“Will you kindly put into next month's HOMEOPATHIC WORLD that they are sadly in want of a Homeopathic doctor at York. I shall be very glad to give any help. It will take a man a year or two to work up the practice.”

Obituary.

MR. JOHN TIPLADY CARRODUS—THE “COLD-WATER DOCTOR” OF OLDHAM.

MR. CHAS. S. SPENCER writes to us from 80, Middleton Road, Royton, under date April 18th, the following account of a worthy follower of Hahnemann:—

Mr. John Tiplady Carrodus, who for thirty years has been successfully applying the rule of “*similia similibus curentur*,” and was known by the “common people” as “th' cowl waather docter,” passed away on April 2nd, in his 75th year. He was the proprietor of the Homeopathic Dispensary at 85, Union Street, Oldham, a centre to which from miles around people have flocked as “pilgrims to Mecca.” He was without doubt a very intelligent and accomplished layman, and will be missed not the least by those who have sought his aid to ease them of their pains. Unfortunately he has left no one to carry on the good work. I believe his heart's desire was that the dispensary should some day be under the charge of a legally qualified homeopath. No man was more bitter against allopathic drugging.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SCIENCE SIFTINGS AND "THE SCIENCE OF HOMEOPATHY."

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—The following letter embodies a choice little sample of "scientific" criticism; it also exposes a small wrong undressed. For these reasons I send it to you.

The letter was forwarded to the editor of *Science Siftings* a few weeks ago, but up to date no notice has been taken of it.

In further illustration of the kind of "sifting" operations carried on by the staff of *Science Siftings*, I may mention that my contribution to the science of homeopathy has been twice noticed in that periodical—as a pamphlet, with nothing but commendation; as articles, with nothing but condemnation! And no reference in the later notice to the earlier. Perhaps the editor of *Science Siftings* knows when it is the wheat and when it is the chaff that passes through his sifter, but it is rather awkward when the same thing passes both as chaff and wheat.—Yours truly,

W. BUIST PICKEN.

March 10, 1894.

[COPY.]

To the Editor of SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

SIR,—Allow me to call your attention to a misstatement in *Siftings* of the 10th curt. I quote from the note headed "Homeopathy": "We are speaking here of the *extremists* of the homeopathic school, who make light of the *proved* hypothesis that particles of matter cannot exist below a certain size, and boldly state that 'reasons more scientific than that of the mere demonstrable presence of matter' exist for the express purpose of proving 'the power of infinitesimals,' and for other curious things."

One or two of the errors in that very remarkable sentence I must correct. I have never said that reasons, of any kind, "exist for the express purpose of proving the power of infinitesimals," or anything else. But the nonsense with which you would credit me there is occasion to notice, only because it happens that what you mean to allege me to have said is exactly the opposite of what I did say. To make this clear it is only necessary to quote without mutilation the passage of which you give part: "There are reasons more scientific than that of the mere 'demonstrable presence of matter' why many forms and grades of disease should be treated with *medicines of a materiality*

quite within the limits of chemical analysis"—away from "infinitesimalism," and far within the limitations of the mere "demonstrable presence of matter."

Leaving to those whom it may concern the correction of the other errors above alluded to, I conclude by remarking the proverbial differences between doctors, as exemplified in the opinion of the editor of *Science Siftings* on articles which the late Professor Tyndall characterised as "marked by extreme ingenuity."
—Yours truly,

W. BUIST PICKEN.

February 20, 1894.

[Since the above was sent us, *Science Siftings* has thought better of it and taken notice of Mr. Picken's communications in the two paragraphs appended, which only show how hard it is for any one who thinks himself scientific to see beyond the length of his own nose. The infinitesimal dose is still the great stumbling block of homeopathy with the vulgar, but it will have to be met fairly and straightforwardly and not in the ostrich fashion of *Science Siftings*.—ED. H.W.]

"W. BUIST PICKEN.—Thanks for the copy of your pamphlet on the 'Science of Homeopathy' sent to replace that which was mislaid after we had noticed it in *Science Siftings* some two months ago. As we anticipated, our interpretation of the sentence quoted seems to be fully borne out by the context given below. After observing that a certain Dr. Wesselhoef, with so many others, discredits the alleged clinical results of the 'high dilutionists' because they 'collide with the molecular theory,' you add that 'There are reasons more scientific than that of the mere "demonstrable presence of matter" why many forms and grades of disease should be treated with medicines of a materiality quite within the limits of chemical analysis; there appear to be likewise reasons why other, if rarer, orders of disease may be best treated—may perhaps be only curable, medicinally, by attenuations greatly exceeding the range of dilution within which Dr. Wesselhoef would confine us.' We fully agree that your little work is, from the literary point of view, very well written, and that it is of interest to all who appreciate a clever, albeit, we fear, utterly fallacious, apology or 'argument' for the principle of infinitesimal dosage."—*March 31st.*

"W. BUIST PICKEN.—We fully admit that facts well proved by experience demand equally full acceptance *no matter what* scientific theories they may clash, or seem to clash, with. But where proved facts are susceptible of two distinct explanations,

one consonant with the general scheme of knowledge but the other, we venture to say, unthinkable, it is clear that the *onus* of disproving the first of these explanations lies upon those who would establish the second, or even gain for it a provisional acceptance. Hence, with reference to any case quoted in support of the claims of the high dilutionists, the first requirement we must insist on is disproof of the efficacy of Nature's unaided efforts, when supplemented by the moral or so-called 'faith cure.'—*April 14th.*

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:—Medical, Daily, 2.30; Surgical, Mondays, 2.30; Diseases of Women, Tuesdays, 2.30; Diseases of Skin, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Eye, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Ear, Saturdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Mondays, 2.30; Operations, Mondays, 2.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Althaus (J.).** On Failure of Brain Power (Encephalasthenia): Its Nature and Treatment. 4th ed. Cr. 8vo. (Longmans. 3s. 6d.)
- Ball (M. V.).** Essentials of Bacteriology. 2nd. ed. Illust. 8vo. (Hirschfeld. Net 4s.)
- Blackwell (E.).** The Human Element in Sex. New ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 76. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Disease and Race.** By Jadroo. 12mo, pp. 116. (Swan Sonnenschein. 2s. 6d.)
- Dukes (C.).** Epidemic Roseola. 8vo, pp. 39. (Churchill. 1s.)
- Health at School. Considered in its Mental, Moral, and Physical Aspects. 3rd ed. Revised, Enlarged, and Illust. Cr. 8vo, pp. 488. (Livingtons. Net. 9s.)
- Examination Questions in Practice of Medicine, with their Answers. Part 1: General Diseases; A. Constitutional Diseases.** Adapted for those who are preparing themselves for the Final Examination, by "Utile Quod Facias." 18mo. (Livingstone: Edinburgh. Simpkin. Net. 1s.)
- Harding (W.).** Mental Nursing; or, Lectures for Asylum Attendants. With many Illusts. 2nd ed. Enlarged and Revised. 8vo, pp. 198. (Scientific Press. 2s. 6d.)
- Heath (G.).** Injuries and Diseases of the Jaws. 4th ed. Edit. by Henry Percy Dean. Illust. 8vo, pp. 428. (Churchill. 14s.)
- Humphry (L.).** A Manual of Nursing, Medical and Surgical. With numerous Illusts. 11th ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 254. (Griffin & Co. 3s. 6d.)
- Jones (H. Macnaughton) and Stewart (W. R. H.).** The Practitioner's Handbook of Diseases of the Ear. 5th ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 404. (Bailliere, Tindall & Cox. 10s. 6d.)
- Kingzett (C. T.).** Nature's Hygiene: A Systematic Manual of Natural Hygiene. 4th ed. 8vo, pp. 510. (Bailliere. 10s.)
- Martin (E.).** Essentials of Surgery. 5th ed. Cr. 8vo. (Hirschfeld. Net. 4s.)
- Materia Medica. Part 4 (Catechism Series).** 12mo, pp. 64. (Livingstone: Edinburgh. Simpkin. Net. 1s.)
- Mercier (C.).** Lunatic Asylums: Their Organisation and Management. Roy. 8vo, pp. 308. (Griffin & Co. 16s.)
- Morris (H.).** Essentials of Practice of Medicine. Cr. 8vo. (Hirschfeld. Net. 6s.)
- Physiology. Part 3 (Catechism Series).** 12mo, pp. 60. (Livingstone: Edinburgh. Simpkin. Net. 1s.)
- Rayner (H.).** General Index to the Journal of Mental Science. Vols. 25 to 38. 8vo, pp. 104. (Churchill. 5s.)
- Shaw (J. C.).** The Essentials of Nervous Diseases. Cr. 8vo. (Hirschfeld. Net. 4s.)
- Squire (P.).** Companion to the British Pharmacopœia. 16th ed. Revised by P. W. Squire and A. H. Squire. 8vo, pp. 738. (Churchill. 12s. 6d.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 30, Clarges Street, W.

All advertisements and business communications to be sent to the "MANAGER" of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LITERARY matter and correspondences should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Mr. Rendell, Torquay; Dr. Call Weddell, Sunderland; Hari Dayal Chakerbutty, Calcutta; Family Doctor Publishing Co., London; Dr. Dillingham, New York; The Rev. A. Lewis Innes, Folkestone; Dr. Mersch, Brussels; Dr. Mahony, Liverpool; Mr. Bellairs, Reading; Mr. Joseph Collinson, Wolsingham; Mr. Chas. S. Spencer,

Royton; Dr. Roberts, Harrogate.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—American Homeopathist.—Homeopathic Physician.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Journal of Official Surgery.—Hom. Recorder.—Clinique.—American Climates and Resorts.—Chironian.—Archiv. f. Hom.—La Homeopatia.—Medical Visitor.—Family Doctor.—Pacific Coast Jour. of Homeopathy.—Catalogue of Educational Publications.—Homeopathic News.—Medical Advance.—Homeopathic Monatsblätter.—Revue Hom. Belge.—Medical Century.—Medical Argus.—Life, New York.—Vaccination Inquirer.—New York Med. Times.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—N. A. Journal of Homeopathy.—New Eng. Med. Gazette.—Calcutta Med. Journal.—Maanedskrift f. Hom.—Report Torquay Hom. Dispensary.—Medical Annual, 1894.—Continuation of Report on Hysterectomy, Dr. Pratt.—Report Folkestone Homeopathic Dispensary.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

JUNE 1, 1894.

“MODERN SURGERY.”

“THERE is nothing like leather” appears to be the motto of a gentleman who contributes an article with the above title to the May number of the *Nineteenth Century*. He is a surgeon and a specialist; and surgery, according to him is such a magnificent affair nowadays that it ought to be deemed a pleasure and a comfort to fall under an operator’s knife. SYME and LISTON, not to speak of CHARLES BELL and ASTLEY COOPER, are hardly to be reckoned as surgeons at all; for what did they know of antiseptics? “The dawn of modern surgery may be said to have arisen barely a quarter of a century ago.” Now, thanks to LISTER, we have the antiseptic “toilette”—what could be more alluring?—and all is changed. LISTER’S method, we are told, was “based upon the assumption that the inflammatory changes occurring in a wound, associated with suppuration, were due to microbic infection. . . . The fact having been established by incontrovertible scientific evidence that it was the presence of pathogenic germs in a wound which caused all those deplorable complications of blood-poisoning of which surgeons had so much to complain, the next step in the evolution of the system was a comparatively easy one”—to keep the germs out, in short, or kill them before they could get in.

This is all very well, but we are constrained to ask—Where does the patient come in? Somebody has said there are no diseases—only patients. Modern surgery has

improved on this—there are no diseases, it says in effect, neither are there any patients—only germs. To our thinking this is just a little mistake on the part of modern surgeons. Germs are not everything after all—there is a patient in the case; and the superiority of the results obtained at present over those of the old surgeons are possibly in no small degree due to the better attention that is paid to the care of the patient, and the cleansing and ventilating of the hospitals. When these are found at fault we hear of bad results in spite of any amount of antiseptic "toilettes."

But is it quite certain, when antiseptics are successful, that their action is due to their germ-killing powers? They are applied to large absorbing surfaces, and are no doubt absorbed into the systems of the patients. What is their effect there? It is a notorious fact that many of the favourite antiseptics at present in vogue—notably carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate—have killed many patients, to whom they have been administered in "toilettes," with symptoms closely resembling those of blood-poisoning from septicemia. It is more than likely that their action, when not given in overwhelming doses, is homeopathic, and counteracts the tendency to septicemia—they acting as homeopathic prophylactics. But is it necessary to run such risks of poisoning patients in this rage to kill germs? Antiseptic internal treatment has proved a lamentable failure. The attempt to kill typhoid germs by administering antiseptics to the patients killed the patients without seriously injuring the germs. Many surgeons have discarded antiseptic paraphernalia and trusted to simple cleanliness—notably in surgery of the abdomen, of which the writer, Mr. DUNN, makes so much—and with the best results to their patients and to themselves: for many a surgeon has been poisoned by the antiseptic he has used. We entirely agree with the nonconformists. If the virtues of *Calendula* used externally, combined with internal homeopathic medication, were known to the profession at large, Sir JOSEPH LISTER would soon discard carbolic acid and corrosive sub-

limate as he has already discarded his once "indispensable" antiseptic spray.

Another great feature of modern surgery, according to this writer, is "Brain Surgery"; and this was invented by modern vivisectors—a delightful "fairy tale" of medical science. "Saving for the knowledge of the localisation of the functions of the central organ of the nervous system, of which we are now in possession, and which has been *entirely the result of physiological inquiry*, the brain would still have remained an inaccessible organ to surgical relief." By "physiological inquiry," as he explains later on, he means experiments on animals. Now, the latter were commenced about 1870, whilst brain surgery is at least as old as the Stone Age, for skulls of that period have been found very neatly trephined. Localisation is very much older than the vivisections—as old at least as GALL the phrenologist. Brain surgery in all its aspects has been performed by surgeons before the date of the vivisections, with the one exception of the removal of brain tumours. All exact knowledge of brain tumours that we possess has been put together by clinical writers, and since improved by the mistakes of those who have attempted to extract them. The last published bill of mortality in the operation was seventy-one per cent., and there is no recorded case of cure that we have seen. That is to say, no patient who has been operated on for brain tumour has been restored to perfect health.

Mr. DUNN regards his branch of the profession as a fine art. Surgeons are artists, according to him, as much as any R.A. Surgery is an art, doubtless, but it is a mechanical art, and not exactly a fine art. A difficult operation, wisely planned and brilliantly executed, is truly a great performance. But the result can hardly be compared with the master-pieces of the world's art. Medicine is an art much more nearly allied to the fine arts than surgery, much more subtle in its methods, much higher in its aims and finer in its results. It is much finer art to restore a diseased part or organ to healthy form by

medicines than to cut it off. An operation may be never so brilliant and artistic, but the result is mostly hideous—a scar remains, and very often a stump or a mutilation.

“Modern Surgery” has a good deal to learn yet, and the lesson most urgently needed is this—to know when *not* to operate. At present surgery rides pretty well roughshod over medicine, the physician’s domain; but medicine is the elder member of the family, and has always taken precedence in court etiquette. There is a reason for this: medicine, when worthy of itself, is the superior of surgery. Medicine is the master, surgery the servant, to be called into action when medicine requires.

HUMAN VIVISECTION.

SINCE the preceding article was written the *Daily Chronicle* has taken up the subject of “Modern Surgery,” and, dealing with it from the “clinical material” point of view, maintains that very often modern surgery is nothing more nor less than human vivisection. By a singular coincidence Dr. C. H. F. ROUTH, in a series of articles just concluded (May 17), in the *Medical Press and Circular* (commencing in the number for April 23), says much the same thing as the editor and correspondents of the *Daily Chronicle*, namely, that there is too much operating done. The title of Dr. ROUTH’s articles is as follows:—“On castration in females: its frequent inexpediency, and the signal advantages of conservative surgery in these cases.”

Some modern surgeons seem to be like the man “Sam Weller” spoke of, who cut his boy’s head off to cure him of squinting, and then remarked, “all straight and square now” with the utmost satisfaction! But Dr. ROUTH maintains that all is not quite so “straight and square” as they try to make out. “Operators are glad enough to tell you how many cases they have operated on, and that their patients recovered from the operations, but what became of these women later on, that is the question to be answered. But on this point they are almost

entirely dumb." The organ, offending or innocent, once removed cannot be replaced, and the unfortunate patients are liable to changes throughout their whole organism of which the operators take little or no account. For Dr. ROUTH clearly shows that the organs have an important function in relation to the whole economy, in addition to the special function they fulfil.

Dr. ROUTH refers to a lecture by Mr. LAWSON TAIT (*Lancet*, February 7, 1891), in which the latter described a visit he had paid to one of his disciples "who triumphantly brought in two dozen appendages in bottles, which in almost every instance were free from guile." That is to say, the operations were all unnecessary and only served to bring *kudos* and, possibly, fees to the operator. Dr. ROUTH also refers to a discussion which took place before a medical society in New York, in the course of which Dr. WILLIAMS, of Baltimore, whose duty it was to receive and report upon specimens removed by operators, gave the results of his observations. Out of three hundred cases, "in at least five per cent. *there was absolutely no anatomical ground for removing*" the organs. Another speaker, Dr. WATERS, thought the paper "would have a good effect upon those members of the profession who were so fond of removing the ovaries whether they were diseased or not."

We are glad to see from the *Daily Chronicle* articles and correspondence that the public are waking up to a consciousness of the fact that the medical profession is the servant and not the master of the public. The awakening is only just beginning though, and until the public wake up thoroughly and compel the profession to give an account of its methods, both of study and practice, it must be prepared to have vivisectional high-jinks played upon it.

LILIUM TIGRINUM.—A woman, aged 33, had formerly suffered from chlorosis. Had a child at full term two years ago, and a miscarriage last year. For six weeks has suffered from violent pains in abdomen, frequent urging to stool and to pass water—a feeling as if all the genitals would be forced out. On examination, uterus was found to be slightly swollen. *Lilium tigr.* 3x three times a day removed all these symptoms in a week.—Amberg, *A. h. Z.*, September 22nd.—*Journal of British Homeopathic Society.*

NEWS AND NOTES.

"MEDICAL ETHICS" AT THE ANTIPODES.

As President of the Sydney and New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Association, Dr. Ralph Worrall delivered an address at the opening session on March 2nd last, which is printed in the *British Medical Journal* of May 19th. The editor of that journal highly approves of the address, and hopes it will "assist materially to maintain a high standard of ethics." How is it going to do this? We shall see. Descanting on "The Ethical Functions of the Branch," Dr. Worrall puts first the following "object":—

"Maintenance of the honour and respectability of the profession generally by promoting friendly intercourse and free communication of its members, and by establishing among them the harmony and good feeling which ought ever to characterise a liberal profession."

After commenting on the above, he goes on to give a practical example of the way he proposes to promote the "honour," "respectability," "harmony," and "good feeling" of this "liberal" profession, by urging on the Branch its next important "ethical function"!—

"The question which I believe is next in importance, and which has already wrecked a society which promised to do much for the profession, is that of consultation with homeopaths. Mr. Ernest Hart has dealt with this subject in such a manner as to convince any one, not blinded by prejudice or self-interest, that to meet those who profess to be guided by the principles commonly supposed to be associated with the term homeopathy is unworthy of members of an honourable profession. To quote from an able editorial on 'Medical Ethics and the Lay Press,' in *The Australasian Medical Gazette* of January 15th: '. . . We meet him (homeopath) not, as he is deceiving the public and practising what he knows to be false.' That is the case exactly. It is useless disguising facts. If we consult with homeopaths we connive at fraud.

"Regular practitioners do not dub themselves allopaths, or assume any other catchword implying that they possess a superior system of cure in order thereby to attract patients. They are guided in the treatment of disease not by 'a rule of thumb,' but by the results of accumulated experience and scientific research. Apart, therefore, from ethical considerations there is no common ground upon which they can meet a homeopath with any advantage to the patient."

With the last sentiment we entirely agree. It could not possibly advantage any homeopathic patient to be seen by such hopelessly ignorant prigs.

TEUCRIUM FOR NASAL POLYPUS—MEDICINE *VERSUS*
OPERATION.

THE following from the *British Medical Journal* of May 19th is another example of allopathic appropriation of a homeopathic remedy, without any acknowledgment, of course. It is not "ethical" for a "regular" to acknowledge homeopathy, least of all when he helps himself to it!

"*TEUCRIUM* IN CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH.

"Dr. A. C. Dutt (Whitby) writes: A tincture made of the entire fresh herb of *Teucrium Marum Verum* (cat thyme) I have found most useful in relieving the distressing symptoms of chronic rhinitis, due to the presence in the nose of myxomatous polypi. The patients (six in number) declined operation. Drop doses of the tincture were given three times a day, and the nasal cavities were pencilled with the undiluted tincture night and morning. In less than a week the tumefaction of the mucous membrane had disappeared, and the patients expressed themselves as 'quite well.' The polypi had shrunk in size, and nasal breathing was partially restored."

PRESENTATION TO DR. GUINNESS.

THE following paragraph is taken from *The Oxford Journal* of May 11, and will doubtless interest our readers:

On Wednesday last an illuminated address on vellum, with a purse of money and a cheque for Mrs. Guinness, were presented to Dr. Guinness on the occasion of his retirement from practice. He has resided in this city for upwards of 20 years, and this testimonial is a tribute to the esteem in which he has been held by his many friends.

VARIOLIN *vice* VACCINATION.

THE following is from a letter by Dr. Winterburn in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*.

"It is very difficult to say, with assurance, that the remedy given has prevented an attack of a disease, but the same evidence that *Belladonna* is a preventive of scarlet fever, and *Pulsatilla* is a preventive of measles, exists to prove that *Variolin* is a preventive of smallpox. It is certainly true that I have given it to cases presumably susceptible, and certainly unvaccinated, and where the persons were continuously in the presence of smallpox, and they have not taken the disease. My experience in smallpox is, of course, limited, but where I have had an opportunity to treat it I have never had a second case occur, and I believe this immunity of the rest of the family to be due to the fact they were protected by *Variolin*. When,

therefore, Dr. Dake says that potentised virus is devoid of all power as a preventive of smallpox, he is making a statement beyond his knowledge.

PINEAPPLE JUICE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

It is interesting to note how frequently ferments and digestive agents have been used to check fermenting processes as in diseases associated with microbial action. In the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD of February, 1892, will be found a note on the use of yeast in lupoid ulcers. The same substance has been used with good effect in diphtheria; also the natural digestive, *Papayin*. Pineapple juice has a strong digestive power, and, as will be seen by the following, has also been used curatively in diphtheria.

"For three or four years I have been hearing of the use of pineapple juice for the cure of diphtheria, but thought little of it. Recently, however, it has taken better shape in the report of a case where the child was given up by the doctor, and a friend coming in named the fact that he had known children relieved by the pineapple. The physician in attendance said, 'Get it and try it; it can do no harm.' A ripe pineapple was procured, and the juice expressed, and given in teaspoonful doses slowly. It seemed to clear the throat, swallowing was easier, and in a few hours the child was sleeping, and recovered well."—*Dr. John M. Scudder*, quoted in *Hom. Envoy*.

HERING'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECRET OF POND'S EXTRACT.

We take the following from the *Homeopathic Envoy* of May.

"One day a gentleman entered Dr. Hering's office and introduced himself as 'Dr. Pond,' manufacturer of 'Pond's Extract.'

"'An excellent remedy,' commented the great Hering, who was not afraid of new things. 'How is it made?'

"'That's my secret,' slyly replied Dr. Pond, and then began to talk of his own ills, concerning which he had called. Hering made a very thoughtful examination, and Pond asked: 'Can you cure me?'

"'Oh, yes,' was the cheerful reply, 'easily.'

"Pond was relieved, for he was a very sick man, and he asked: 'What shall I do?'

"'That's my secret,' coolly replied Hering.

"Then the patent medicine doctor saw the point and came down, and Hering learned, what he probably suspected, that 'Pond's extract' was simply another name for Hamamelis, or witch hazel, an excellent remedy first heard of from the Indians of North America."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THYROIDIN—A PATHOGENESIS (concluded).

Compiled by JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.

[*Lancet*, March 17, 1894.]

28. PARSONS (American Neurological Association).
Treated acromegaly with thyroid extract with the result
that considerable improvement resulted in the subjective
symptoms.

- o Headaches much less.
- o Subjective symptoms much less severe.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.* (Epitome), March 17, 1894.]

29. TSCHERNOGUBOFF. Gave a seventeen days' course of
Thyroidin in case of psoriasis, with the following results:
Infiltration was rapidly absorbed.

Active desquamation occurred.

Weakness of heart's action.

Pains over whole body.

Giddiness.

(The systemic disturbance was so great that the utmost
caution was necessary in the use of the drug.)

[*Medical Press* (Berlin Letter), April 4, 1894.]

30. FURBRINGER. Ascribed to *Thyroidin* treatment:
Anemia.

Stenocardiac condition.

HOFFMANN: a peculiar cachexia more dangerous than
myxedema itself.

[*Jour. of Brit. Hom. Soc.*, July, 1894.*]

31. MORRISON. Doses of 2 or 1 tabloids (Burroughs
and Wellcome) taken for eczema of limbs, trunk, and
eyelids, produced the following effects:

Slight nausea recurring on thinking of it.

* I am indebted to Mr. Knox Shaw for letting me see Dr. Morrison's
article and for permission to refer to it. The article, which is of great
interest, will appear in full in the next issue of the Society's Journal.—
J. H. C.

Feelings of lightness in the brain, scarcely amounting to giddiness.

Increase of appetite, with improved digestion.

Flatulence increased, followed later in the case by amelioration.

Relief of constipation, with more natural actions.

Increased urination, usually with clear, pale-yellow secretions.

Fronto-coronal headache about two hours after each tabloid.

Persistent frontal headache after taking one tabloid for four successive days.

The vesicular form of eczema was changed to the fine pustular form.

Scattered pustules of eczema mature quickly or abort.

Burning sensation in the lips with free desquamation.

Peeling of the skin of lower limbs with a gradual clearing.

The feet repeatedly peel in large flakes, leaving a tender surface.

Steady and satisfactory improvement in general health.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 7, 1893.]

32. CORKHILL. Married woman, 32. Myxedema with goitre.

Injections given.

Myxedema removed.

Thyroid reduced to half its size.

[*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Nov. 25, 1893.]

33. "EYE-PIECE." In obstinate secondary and tertiary syphilides *Thyroidin* causes marked desquamation and a healthy action of the skin.

In a case of severe rupia with extensive ulceration of legs and scalp, which has resisted all routine remedies, has improved under it. Healing began in centre of sores. Desquamation took place around the edges of the ulcerated areas. Concurrently the discharge ceased, and whole of diseased tissues looked drier and healthier on the third day of the treatment.

THYROIDIN: SCHEMA.

Arranged by JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.

AUTHORITIES.—1. Murray (*B. M. J.*, Aug. 27, 1892). 2. Claye Shaw (*Ibid.*). 3. Hearn (*Ibid.*). 4. Sims Woodhead (*Ibid.*). 5. Hector Mackenzie (*B. M. J.*, Oct. 29, 1892). 6. E. L. Fox (*Ibid.*). 7. Cecil F. Beadles (*B. M. J.*, Dec. 24, 1892). 8. C. E. Hale (*B. M. J.*, Dec. 31, 1892). 9. Cresswell Baber (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 7, 1893). 10. Lundie (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 14, 1893). 11. Henry (*B. M. J.*, Ap. 8, 1893). 12. Byrom Bramwell (*B. M. J.*, Oct. 28, 1893). 13. Raven (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 6, 1894). 14. Gordon (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 27, 1894). 15. Beadles (*Lancet*, Feb. 17, 1894). 16. Marie (*Med. Press*, Paris Letter, Feb. 21, 1894). 17. *Lancet*, Paris Letter, Mar. 3, 1894. 18. Greenfield (*B. M. J.*, Dec. 9, 1893). 19. Owen (*B. M. J.*, Dec. 2, 1893). 20. Byrom Bramwell (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 6, 1894). 21. Clarke (*Hom. World*, Mar., 1894). 22. Chantemesse (*L'Art Médical*, Mar., 1894). 23. Byrom Bramwell (*B. M. J.*, Mar. 24, 1894). 24. Bodilly (*B. M. J.*, Mar. 31, 1894). 25. Voisin (*L'Art Médical*, Ap., 1894). 26. Little (*Lancet*, Ap. 7, 1894—Proceed. Roy. Acad. Med., Ireland). 27. Byrom Bramwell (*B. M. J.*, Ap. 14, 1894). 28. Parsons (*Lancet*, Mar. 17, 1894). 29. Tschernoguboff (*B. M. J.*, Epit., Mar. 17, 1894). 30. Furbringer (*Med. Press*, Berlin Letter, Ap. 4, 1894). 31. Morrisson (*Jour. Brit. Hom. Soc.*, July, 1894). 32. Corkhill (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 7, 1893). 33. "Eye-piece" (*B. M. J.*, Nov. 25, 1893).

MIND.—o Acute stupor alternating with restless melancholia. At times could not be got to speak, but would lie on floor with limbs rigid. At other times would weep and undress herself. At times dangerous and homicidal; would put her arms round the necks of other patients so tightly as almost to strangle them. (In this case the insanity was primary and the myxedema secondary. Both conditions were removed.)²

Evinced increased vivacity by quarrelling with another patient about a trifling difference of opinion.³

Depression.⁹

o Fretfulness and moroseness gave way to cheerfulness and animation.¹³

"All progressed cases of myxedema show some mental aberration which tends towards dementia, usually with

delusions, the latter taking the form of suspicion and persecution. Occasionally actual insanity is present in the form of mania and insanity.¹⁵”

o Sudden acute mania occurring in myxedema, perfectly restored mentally and bodily under *Thyroidin*.¹⁵

o Mental aberration dating three years before onset of myxedema, subject to attacks of great violence, with intervals of depression and moroseness.¹⁵

o State of idiocy. Fearful nightmares.¹⁶

Excited condition, lasting all the rest of the day, grunting continuously and laughing in a way that was peculiar to herself.²⁰

Very excited; excited state followed by considerable depression.²⁰

For several hours in what can only be termed a hysterical condition.²⁰

o Low, depressed state of mind.²¹

o Profound depression.²³

o Irritable and ill-tempered.²²

o Became a grumbler.²⁵

o Angry.²⁵

o Had frights.²⁵

HEAD.—Much giddiness and headache for 24 hours.⁸
Awoke about 4 a.m. with sharp headache and intense aching in back and limbs, which continued for three days and compelled him to keep his bed.⁹

Ever since taking the first thyroid [had had five altogether at intervals] he has had a strange heavy feeling in his head, with vertigo and palpitation on stooping.⁹

Headache (with fever symptoms); disappeared on suspending treatment, reappeared seven days after recommencing.¹⁶

Fronto-coronal headache about two hours after each tabloid.³¹

Persistent frontal headache after taking one tabloid for four successive days.³¹

o Constant headache, pains in occiput and vertex.²¹

o Headaches in case of acromegaly.²⁸

o Headache.²³

o Headache and pains in abdomen.²⁶

o Vertigo.^{16 29}

Feeling of lightness in the brain, scarcely amounting to giddiness.³¹

Fresh growth of hair (many cases).
Black hairs growing among the grey.⁸

EYES.—O Prominence of eyeballs (exophthalmic goitre).

EARS.—O Moist patches behind ears healing (case of psoriasis).¹²

FACE.—Flushing, with nausea and lumbar pains.¹

Flushing, loss of consciousness, tonic muscular spasm.¹

Flushing (immediately).¹

Flushing, with rise of temperature, and pains all over.⁵

Suddenly became breathless and livid.¹⁰

Faintness, with great flushing of upper part of body and pains in back.¹¹

Swelling of face and legs.¹⁹

Flushing of face.²³

o In lupus of face, tight sensation, heat, and angry redness removed.²⁷

Burning sensation of the lips with free desquamation.³

MOUTH.—Tongue became thickly coated.¹³

Feverish and thirsty.¹³

Great thirst.¹⁶

o Ulcerated patch on buccal aspect of left cheek near angle of mouth.¹³

THROAT.—O Full sensation.²¹

o Goitre exophthalmic cured.²⁰

o Goitre reduced.³²

STOMACH.—Nausea, with flushing and lumbar pains.¹

Nausea, slight vomiting.⁵

Slight nausea recurring on thinking of it.³¹

On five occasions the patient (a woman) vomited the thyroid.⁵

Always felt a sensation of sickness after the injections.⁷

Sensations of faintness and nausea (after a few injections).⁸

Nausea soon after taking gland.⁹

Loss of appetite.¹²

Increased appetite with improved digestion.³¹

Nausea.¹⁹

Feels tired and sick.²⁷

Eructations.¹⁹

Dyspeptic troubles.²²

Vomiting.²³

Gastro-intestinal disturbance and diarrhea.²³

ABDOMEN AND STOOL.—Diarrhea.^{17, 18}

Flatulence increased, followed later in the case by amelioration.³¹

Relief of constipation with more natural actions.³¹

Headache and pain in abdomen.²⁶

o Constipation.^{20, 21}

Gastro-intestinal disturbance and diarrhea.²³

URINARY ORGANS.—Increased flow of urine.^{8, 11, 16, 17, 18}

Increased urination, usually with clear, pale yellow secretions.

Slight trace of albumen found in urine.¹⁶

Albuminuria.¹⁷

SEXUAL ORGANS.—Six days after commencement of treatment, menstruation, which had been absent over a year, reappeared and continued profusely (insane and myxedemic woman, 33).²

Two days after commencing treatment menses reappeared and continued regular after a year's cessation (woman, 44).¹¹

o Painful and irregular menstruation.²¹

o Constant left ovarian pain, and great tenderness.²¹

Looks pale and feels ill. Pain in lower part of abdomen, headache and sickness (in girl of 16, probably menstrual effort provoked by thyroidin. No catamenial flow has appeared).²⁷

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Slight attack of hemoptysis, followed by cough and signs of phthisis at apex of left lung.¹¹

o Voice became clear.¹³

HEART AND CIRCULATION.—On trying to walk uphill died suddenly from cardiac failure.¹

While stooping to put on her shoes she "fainted" and died in half an hour.¹

Two fainting attacks.²

One patient showed extraordinary symptoms after the injection. The skin became so livid as to be almost blue-black.³

[Degeneration of heart muscle in animals.]⁴

Increased pulse-rate.⁵

A systolic cardiac murmur was less loud after the treatment than before.⁷

Complained occasionally of a feeling of faintness, not occurring particularly after the injections.⁸

Sensations of faintness and nausea.⁸

Frequent fainting fits.⁸

Palpitation on stooping.⁹

Pulse 64, regular, compressible.⁹

On one occasion, after exerting herself more than she had done for a long time previously, she "suddenly became extremely breathless and livid, and felt as if she were dying. Rest in recumbent position and the prompt administration of stimulants restored her, but she seems very narrowly to have escaped the fate of two of Dr. Murray's patients."¹⁰

Pulse rose to 112.¹⁶

Tachycardia.¹⁷⁻²³

Fatal syncope.¹⁸

Weakness of heart's action.²⁹

Tachycardia and ready excitability of the heart persisting for several days after the feeding was stopped.¹⁸

Relaxation of arterioles.¹⁸

o In lupus of face heat and red, angry appearance removed.²⁷

Death, with all the symptoms of angina pectoris.¹⁸

o Rapid pulsation, with inability to lie down in bed.²¹

o Jumping sensation at heart.²¹

TRUNK, NECK, AND BACK.—Flushing, nausea, and lumbar pains, lasting a few minutes.¹

Stabbing pains in lumbar region.¹

General tonic muscular spasm.¹

Tremors, quivering of the limbs.³

Aching pains all over.⁵

Intense aching in back and limbs, which continued for three days.⁹

Diffused pains.¹⁰

Flushing of upper part of body and pains in back.¹¹

o Backache.²¹

Aching pains in various parts of body.²³

Pains over whole body.²⁹

LIMBS.—Quivering of the limbs ; tremors.³

Edema of legs appeared, and subsequently subsided and continued to reappear and subside for a month.

Intense aching in back and limbs, lasting three days.¹⁰

Pains in arms and legs, with malaise.¹⁴

Pains in her limbs.¹³

Skin of hands and feet desquamated.⁴

o Acromegaly, subjective symptoms.²⁸

UPPER EXTREMITIES.—After injection, to a great extent lost the use of her hands for two days.⁸ The same recurred later, lasting a few hours.⁸

Felt queer and unable to raise her arms (after injection, another case).⁸

o Arms less stiff and painful (psoriasis).¹²

LOWER EXTREMITIES.—Tingling sensation in legs.¹⁶

Pain in legs.¹⁶

Incomplete paraplegia.¹⁷

Swelling of face and legs.¹⁹

Feet repeatedly peel in large flakes, leaving a tender surface (see SKIN).³¹

REST, POSITION, MOTION.—Malaise > by lying in bed.¹

Trying to walk up a hill; fatal syncope.¹

Stooping to put on shoe; fatal syncope.¹

Stooping; palpitation.⁹

Rest in recumbent position > extremely breathless and livid, felt as if dying.¹⁰

Profuse perspiration on least exertion.⁶

o Inability to lie down in bed on account of palpitation.²¹

TEMPERATURE.—Felt better and warmer.¹¹

o Myxedematous patients are always chilly; the effect of the treatment is to make them less so.

NERVES.—Loss of consciousness and general tonic muscular spasm for a few seconds.¹

Fainting attacks (many cases: see under HEART).

Tremors, quivering of limbs, complete unconsciousness.³

Rapidly weaker.⁶

Unable to walk or stand steadily.⁶

Considers himself weaker.⁹

Epileptiform fit, after which he was unconscious for an hour; next day felt better and warmer.¹¹

Malaise.^{14, 22}
Malaise so great she refused to continue the treatment.²²
Agitation.¹⁷
Incomplete paraplegia.¹⁷
Hysterical attack.²⁰
Nervous and hysterical, had to have nurses to watch her.²⁶
Feels tired and sick.²⁷

FEVER.—Flushing, with nausea.¹
Flushing, with loss of consciousness.¹
Skin became so livid as to be almost blue-black.³
Face flushed.⁵
Rise of temperature, 100°F.⁵
Profuse perspiration on least exertion.⁶
Always felt hot, and had a sensation of sickness after the injections.⁷
Felt better and warmer.¹¹
Flushing of upper part of body and pains in back.¹¹
Temperature never rose above 99° but she felt feverish and thirsty.¹³
Temperature rose to 100°F., and remained there several days; pulse 112.¹⁶
Rise of temperature; diaphoresis.^{17, 18, 23}

TIME.—Woke about 4 a.m. with sharp headache.⁹

SENSATIONS.—Stabbing pains.¹
Aching pains (many cases).
Heavy feeling in head.⁹
Tingling sensations in legs.¹⁶

SKIN.—Flushing of skin.¹
Skin became so livid as to be almost blue-black.³
Skin of hands and feet desquamated.⁵
Desquamation (psoriasis).²⁹
Skin has desquamated freely, but there has been no perspiration or diuresis.⁹
Psoriasis; eruption extended and increased.¹²
○ Psoriasis; redness and itching reduced; eruption separating and being shed in great scales.¹² ○ Angry, inflamed appearance completely gone.¹²
○ Moist patches behind ears healing.¹²
○ Arms less stiff and painful; swelling diminished.

Crusts separated, leaving faint red skin. Eruption not nearly so painful.¹²

o Symmetrical serpigenuous eruption; dark red; edges raised and thickened.¹²

o Lupus.²³

o Tight feeling, heat, angry redness removed.²⁷

Lupus; suppuration increased.²⁷

o Eczema; irritation of skin markedly allayed.¹²

Scattered pustules of eczema mature quickly or abort.³¹

o Teething eczema.²⁴

o Syphilitic psoriasis.¹⁴ 33

o Rupia.³³

Peeling of skin beginning on legs and extending over whole surface; skin has since become comparatively soft and smooth.¹³

Peeling of skin of lower limbs, with gradual clearing (eczema).³¹

SLEEP.—Awoke about 4 a.m. with sharp headache.⁹

o Fearful nightmares disappeared.¹⁶

Insomnia.¹⁹

Excited condition; could not sleep.²⁰

Continual tendency to sleep.²²

TISSUES.—Indurated swelling at point of injection.¹

Brawny swelling at point of injection, followed by abscess of slow development.¹

Indurated swelling at point of injection, disappearing without suppuration.¹

[Degeneration of heart muscle. Effect of various extracts of different glands on animals.]⁴

Edema of legs appeared, and subsequently subsided and continued to reappear and subside for a month.⁸

o Myxedema removed (many cases).

Pain and swelling at seat of puncture⁸ (two cases).

Abscess, which healed kindly after incision.⁸

“A series of abscesses resulting from the injections, but probably originating from an accidental abscess quite independent of them.”¹⁰

A small abscess formed.¹¹

Increased suppuration in case of lupus.²⁷

Slight attack of hemoptysis, followed by cough and signs of phthisis at apex of left lung.¹¹

Gained a stone in weight.¹²

- o Lost weight enormously (many cases of myxedema).
- Rapid gain of flesh and strength.²⁴
- Anemia and debility.²⁷
- Anemia.³⁰
- Infiltration rapidly absorbed (psoriasis).²⁹

GENERALITIES.—Persons suffering from skin disease can bear much larger doses than those suffering from myxedema.²³

- o Acromegaly, headaches, and subjective symptoms.²⁸

A peculiar cachexia more dangerous than myxedema itself.³⁰

Steady and satisfactory improvement in general health (case of eczema).³¹

Got rapidly weaker, profuse perspiration breaking out on the least exertion.⁶

Syphilis secondary and tertiary.¹⁴ 33

TUBERCULINUM TESTIUM (HEATH) IN BLADDER DISEASE AND ENURESIS NOCTURNA.

By ALFRED HEATH, M.D.

CASE I. *Bladder affection*.—Mr. F., age 40, about three years ago came to me complaining of being unable to urinate without using catheter. Gave a history of gonorrhoea. I gave him *Medorrhin* 30 (Heath), which cured him, since which time he has not needed to use catheter. He has been married twice; the first time fifteen years, no family; the second time two years ago, two children, twins. About a month ago was unable to pass water, and could not now pass catheter himself; sent for a local doctor, who also was unable to pass it for quite half an hour; bleeding, at times quite freely, has taken place *whenever* the catheter has been passed. As I had cured him before, I was sent for into the country to see him. I found him in much pain, greatly exhausted, nervous, and depressed, dreading lest he should want to pass water. I advised hot hip-bath when needing to urinate, and to try to relieve himself in the bath. This answered fairly well. I gave him *Medorrhin* 30, as it had done so much good before, but he was obliged several times after this to send for the surgeon, although at other

times passed water whilst in hot bath. He received also with benefit, *Lycopodium* 200, *Thuja* 200, *Pulsatilla* 200, and *Crotalus* 30. The last named I gave on account of the extreme tendency to bleed; it relieved him much, but still he had great trouble to pass his water, and at times could only pass a few drops at a time. I gave him *Cantharis*, which relieved this symptom, and he passed water more freely, but every now and then had to resort to the hot bath. I advised him not to use catheter if possible. A week ago he was apparently at a standstill; I found also that he had slight varicocele of the cord. I should also say that I had made an examination per rectum, but had found no enlargement of prostate gland. Thinking that, although there was no direct evidence of tuberculosis, there was probably some taint of that character in one so eminently *psoric*, as well as *sycotic*, believing also that if not a polypus, it was an extremely vascular or fungoid condition—there did not appear to be ulceration, as there was no discharge whatever—I gave him a dose of *Tuberculinum testium* 30, and told him to take nothing in the way of medicine for a day or two. He then reported the most wonderful change. He was quite free from pain, could urinate freely, had no pain or other trouble whilst doing so, and was in extremely good spirits. This improvement has lasted more than a week without any check, and consequently I have not repeated the medicine.

Tuberculinum testium is a remedy I have recently prepared. I believe it has not been made before. I think it likely to be of great service in obscure cases, where there is suspicion of a tuberculous condition, or other allied diseases of the pelvis, and especially of the generative and urinary organs.

Case II. *Enuresis*.—Jan. 2. Miss S., *et.* 10 years, was an eight months baby—feto oris in the morning, with sorded lips, bowels regular, appetite good, rather thirsty, fair complexion, light hair, mild disposition. From an infant up to present time has every night, except about three nights in a fortnight, been troubled with enuresis. She has been a source of great worry to her parents, who have always taken her out of bed once or twice in the night. *Puls.* 200.

Jan. 17th. Better. Out of fifteen nights six have been without trouble of any kind. Continued *Puls.*

Jan. 25th. Better. Out of seven nights four good. Rept.

Feb. 7th. Out of eight nights one only bad. Continued.
Feb. 19th. Out of fourteen nights two bad. Continued.
April 3rd. Not so well. Has been troubled a good many nights, but no other symptom. *Psor.* 200.
April 10th. Better. Continued *Psor.*
May 3rd. Not so well. Seems to have lost ground again. Gave *Tuberc. Test.* 30 every morning.
May 16th. Not one single bad night since taking the last remedy.

The above cases show that this remedy has a close affinity with some obscure bladder troubles. In the first case there was much mental distress and fear, but it was only because of the suffering experienced and dread of its recurrence. In the second case there did not appear to be any brain irritation, although the trouble was always aggravated after a children's party.

REMARKS ON THE "MATERIA MEDICA."

By EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

MATERIA MEDICA PURA.—Such is the title of the four volumes containing the fifty-four non-antipsoric medicines introduced into the true pharmacopeia by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, and translated by C. J. Hempel, M.D., of New York, in 1845-6. In Preface to vol. i. we are reminded, with the same care as elsewhere, that "the material extracts (of medicines) did not embody the curative power . . . as that power cannot be presented in a tangible form, but can only be recognised by its effects in the living organism." An observation shortly follows which has caused much difficulty to many, namely, "among the symptoms there are some which have been observed upon sick persons . . . not without some value, and may, at any rate, serve to confirm analogous or the same symptoms when found upon healthy persons." As I am not addressing the profession of medicine I shall not attempt to give reasons *pro* or *con* on this to many *quaestio vexata*, but merely say, as a matter of experience, I have found these so-called clinical symptoms, when properly used, of great value at the bedside or in the consulting room.

Great care, we are informed, was taken during these provings of medicines on healthy persons to avoid sources

of error, and symptoms occurring after extraordinary circumstances whether of fright, chagrin, injury, or, on the other hand, joy, were not recorded; also when such circumstances were of no importance, still the symptoms following were placed in brackets. As regards duration of action, its possibility was determined by a great number of experiments upon *healthy* persons, therefore the duration will be either longer or shorter in proportion as the disease is more or less acute or chronic: *if the medicine is given in too large doses, or is not homeopathic to the disease, then the duration pointed out cannot be considered normal. In both these last cases the duration is considerably less; for the medicine is expelled, and its remedial virtue destroyed, by subsequent evacuations, bleeding from the nose, hemorrhage, catarrh, flow of urine, diarrhea, vomiting, sweat.*" (N.B.—Italics mine.) I call special attention to the above sentences as they throw great light on what is often a perplexing problem, and that is, how to distinguish when many and varied symptoms are present which, if any, are medicinal, and so to be put to the account of over-drugging, and if so the important point of antidoting arises. Even small doses, we are told, if they are not strictly homeopathic, invite nature to artificial evacuations, which shorten the action of the remedy. To exercise its full curative action, a homeopathic dose may be chosen of the highest potency. The symptoms have been arranged in the following order: Vertigo; obnubilation; defects of the mind; defects of the memory; headache, internal, external; forehead; hair; face; eyes and sight; ears, hearing; nose, smell; lips; chin; lower jaw; teeth; tongue; saliva; throat; pharynx; taste; eructations; nausea, vomiting; desire of eating and drinking; pit of the stomach, stomach; abdomen, epigastrium, region of the liver, hypochondriac region; hypogastrium; lumbar region; uterus; abdominal ring; rectum, anus, perineum; stool; urine, bladder, urethra; genital organs; sexual instinct, generative faculty, effusion of semen; menses, leucorrhœa; sneezing, cold, catarrh, hoarseness; cough, breath, chest, motion of the heart; region of the small of the back, lumbar vertebræ, back, scapulæ, nape of the neck, neck; shoulders, arms, hands; hips, pelvis, nates, thighs, legs, feet; common affections of the body and the skin; complaints in the open air; exhalation, temperature of the body; liability to colds, strains, paroxysms; spasms,

paralysis, weakness, swoon; yawning, sleepiness, slumber, sleep, nightly complaints, dreams; fever, chills, heat, sweat; anguish, palpitation of the heart, uneasiness, tremor; changes occurring in the feelings, affections of the soul. The above will give a good idea of the way in which homeopathy looks one all over, inside and outside, and considers both physical and psychical symptoms; also appreciates the important fact that no one can say beforehand that there is no direct connection between complaints found in the most remote parts of the organism, *e.g.*, the mind and the feet; further, there is the importance of going through the sphere in which symptoms are found—*e.g.*, dyspnea, connected with sensations in the chest, heart, &c., or pains in the neck would lead to inquire as to other parts of the back, and so through the entire system; the shades also of symptoms as spasms, paralysis, weakness, swoons; in fact, all have a distinct value.

We come now to the medicines, the first of which is the renowned and justly celebrated and valued *Acon.* Before noting some of the points mentioned in its pathogenesis, I must, however, enter a strong protest against the common practice of flying to *Acon.*, often too in alternation with *Bell.* or *Bry.*, directly symptoms of an ordinary cold are felt; this practice, like all mere routine and mechanical work, is alike harmful to the practisers of it and unjust to homeopathy and the particular drug which is thus most unfairly dealt by, and often in consequence unjustly blamed. *Acon.*, or more fully *Aconitum Napellus* (monkshood), as there are now several other species known and more or less proved, has been the medicine by means of which Hahnemann has dealt the death blow, in the minds of all reflecting and unprejudiced persons, to the practice of bleeding in inflammations. He says, in fevers purely inflammatory, the smallest dose causes a prompt removal of the inflammatory action; the diet must be cooling and vegetable acids abstained from, and to ensure success the primary morbid affection to which we would oppose *Acon.* should exhibit in the aggregate of its principal symptoms a striking analogy with those of the remedy. It is also useful in the most obstinate chronic affections in which the state of the body requires a diminution of what is called rigidity of fibre; and then comes the invaluable observation that the cases of acute local inflammations in which this drug is called for are those in which, with thirst

and a frequent pulse, we meet with great impatience, an agitation which nothing can calm, and a tossing from side to side in great agony. It produces also all the morbid states which are manifested in persons whose minds have been excited by fear, joined with indignation. Besides vegetable acids, wine destroys the effects of *Acon.*, and so do other remedies which correspond palliatively or homeopathically to the untoward symptoms which sometimes follow its use when too large a dose has been taken, or it has not been homeopathically chosen (italics mine).

It will be seen in the above remarks how great is the importance attached to the mental and moral symptoms, and also how important, if it can be obtained, is it to get a combination of these, such as effects of fear joined with indignation. I may add here the fact that those who seek to practise homeopathy scientifically find as a matter of experience that they do not require to use *Acon.* with anything like the frequency that they had *à priori* imagined they would have had to do: they are also not among the number of those who are rather afraid of *Acon.* because it is such a "weakening" remedy; it is, on the contrary, a strengthening remedy (if such terms must be used) when administered in suitable cases, of a suitable potency (we must remember that it is a deadly poison in the crude form), and in not too frequent repetition. Among the lists of symptoms a few may be noted: a feeling as if all the functions of the mind were performed in the region of the scrobiculus cordis (pit of the stomach), and dread of death, naming the day; desire for light (photomania); the useful combination in gastric disturbances of nausea, vomiting, thirst, general heat, and excessive sweat with flow of urine; vomiting of blood; *swelled, distended abdomen as from ascites*; white stool, brown urine; rage at the appearance of the menses; extreme sensitiveness of the olfactory nerves; feels as if his chest were contracted; *pain as from a bruise in the articulation of the last lumbar vertebra and os sacrum*; *rheumatic pain in nape felt only on moving the neck*; pain in the shoulder as if it would fall off; cold sweat in the palms of the hands; weakness of the head of the femur, or inability to walk on account of a nameless, intolerable pain, as if the head of the femur were contused, at times increasing, at times decreasing, and coming on after lying down or sleeping; the lower parts of the legs and the feet feel numb and as if they had gone to sleep.

Then among the general symptoms: swelling of the part upon which the juice had been laid, and burning heat, succeeded by excessive suppuration; tingling, itching, and *peeling off of the skin*, especially that of the suffering parts; reddish pimples filled with an acrid fluid; sensation as if she were just recovering from a heavy disease, and rose from a long sick-bed; the craziness having disappeared, there came on pain in the stomach, head, jaws, chest—at times in one, at times in another joint; in the evening sudden cries, grinding of teeth, hiccough for a long while, producing a stiff immobility like that of a statue (catalepsy); little by little all the parts of the body become black, the whole body swells up, the eyes protrude, the tongue hangs out of the mouth; *weakness and want of firmness of the ligaments of all the joints*. Under sleep we have: *often one yawns without being sleepy*; confused vivid dreams; when sleeping his inspirations are composed of two jerks each. Under fever: sensation as if all the veins became cold (*Ars.* has the opposite, *i.e.*, burning); anguish and chilliness; continual thrills along her arms and legs from below upwards; *chilliness of the whole body, with heat on the forehead, hot lobules of the ears, and internally dry heat*; sour-smelling sweat over the whole body; copious flow of urine is simultaneous with copious sweat.

The above will suffice to show the wide range of usefulness of this drug, and at the same time the importance of not prescribing on mere names, as rheumatism, colds, fevers, paralysis, nervous diseases, liver attacks, &c., &c. We see how very distinct are the indications for *Acon.* in each sphere, whether circulatory, respiratory, or any other; and to ensure success there must be symptoms present which are *characteristic* of *Acon.*, especially in the moral and emotional sphere.

Our next drug is *Ambra Grisea*, prepared from the intestines of the pot-fish; probably also it appears from its gall-bladder. A description of its appearance follows, and then the symptoms are recorded, among which we may note: the mind feels uneasy and agitated; hurriedness in performing some mental labour; loquacity; music causes the blood to rush to his head; distorted images, grimaces, diabolical faces crowd upon the fancy—he cannot get rid of them; *in the evening one feels a sort of anguish; despair*; whining mood followed by peevishness and quarrelsomeness, for two hours, he feels easily roused

to indignation ; constant alternation of depression of spirits and vehemence of temper ; this prevents him from having a calm mood ; *obtusio* of the occiput (back of head) ; tearing in the left temple, as high up as the vertex, also in the right frontal eminence and *behind the left ear* ; tearing on the top of the head . . . with paleness of the face and coldness of the left hand ; *falling off of the hair* ; *pain of the eyes as if they had been closed too firmly* ; turbid sight as through a mist ; *flying heat in the face* ; jaundice-coloured face ; violent tearing in the lobule of the ear and behind it ; *bleeding at the nose early in the morning* ; pain in the jaws as if they were being screwed together or asunder ; *drawing pain, sometimes in the teeth of the right, sometimes in those of the left side* ; fetid odour from the mouth ; rawness of the throat, as in a cold, for some days ; *secretion of mucus in the throat, with roughness and rawness* ; frequently sour eructations ; oppressive obtusio of the head immediately after dinner ; *aching in a small place in the right side of the abdomen, in the region of the liver* ; the pain is not felt when touching the parts ; four ordinary evacuations within the space of a few hours ; *pressure deep in the hypogastrium, after the evacuation* ; the urine is turbid already while being emitted, yellow-brown ; frequent micturition at night ; violent itching of the pudendum ; sexual physical erethism without psychical, and *vice versa* ; biting in the nose as if one would sneeze ; violent convulsive cough, accompanied by frequent eructations and hoarseness ; *tearing in the left shoulder-joints* ; sense as of gurgling in the arm (the peculiarity of these gurgling sensations has been referred to in a previous paper) ; *tearing in the point of the little finger on the right side* ; sense as of a tearing, gurgling tearing behind, under the left half of the nates ; *heaviness of the legs* ; there is more coldness in the legs than on the legs ; *cramp in the legs, and almost every night cramp in the calves* ; *itching of the inside of the soles of the feet*, which cannot be removed by scratching ; itching almost all over ; the pulse in the body feels like the tick of a watch ; *a good deal of faintishness* ; *uneasy sleep with anxious dreams* ; lying on back when asleep with bent knees, the occiput being supported by both hands ; internal chilliness at night, preventing sleep ; slight chills before dinner. I only remark here on the distinctiveness of the subjective condition of the nervous system produced by *Ambra*, and pass on to the next medicine.

Angustura, a medicine derived from South America, and prepared from the bark of a tree called *Bonplandia trifoliata*. A description follows, and then an account of an awful case of poisoning by a drug called spurious *Angustura*; the symptoms much resemble those that *Nux Vom.* would cause. Among the symptoms of true *Angustura* are: great absence of mind—when occupied with something serious his attention is constantly arrested by other things; discouragement and peevishness, cannot bear a joke, slight offences fill him with bitterness; headache as if everything in the brain were moving about, with oppressive and boring pains especially in the temples; pressure in both eyes, as if a bright light were irritating them, and as if they became weary; *tearing in a tumour over the right mastoid process*; pain in the masseter muscles as if one had fatigued them by masticating too much; drawing pain in teeth, palliated by touching them with the cold finger; although his appetite is very great he does not relish his nourishment—it feels offensive to him; cramp-like pinching pain below pit of stomach, in the evening when sitting; loud rumbling in the abdomen; cramp-like pressure over the ossa pubis when sitting, as if something were boring out there; every evacuation is followed by shiverings over the face, and goose-skin; sensation as if stool had not been passed sufficiently, and as if more would come; orange-coloured urine, which becomes easily turbid; voluptuous itching of the tip of the glans, which forces one to rub; it occurs when walking in the open air; tenacious phlegm in the trachea, which is difficult to hawk up; *cutting pressure in both sides of the chest, first only during an expiration; afterwards the pressure is changed to cutting thrusts, continuing even when the breathing is arrested*; squeezing pressure in the small of the back, as if the parts had been bruised by blows, often rousing her from sleep; worst at 4 a.m., but had disappeared when she arose; drawing stitch in the nape of the neck; painful twitchings in the top of the shoulder; traction in the forearm and the hand like a cramp; *tremulous stitches in the left thigh and in the upper border of the ilium, extremely painful, and felt only when sitting*; cramp-like pain in the anterior part of the foot; cracking in almost all the joints, but it is not audible; sensation in the whole body as if he had lost his strength, and as if the marrow of the bones had become stiffer and coagulated;

greatly excited and extravagant mirth, accompanied by traction in the limbs, as if the tendons were strained in the afternoon; *great sleepiness in the evening, until nine o'clock, afterwards one is wide awake until after midnight*; early in the morning *chilliness* in the bed, without any subsequent heat; internal shivering at three o'clock in the afternoon, with violent thirst, without any subsequent heat, several days in succession.

The above symptoms will suffice to show analogy, with sufficient difference at the same time to distinguish the symptoms of *Angustura* from those of *Nux Vom.* or *Ignatia*. I would also call attention to the fever symptoms in all cases, as peculiarities in these are of the greatest importance, and they are such as usually are not observed by patients; and the doctor, on the other hand, has not the opportunity of making the needed observations of chill, heat, and sweat, or the absence of one or more of these; their order in time, and their accompaniments, if any.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE.

By "FERRUM."

In addition to the provings of the above by Dr. Störck, quoted in the *Cyclopedia* and dated 1762, the *Universal Magazine* for August, 1764, contained another proving—"Experiment V."—of the Oxymel of Meadow-Saffron, the symptoms from which differed considerably from those of the *Colchicum* itself. Dr. Störck remarks: "While you shred the fresh root (full of sap), into small slips, it emits acrid particles which affect and irritate the nostrils, the throat, and the breast. The ends of your fingers, where-with you hold the root while you shred it, become by degrees numbed, and for some time lose their due sense of feeling."

He directs the Oxymel to be prepared by digesting one ounce of the shreds in one pound of vinegar of wine for 48 hours over a slow fire, straining it, and then adding to one pound of the same two pounds of pure honey, to be boiled over a gentle fire to the consistence of honey (alone). He then says, "I have often tasted a little of this oxymel, have swallowed it, and never was sensible of any bad effects from it. By degrees I increased the dose, and in the morning, on an empty stomach, took a teaspoonful in

a cup of common tea. About two hours after, I had a sudden and very pressing call to make water, and accordingly discharged a large quantity of pale urine, which had scarce any smell at all. This happened to me three times in the space of four hours. At dinner my appetite was good; and in the afternoon my inclination to make water went off. I rested well all night. Next day I took the same quantity of the oxymel of meadow-saffron, and in the same manner. I made a far greater quantity of water than ordinary, but there was no other disorder about me. The third day I made the very same observation. On the fourth day I took none of the oxymel, but drank the same quantity of tea as on the preceding days. The quantity of urine I made that day was considerably less, nor were my calls to make water so pressing. On the fifth day I again took a teaspoonful of the oxymel in a cup of tea, and made the same observations of its effects as I had done the first, second, and third days. The case was the same on the sixth and seventh days. On the eighth I took none, and then made water in the natural manner, and found myself in very good health."

The doctor's practical conclusions would be more instructive to an allopath than a homeopath; though it is interesting to notice that he considered it sometimes very efficacious in the most desperate distempers when other medicines could do nothing; that it could be safely administered; and that a great quantity of this medicine was not required to cure the most obstinate distempers, a very moderate dose being sufficient. Bearing in mind the date (1764), the last few words are very striking. He summed up by saying that he had hitherto met with no medicine—not omitting *Opium*—that interfered with the action of the oxymel.

The same magazine appears to have published, in August, 1760, and June, 1762, Dr. Störek's experiments on hemlock; and in July and November, 1763, his experiments on Thorn-apple, Henbane, and Monkshood.

THE FALLACY OF ALLOPATHY.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

[Mr. Kopp's article consists of a reply to the pamphlet of W. W. Browning, M.D. As this pamphlet was somewhat

fully replied in our issue of December last, we have not thought it necessary to print the whole of Mr. Kopp's article, but only certain parts.—Ed. *H. W.*]

“HAHNEMANN'S disciples have ever avoided a scientific discussion of their doctrines.” This sentence of Dr. Browning is the very reverse of the truth. We have never avoided any such discussion, as he very well knows. In fact, we have never had any occasion to do so. Our system will bear the light of day, and our doctrines are open to the investigation of all. If Dr. Browning truly believes in what he has written when he says, “Without doubt much information, valuable to the physician, may be obtained by carefully observing the effects of drugs upon healthy persons,” how is it that his school does not follow it out, instead of making injurious and useless experiments upon the sick? The homeopath, guided by the law of *similia*, has no need of torturing his patient by such experiments, neither does he require hospitals for experimenting purposes, but he can see at a glance the remedy to be prescribed to restore the sick to health. “The doctor's remedy is often worse than the disease” is a proverb that can have no allusion whatever to homeopathic medicine, but was evidently first used by some one who had the ill luck to swallow a dose of the allopathic stuff. We condemn the practice of the old school of experimenting on the sick as wholly unscientific and unnatural. But then the allopathic system has no scientific basis, and is little better than guess-work. It is due to homeopathy that allopathy has been greatly modified of late compared with what it was some years back—a period which may well be called the dark ages of medicine. Many a life has been sacrificed through the salivating, cupping, bleeding, blistering, and purging treatment so much then in vogue, and what is commonly known as “heroic treatment!”—“heroic,” that is, so far as the patient is concerned. Homeopathy, by her simpler and milder methods, has driven her rival into a corner, and forced her somewhat to relinquish the worst of her life-destroying methods.

The allopathic system of drugging is a gigantic fallacy, founded on no scientific basis, and hence its failure. Every cure effected, whether by the allopathic, homeopathic, herbal, or any other school, from time immemorial until now, has been effected by the one law of nature, on

the one and only principle that "likes are to be treated by likes." Without this homeopathic relation between the disease and the drug there can be no cure. The allopath gives a mixture of a number of drugs, each differing from the other in its action, in the endeavour to cope with disease. Should his potion, by mere accident, perhaps, have a homeopathic relation to the disease he is treating, the patient recovers; if not, the patient very often succumbs. The following table, taken from Dr. Routh's "Fallacies of Homeopathy," is enough to convince even the most sceptical and ignorant which of the two systems is the true one:—

Name of Disease.	Homeopathic Treatment. Deaths per cent.	Allopathic Treatment. Deaths per cent.
Pneumonia	5.7	24
Pleurisy	3	13
Peritonitis	4	13
Dysentery	3	22
All Diseases	4	10.5

Comment on the above figures is unnecessary. The comparison of results between the hospitals of the old and new schools is overwhelmingly in favour of the latter; and it is beyond our comprehension that so many presumably learned men are blindly following an old and worn-out system, preferring to grope about in darkness, while the light of homeopathy shines bright and clear in their midst. The mortality of typhoid fever under the treatment of the old school is 14 per cent.; on the other side, when an epidemic of that disease broke out at Müller's Orphanage, Bristol, in 1881, 80 cases were treated homeopathically, and not a single patient died.

What can allopathy do in the treatment of constipation? Absolutely nothing. It cannot cure, but only temporarily relieve, by giving purgatives, which in the end greatly aggravate the evil, and make the patient's condition more hopeless by still further weakening the bowels. Homeopathy, on the other hand, alone can cure constipation by the aid of her priceless remedies, gradually restoring the bowels to a healthy action. In insomnia, allopathy can but prescribe narcotic drugs that stupefy and injure the

brain. Homeopathy, on the other hand, removes the cause, and a healthy and refreshing sleep—not a mere stupor—follows. Allopathy attempts to cure diarrhea by forcing the contraction of the bowels with strong astringent drugs or hurtful doses of the various preparations of opium. Homeopathy, guided by the law of similars, speedily restores the bowels to a natural process.

Allopathy brings out new remedies for the cure of certain diseases, which are popular with them for a time, and then are discarded for some other supposed *better* remedies, which in their turn share the fate of their predecessors. Now homeopathy is just the reverse. A remedy discovered in our school is a remedy for all ages, because it is a remedy that has been *proved* on the healthy, and therefore, according to the universal law of *similia*, is effectual in the disease to which it is homeopathic, as positively as rain is followed by sunshine and night comes after day. We never have any need to discard our old remedies. They are just as effectual now in the treatment of disease as they were on the day when they were first admitted into our *materia medica*. While the physician of the old school is puzzling his brains as to what conglomeration of drugs is best suited to the symptoms of his patient, the homeopath has already got his patient out of danger, and on the road to recovery, by simply following out the never-failing law of *similia*—“Like cures like.” It is the universal law of nature. Transgress that law, and you must suffer; obey that law, and health and vitality must follow. There is nothing worse to deal with than nature outraged!

Hippocrates once wrote: “Two things must be carefully attempted in disease—to cure, and, at all events, not to injure the patient.” To produce a drug disease is not to cure the disease from which the patient is suffering, and the sooner the allopath learns this lesson the better will it be for his patient. Homeopathy produces no drug disease. Her remedies do not act on the healthy organs, but only on those in a state of disease. Our patients are never, as in the old school, salivated by mercury, the digestive organs destroyed by strong astringent drugs, the bowels weakened by purgatives, the body exhausted by bleeding, the skin inflamed and irritated by blisters, the teeth caused to decay by powerful corrosive drugs, the brain overpowered and injured by narcotics, or the whole system ruined by HEROIC treatment! The principle of the old school

—“*Contraria contrariis curentur*” (“Let diseases be treated by contraries”)—is, to say the least of it, dangerous and unsafe to life; for it is an undoubted fact, borne out by examples without number, that the patient succumbs and dies, not from the disease, but from the inevitable drug reaction. Often the symptoms produced by the drug (or combination of drugs, more strictly speaking) are more dangerous than the symptoms of the disease!

How is it, if allopathy is so infallible and rational, and homeopathy is so absurd and inconsistent, that the old school makes use of the chief of the remedies of our *materia medica*?—*Mercurius*, for dysentery and salivation; *Belladonna*, for certain kinds of sore throat; *Aconitum*, for certain kinds of fever; *Pulsatilla*, for amenorrhea; *Arsenicum*, for certain skin diseases; *Kali bromidum*, for acne; *Ipecacuanha*, for vomiting; *Jaborandi*, for sweating; and *Podophyllum* and *Ricinus*, for diarrhea. All these are homeopathically related, and yet such men as Dr. Ringer, Dr. Murrell, Dr. Phillips, Dr. Lauder Brunton, and Dr. Bartholow—all recognised allopathic physicians—in their works strongly recommend these drugs in the above diseases. So, after all, the *absurdities* and *inconsistencies* of homeopathy come in very handy sometimes to our allopathic brethren! When Dr. Maccloughlin, the celebrated allopathic medical inspector appointed by the General Board of Health, visited the English homeopathic hospital during the epidemic of cholera of 1854, he afterwards made the following statement to one of the physicians, now so well known, but losing nothing by being repeated here, and which Dr. Browning and his followers would do well to take to heart. He said: “You are aware that I went to your hospital prepossessed against the homeopathic system, that you had in me in your camp an enemy rather than a friend; and I need not tell you that I have taken some pains to make myself acquainted with the rise, progress, and medical treatment of cholera, and that I claim for myself some right to be able to recognise the disease, and to know something of what the medical treatment ought to be; and that there may, therefore, be no misapprehension about the cases I saw in your hospital, I will add that *all I saw were true cases of cholera, in the various stages of the disease*, and that I saw several cases which did well under your treatment which I have no

hesitation in saying *would have sunk under any other*. In conclusion, I must repeat to you what I have already told you, and what I have told every one with whom I have conversed, that, although an allopath by principle, education, and practice, yet, was it the will of Providence to afflict me with cholera, and deprive me of the power of prescribing for myself, *I would rather be in the hands of a homeopathic than an allopathic adviser.*"

Ignorance, prejudice, and bigotry cannot stifle the truth. The blood of the martyrs of olden time became the seed of the Church. So with us. Persecution has only made homeopathy stronger and more mighty. Her blessed influence, like leaven, is spreading from nation to nation, and, far from being "practically dead," she is adding year by year to her converts. Ignorance, bigotry, and prejudice are the greatest foes we have had to deal with, and, judging from Dr. Browning's pamphlet, these three factors seem to hold a very important and prominent position in his school. The illustrious Hahnemann once wrote: "When we have to do with an art whose end is the saving of human life, any neglect to make ourselves thoroughly masters of it becomes a *crime*."

VACCINATION: ROYAL COMMISSIONER'S FOURTH INTERIM REPORT.

By MR. JOSEPH COLLINSON.

AFTER a delay of two and a half years, the Royal Commission on Vaccination have published their Fourth Interim Report. The members of the Commission are the Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell (Chairman), Sir James Paget (Deputy Chairman), Sir Charles Dalrymple, M.P., Sir W. Guyer Hunter, Sir William Savory, F.R.S., Sir Edwin Galsworthy, Dr. Bristowe, F.R.S., Dr. W. J. Collins, Judge Meadows White, Q.C., Mr. Dugdale, Q.C., Professor Michael Foster, F.R.S., Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S., Mr. Whitbread, M.P., Mr. J. A. Picton, M.P., and Mr. J. A. Bright, M.P.; Secretary, Mr. Bret Ince. In the Queen's Warrant the Commission were directed to inquire and report as to—

"1. The effect of vaccination in reducing the prevalence of, and mortality from, small-pox.

"2. What means, other than vaccination, can be used for diminishing the prevalence of small-pox; and how far such means could be relied on in place of vaccination.

"3. The objections made to vaccination on the ground of injurious effects alleged to result therefrom; and the nature and extent of any injurious effects which do, in fact, so result.

"4. Whether any, and, if so, what means should be adopted for preventing or lessening the ill effects, if any, resulting from vaccination; and whether, and, if so, by what means, vaccination by animal vaccine should be further facilitated as a part of public vaccination.

"5. Whether any alterations should be made in the arrangements and proceedings for securing the performance of vaccination, and, in particular, in the provisions of the Vaccination Acts with respect to prosecutions for non-compliance with the law."

The Blue Book contains the evidence of fifty-three witnesses, taken at the thirty-three meetings held between July 2, 1890, and July 22, 1891, among those examined being the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P., Professor Edgar M. Crookshank, M.B., Mr. Charles Hopwood, Q.C., Mr. George Cordwent, M.D., F.R.C.S., Mr. J. T. Biggs, Mr. Charles Allen Fox, M.R.C.S.E., and Mr. Henry Lankester, M.R.C.S., J.P.

Dr. Crookshank, who is Professor of Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology in, and Fellow of, King's College, London, and the author of a voluminous work dealing with the history and pathology of vaccination, has arrived at his results by independent pathological research and literary investigation. He commences his evidence, which occupied fully nine days of the Commission's attention, by describing, initially, the prevalence of small-pox inoculation and the effect of its being replaced by cow-pox inoculation. The practice of inoculating with the virus of small-pox to induce a mild form of the disease, and so prevent the person from a severe attack, is of ancient origin. Dr. Crookshank says:—

"With reference to the origin of small-pox inoculation, I propose to dismiss that with a very few words, as not having any important bearing upon the subject before the Commission; but, as the question has been already asked, I should like to amplify the answer which has been given, and to point out that inoculation was supposed to have originated in the countries in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea, and to have been spread by traders and pilgrims. It was also practised at Constantinople at a very early date, where it was said to have been introduced from Circassia or from the Morea. The Armenian Christians practised inoculation since the memory of man; at Damascus and all along the coast of Syria and Palestine it had long been known. In Turkey in Asia it was said to have been of as ancient a date as the disease itself. It was said to have been also known in Africa from time immemorial; it was so ancient in the kingdoms of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, that nobody knew its first rise.

"In India we are told that it was a most ancient custom. In France, according to tradition, inoculation had long been practised by the peasants in different parts, but especially Auvergne and Perigord.

In Italy, especially at Naples, it had been secretly practised by the people from time immemorial. In Russia it was said to have been employed in some parts of the Empire at a very early date. In Great Britain a similar practice had prevailed in Wales and in the Highlands of Scotland. In Pembrokeshire the custom had been carried on from time immemorial.

"I now pass on to describe the extension of the practice, and to point out that it was not until the eighteenth century that we get written accounts of it, and that we can trace the gradual extension of this custom over the civilised world. For instance, De la Motraye saw the operation performed in Circassia in 1711, and published an account in 1723. But Kennedy, a surgeon, was the first to publish an account in England; he referred to the practice in Constantinople in 1715."

After describing at some length the many different methods of inoculation, Dr. Crookshank proceeds to refer to varieties of small-pox. Several kinds of the disease are mentioned, and he distinguishes between the real and the spurious, and of the latter he states that chicken-pox has been included. Dr. Crookshank next arrests the attention of the reader by treating of the occurrence of small-pox after a previous attack, in regard to which the entire weight of his historical evidence goes to prove that one attack of small-pox affords no protection to a second or even a third attack of the same disease. A case is adduced of a woman who had recovered from seven attacks, but in whom an eighth attack of the disease ended fatally at the age of one hundred and eighteen. Yet at that time the medical men were of the opinion that small-pox was a genuine protection against itself. Asked, in reference to this, by Sir James Paget—

"Still now, as a matter of fact, it is the opinion that a second attack of small-pox can occur after an attack of either natural or inoculated small-pox?—Yes. I take it that in the second period of eighty years the balance of opinion on the part of the profession was wrong."

Professor Crookshank, however, is convinced that, as a general rule, the person once attacked by small-pox is protected against a second attack, and thinks that instances to the contrary are nothing more than variations of the rule. Inoculation of small-pox virus he also looks upon as likely to produce the same insusceptibility—if, that is, a sufficiently severe form of the disease be inoculated into the system by the operation. But—and it is now a matter of general history—the practice of small-pox inoculation was a constant source of great danger to the health of the community; the confluent form of the disease being frequently resultant, while infection (since the mildest small-pox is admittedly as contagious as the most severe) was extensively propagated. The next subject introduced

by the witness deals with small-pox previous to the nineteenth century. He says :—

“We find it generally acknowledged that small-pox was an imported disease, that it was introduced, probably from Alexandria, about the year 640, and that it followed in the wake of the Arab conquests over Egypt, Palestine, and Persia, along the Asiatic coast, through Lycia, Gallicia, along the coast of Africa, and across the Mediterranean to Spain. We do not know exactly the period at which it arrived in this country, but Haygarth expresses it in this way: He says of that period, ‘Seven centuries of the darkest ignorance succeeded; and when the light of science began to dawn, this dreadful enemy of mankind, to which all had submitted and for so long a period without any attempt of resistance or escape being discovered, appeared. It has consequently been deemed unconquerable and inevitable.’”

In regard to the contagion from cow-pox, Dr. Crookshank states that he has made a great number of experiments, and although they are now complete, “the results have been very disappointing; that is to say, I have not been able to find any bacterium, any microbe, which one would be led to suppose was the organism of small-pox, . . . and that has made me turn to the literature of the subject.” He adds that in small-pox pustules the only organisms found are those which exist in ordinary pus. As to calf lymph, beloved of German officialism, but scorned by English ditto, he says that there is a considerable difference between it and the so-called humanised lymph. Bacilli, he says, are much more common in calf-lymph, but there is a great variety in different human lymphs and in different calf-lymphs. And here is a question which touches bed rock. Mr. Bradlaugh * asks—

“Do I understand that lymph might be tested by any test you are at present able to apply, and that you would be unable to distinguish between a lymph which was harmless, and one which might be harmful to the extent of communicating syphilis?—We have no known test by which we could possibly distinguish. . . . We do not know the nature of the contagium of syphilis at all.”

Messrs. Savory and Foster try to discount these plain answers, whereupon Mr. Bradlaugh characteristically demanded :—

“Do you know any kind of test of any character whatever which you could apply to a lymph tube which would enable you to ascertain that it was harmful to the extent of communicating syphilis?—No.”

Referring to the length of time that a person is supposed to be protected by vaccination from small-pox, Lord Herschell asks the witness :—

“You say that it is probable, or at least possible, that there may be

* Deceased. Succeeded by Mr. J. A. Bright, M.P.

a transient protection from vaccination; have you any evidence which would enable you to fix any time beyond which you think that it would not be protective, or within which you think it might be?—I think the evidence is very conflicting as to there being any protection at all; but in some cases it would seem that the antagonism might last (judging rather from the Musselburgh cases) as long as two or three years. On the other hand, I find in some cases specific variola after six months.”

And in connection with the same subject, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson asks:—

“You would admit that vaccination, as generally practised, does protect many?—Yes, for a time. Do you admit that vaccination, as now practised, does in a good many instances protect the individual throughout the whole term of his life?—I do not admit that any form of it does. Suppose a person has been repeatedly exposed to the contagion of small-pox during his life, is that at all a fair test of his being protected?—I would not attach importance to individual cases. Supposing in any case an individual is freely exposed, that he goes into small-pox hospitals freely, and never takes the disease, is that any evidence that he is protected?—Not necessarily; nurses may catch small-pox after leaving a small-pox hospital. I think we must take into account the condition of the hospitals of the present day. We should also take into account Haygarth’s experience of immunity from typhus.”

And finally, Dr. Crookshank winds up thus:—

“I maintain that at the present day the chance of any person being infected with small-pox is infinitesimally small when notification and isolation are conscientiously carried out. Indeed, the occurrence of such an outbreak of small-pox as at Sheffield amounts, in my opinion, to a public scandal. I would further point out to the Commission that even many medical practitioners have passed through their career in practice, and their hospital career, without ever having seen a case of small-pox, unless they have actually visited a small-pox hospital for that purpose. How small, then, are the chances of infection with small-pox! And in proportion as the possibilities of the importation of small-pox at our sea-ports are diminished, the chances of infection are still less. As regards vaccination, I would leave that question to the discretion of the individual, with liberty to take the advice of his medical adviser. Believing, as I do, that the stocks of vaccine lymph obtained from cow-pox, horse-pox, sheep-pox, cattle plague, and even attenuated variola-vaccine, produce, if any, a very transient effect, I should leave it to the individual to weigh on the one hand the advantages (if they exist) of ‘vaccination,’ and on the other the chances of infection with small-pox and the disadvantages and risks of ‘vaccination.’ A system of universal protective inoculation of healthy individuals as a means of warding off communicable diseases of man and animals has, in my opinion, had its day. . . . I maintain that the State should protect the people from small-pox by a stamping-out system and by the encouragement of sanitary reforms and not by any system of protective inoculation.”

(To be continued.)

REVIEWS.

WHERE TO SEND PATIENTS.*

AN excellent pamphlet. Dr. Linn, who practices at Aix-les-Bains and Marlioz in summer and at Nice in winter, has had especial opportunities of studying climatology and its therapeutic relations, not only in France, but in other parts of the Continent and Africa, and has condensed his knowledge in a most useful form in the pamphlet before us. The chief feature of it is an alphabetical arrangement of diseases, the names of the health resorts specially indicated being given under each.

MEDICAL ANNUAL, 1894.†

A GLANCE at the contents of this important annual enables us to fully endorse the statement of the publishers in the preface, that "it is our rule to spare neither trouble nor expense in elucidating, by illustrations, the articles in the text," and we can extend the same praise to the articles themselves. The publishers also say :—

"It has been our constant aim to prevent the *Annual* from becoming the organ of any particular school of thought or section of the profession, and by seeking our contributors from all schools and all countries we give effect to this policy in a manner which might be otherwise impossible."

In the days when Dr. Percy Wilde was editor-in-chief of the *Annual* this cosmopolitan character was more conspicuous than it is at present, for we find much less material gleaned from the homeopathic school than used to be the case. Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, writes on the *Therapeutic Gains of the Past Year*. He begins by referring to the *Thyroid* treatment, and further on he gives an account of the treatment by other organic extracts instituted by Brown Séquard. Dr. Hare is evidently puzzled to know what to make of this :—

"If you forget for a moment the eminence of the veteran physiologist who has given the 'New Method' an impetus which it would not otherwise have obtained, and consider the reasons given for the use of these organic extracts, by Brown Séquard himself, it becomes

* *Where to send Patients for Water Cures and Climatic Treatment*. By Thomas Linn, M.D. London: Henry Kimpton, 82, High Holborn, W.C. Hirschfeld Bros., Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. 1894. Pp. 48.

† *The Medical Annual and Practitioner's Index*. 1894. Bristol: John Wright and Co. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton Kent and Co., Limited. Pp. 686. Price 7s. 6d.

difficult to realise the contribution as one belonging to the present century."

And yet, in the face of the vogue obtained by *Thyroidin*, Dr. Hare does not like to condemn them altogether.

He is more at home with *Bichromate of Potassium* which a certain Dr. Hunt has been writing about in the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* :—

"Seventeen years ago Dr. Hutchins recommended to him the employment of 1 grain of *Bichromate of Potassium* triturated with 9 grains of *Sugar of Milk*, and mixed with 20 teaspoonfuls of water, in severe suffocative bronchitis occurring in young children."

What a roundabout way of saying the homeopathic *ix* ! It would be very much simpler if allopathic writers, in adopting homeopathy, would say straight out whence they got their information. Dr. Hare does refer to Drysdale and *Materia Medica Physiological and Applied*, but he says nothing about the Hahnemann *Materia Medica* or homeopathy ! Hence the necessity for a fresh dose of circumlocution. They must affect to believe that homeopathy has no existence all the time they are engaged in picking Hahnemann's brains.

We are glad to note that the homeopathic periodicals obtain a place among the recognised journals ; but why is the British Homeopathic Society excluded from the list of learned and scientific societies ? We would draw the attention of the publishers of this very valuable compilation (in which all practitioners of every school of belief will find much to interest and enlighten them) to this omission, and also to the omission of the homeopathic publications of the year, notably of the new edition of Dr. Dudgeon's translation of Hahnemann's *Organon*.

A FATAL CASE OF HICCOUGH.—*The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of March 8th reports a case of death from hiccough. The patient was a bar-tender, aged 33, at Newark, N. J., and had suffered from hiccough continuously for thirteen weeks. After a number of remedies had been tried to no purpose, the following operation was undertaken as a last resource. On the hypothesis that the source of the trouble was irritability of the inferior dental branch of the inferior maxillary nerve, communicated to the phrenic nerve, the inferior dental was cut down upon and divided. Some temporary improvement in the patient's condition followed this procedure, but the hiccough soon returned. The only thing that seemed to be of any use in controlling the paroxysms was ice cream, which the patient took freely. He gradually, however, became weaker, and finally died of exhaustion. When first seized with the affection the man was strong and robust, and weighed 150 lb., but just before his death his weight was only 80 lb. No mention is made of a *post-mortem* examination.—*British Medical Journal*, April 7th.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

* * In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or to the matter of our magazine that our correspondents may like to address to us. We cannot, of course, undertake to give medical advice in particular cases, which is the business of a medical attendant; but if our medical readers like to put queries to each other regarding points of practice or puzzling cases, we shall be happy to insert queries and replies.

TRENCH'S REMEDY FOR EPILEPSY.

SIR,—I should be glad to know, through the page "Answers to Correspondents" of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, whether any of your contributors or readers (especially professional ones) have had any experience with "Trench's Remedy" for epilepsy, &c. It seems to be pretty universally known; and judging from the testimonials, both professional and lay, it must certainly be possessed of some very wonderful virtue. I want more particularly to learn whether any real cures have come under observation, and whether, in taking the medicine—which seems pretty strong, and has to be taken in considerable doses twice daily over two years or more—any mischievous or hurtful effects have been noted. It seems to me that any remedy, no matter from what school, that would radically cure the distressing malady for which it is primarily used would indeed be a godsend to suffering humanity. Any communication on the subject might be profitable for the community generally, and specially interesting to yours very truly,
A.B.C.

WORKS ON THE TONGUE AND BILE.

R. H. B. writes:—"Will you kindly inform what are the best works

- (a) On the tongue as a guide to morbid conditions of stomach or liver;
- (b) On defective secretion of bile and hepatic weakness in general?"

[These subjects are pretty freely dealt with in the ordinary text books on medicine. We do not know any works specially devoted to them. If any of our readers do, we shall be glad to hear from them.—Ed.]

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, REMOVALS, ETC.

* * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointments if gentlemen will be good enough to forward them to us, and also of posts vacant and likely to be vacant, on receiving information from secretaries or committees. Under this heading also, we shall mention good openings for homeopathic practitioners and chemists.

DR. RIDPATH, *Sunderland*.—We have to announce that Dr. Ridpath has left Huddersfield, and is now conducting the practice of the late Dr. Potts, of Sunderland. His address is 26, FREDERICK STREET, in that town.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN THE ANTIPODES.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

DEAR SIR,—The distrust of and repugnance to vaccination referred to by me in the English press during my visit to Australasia three years ago has considerably augmented since that time, and nine out of every ten persons—all strangers—with whom I have had casual conversation have no faith in the practice, and only submit under threat of criminal proceedings and a fine of forty shillings. The Vaccination Law in New Zealand compels parents to have their children operated upon within six months of birth, but the opposition is so determined in some districts that the law is to a large extent a dead letter. From the Blue Book of New Zealand statistics I find that in the nine provincial districts of this colony for 1892, of 17,876 registered births only 82.41 per cent. of those under one year of age were vaccinated. In the province of Westland only 2.71 per cent. of the births are recorded as vaccinated, and in Stewart Island and Chatham Island no vaccinations are recorded. The opposition to vaccination in New Zealand was initiated by parents whose families had been injured by the operation immediately after the passing of the Act, and an Anti-Vaccination League was organised by Mr. E. Purser, of Blenheim, in 1881. In 1884, when the late Mr. H. Dodson introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to repeal the obnoxious Act, the ministry made a compact with him that, if he would not push the matter further, they would give instructions to the officers of departments to go only so far as giving parents notices of vaccination, but they were ordered not to prosecute recalcitrants. This compact, though not published, has been fairly carried out by succeeding ministries, as I find that in 1892—the last published return—of over 9,000 vaccine defaulters, only 44 were prosecuted and only 19 convicted. I inquired of a lady in Auckland how she managed to preserve her four children from the perils of vaccination. “Oh,” she replied, “when I get the notices threatening proceedings, I just throw them in the fire, and that is an end of the business.”

The population of New Zealand is estimated at 700,000. According to Section 163 of the Act, no unvaccinated person is allowed to hold office in the public service—a regulation conspicuous for its non-observance.

In the island of Tasmania Colonel St. Hill introduced a measure more than three years ago to repeal the Acts, which was carried by both Houses of the Legislature, and voluntary

vaccinations now rival in numerical insignificance those of Leicester, Keighley, and Gloucester at home. Vaccination has never been obligatory in the Australian colonies of Queensland and New South Wales, and the Jennerian rite is being rapidly relegated to the vast limbo of abandoned medical delusions.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM TEBB.

Auckland, New Zealand, March 1, 1894.

P.S.—In my last communication from Auckland I furnished statistics from the Blue Books of New Zealand, where vaccination is obligatory by law, showing the increasing repugnance to the Jennerian imposition in the colony. Through the courtesy of officials connected with the Boards of Health I am now able to supply information in regard to this important subject in other parts of Australasia. In New South Wales, the oldest and most populous of the Australian colonies, where vaccination, like all other medical prescriptions, is a matter of individual choice, the official returns report that successful vaccination during the past six years (1887–92 inclusive) performed by public vaccinators is 6.90 per cent. of the registered births. The report states that these figures do not include the vaccinations carried out by private practitioners, “but they are believed to be few in number.” These returns, however, include re-vaccinations. Out of the 4,001 vaccinations returned in 1892—the last published—only 373 were in infants under one year of age. Dr. T. P. Anderson, Medical Adviser to the Government, says that “vaccinations were performed in 24 country districts, and in 81 country districts in which there are Government vaccinators no vaccinations have been reported, and it is assumed none have been performed.” The births registered in the colony for 1892 amount to 40,646. *Less, therefore, than one-tenth of the registered births are vaccinated.* The Medical Officer to the Board of Health for the Colony of Tasmania reports that in 1892 “the effect of the non-enforcement of the compulsory clauses of the Vaccination Act were more marked than ever during the year, as *vaccination virtually ceased to be practised, the number returned being only six!*” (The italics are mine.) The estimated population of Tasmania for December 31, 1891, is officially stated at 152,619, and the births 4,971. The vaccinations, therefore, only amount to 1.21 per thousand, and the rite is more conspicuous for its non-observance than in the chief centres of Anti-Vaccination in England, the public vaccinations in Keighley and Leicester being two and a half times as great as in Tasmania. This ineradicable distrust of the practice is due to the unwillingness of parents to jeopardise the health and lives of their offspring in

return for what they believe to be a dubious benefit. It would be trespassing too much on your valuable space to mention even a title of the cases of injury arising from vaccinations in these colonies, and cited to me by parents of the injured and suffering children. It should also be observed that none of the "misadventures" are returned in the official reports of the Colonial Boards of Health, and it is only by personal investigation that the true results can be ascertained. In one instance, when upwards of 800 persons were injured by vaccination, I was accompanied in my investigations by an official of the Government, who expressed himself satisfied that the abscesses and acute septicemia described by the sufferers or their relatives, as well as by respectable citizens of the town of Launceston, were solely due to the effects of animal vaccine. A system which requires the suppression of these sinister facts is doomed already, and cannot be rehabilitated in public favour, no matter what a packed and prejudiced Royal Commission or an overworked Parliament may decide.—W. T.

SS. *Chingtu*, near Thursday Island, Queensland.
March 20, 1894.

THE POWER OF THE INFINITESIMAL.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—May I be allowed to make a few comments on the above, suggested by two of the interesting articles in the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD for April and May? The idea of the action of *infinitesimals* is doubtless a great stumbling-block to many inquirers. To such the facts and deductions of Professor Stokvis ought to prove a powerful lever for removing difficulties. I venture to think that a great difficulty with many is the *dynamic* or *spiritual* theory. But, if Professor Stokvis is correct in his suggestion of the *chemical affinities* of the cells, we seem to have something more tangible on which to exercise our faculties.

In regard to Dr. Gallavardin's studies in psychic medicine, surely there is nothing specially psychic or spiritual either in *Caus.* or *Merc.-v.*, though it is easy to imagine that the brain cells of anarchists and revolutionaries may have a special chemical affinity for those particular drugs when attenuated so that the cells can assimilate their therapeutic properties.

Chemical, dynamic, vital, and spiritual forces are more or less distinct; but they doubtless often overlap so as to make it almost impossible to draw a line of demarcation. It might not be possible to follow all the changes in the system caused by even a small quantity of ordinary food, which I presume might

stimulate the action of all four of the forces alluded to; yet it would be a strange idea to credit a few ounces of rice, for instance, with any special dynamic or spiritual force. Is there much greater wisdom in attributing dynamic or spiritual force to drugs, even when attenuated (or "potentised") to No. 200, or to some point considerably higher in the realms of the infinitesimal?

To put the matter in another light: a workman falls from a ladder on his head, the result being concussion of the brain. The cause was certainly a *materialistic* one; then why need it be unorthodox to believe that the remedy acts in accordance with the laws of chemical (and cell) affinity? Why need there be something specially psychic or dynamic in the action of the remedy?

Professor Stokvis asks: How are we to understand the *therapeutic power* exhibited by solutions of iodine and bromine which have *apparently been diluted to the deprivation of all chemical action*, unless we attribute to the living cell the power of liberating the iodine and the bromine from such dilute solutions?" I presume there are only two answers, and that most persons would prefer the one he himself has given: "The study of the chemical affinities of dead matter has revealed to us the secrets of the living cell;" which, in almost so many words, seems to say that the living cell has chemical affinities for the solution of iodine &c. which has "*apparently*" been diluted to the deprivation of all chemical action. If that point is granted, there appears to be no further difficulty in the matter; for the most *materialistic* ought to be willing from that point to admit that powerful dynamic, psychic, or moral forces may be influenced by drugs in infinitesimal quantities.—Sir, yours very respectfully,

FERRUM.

POSOLOGY.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—It is to be hoped your editorial remark in connection with posology on page 199 will elicit more discussion than did the nine pages from Dr. Van den Heuvel's pen in the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD for September, 1890. To take for granted there is no law, rule, or guiding principle would require a mind very differently constituted from Hahnemann's or Kepler's. If there is such a law, it surely must be worth seeking for, and acting upon when discovered. Dr. Van den Heuvel maintained that: "The greater the irritability of the patient or of his local disease, the higher must be the attenuation;" and he supported his theory by a considerable number of examples and quotations.

If that law is a useful guide, I venture to think it is a pity there is not more heard of it. On the other hand, if it can be shown that Dr. Van den Heuvel is wrong, will not some one disprove his theory, which would be one step gained; or, if a useful guide in certain cases or with certain limitations, will not some one point out such particulars?—Sir, yours very respectfully,

FERRUM.

VARIETIES.

COFFEE AS A PROPHYLACTIC IN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—Coffee is recommended in the *Revista Med. de Sevilla*, No. I., Tomo XXXI., as an efficacious preventative of contagious diseases. A number of observations, especially those of German writers, have confirmed this fact. It is to be taken on an empty stomach. In Germany it has been remarked that persons who were accustomed to take coffee fasting in the morning were not attacked by the cholera, typhoid fever, and other similar affections, while the few who did had only a benign form, with a mortality of six per cent.—*New York Medical Times*.

COPPER IN CHOLERA.—Moricourt (*Gaz. des Hôp.*, Nov. 14, 1893) considers that now that the microbic doctrine has introduced into the therapeutics of cholera a number of medicines which, to judge from the articles that have appeared on the subject, have not been attended with results in any way better than those obtained formerly, it is opportune to recall attention to a form of treatment of cholera which, in his opinion, has been left too much in the shade. He refers to the treatment by copper, which was lauded by Burq at an epoch when the question of microbes was scarcely in vogue. It was found that there was a very small mortality in cholera, typhoid, and the majority of epidemic diseases, among workers in copper, as compared with those working with other metals or engaged in other occupations. In 1849 Burq succeeded in arresting the cramps of cholera by means of copper bars in the majority of cases, and in 1866 *Sulphate of Copper* given internally to patients who had scarcely a particle of pulse, heat, or urine left, effected sixteen cures in eighteen cases.—*British Medical Journal*, Dec. 16.

PARACELSUS'S QUARCENTENARY.—The 400th anniversary of the birth of Theophrastus Paracelsus von Hohenheim, the father of German therapeutics and natural science, was celebrated in his native village, Maria-Einsiedeln, in Switzerland, on November 26. There is some uncertainty about the date, however, for in some quarters December 17 is given as the philosopher's birthday, but the Novembrists hold the balance of evidence. Paracelsus was body-physician to Archbishop Ernest of Salzburg, Austria, and died (it is supposed by a murderer's hand) in the residential city of that prelate on September 23, 1531. His monument may be seen in the Church of St. Sebastian, in Salzburg. Much of the career of Paracelsus is wrapt in obscurity; but it would seem that his father, a native of Suabia, was a physician by

profession, and that Paracelsus himself, after many years of wandering life, was engaged from 1526 to 1529 as city physician and professor of medicine in Basel. He left there in consequence of quarrels with his colleagues, and again began to roam over Europe, practising his profession and effecting many cures, the fame of which preceded him everywhere. Finally, he drifted into Salzburg, where he remained until his death. Judging by the skeleton still preserved in Salzburg, Paracelsus was almost a dwarf, his height being barely 4 feet. Contemporary writers picture him as a weak-voiced, child-faced mannikin. Paracelsus was the first to introduce chemical preparations into pharmacy, and the author of the saying—naturally looked upon as heretical in those days—that the true use of chemistry was not to prepare gold, but medicinal remedies. Until Paracelsus used them, mercurial and lead preparations, salts of antimony, milk of sulphur, sulphate of copper, and iron-combinations had not been employed in medicine, and the philosopher's demonstration that even the most virulent poisons might sometimes prove valuable remedial agents was the foundation of modern pharmaco-therapy.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

TREATMENT OF WARTS.—E. Mansel Sympson (*Quart. Med. Journ.*, October, 1893) has for the last few years prescribed small doses of *Arsenic* internally in every case of warts which did not show some signs of yielding to local remedies in ten days or a fortnight. Of its rapid action on the warts he says there can be no doubt whatever. He has repeatedly tried it by itself, and by the end of a fortnight a large crop of warts will have disappeared. Very little *Arsenic* need be given, and the administration need not always be continued as long as a fortnight, for a week's treatment by small doses twice a day seems to set up a healthy action in the warts, which does not cease after the medicine has been left off. When the internal administration of *Arsenic* is combined with the daily application of *Salicylic Colloid* the effect is quicker than when the former method alone is employed. He gives 1, 2, or 3 minims either of the *Liquor Arsenicæ* or of *Liq. Arsen. Hydrochlor.* two or three times a day, according to the age of the child, and he has never found it needful to exceed the largest of these doses. The author suggests that the action of the *Arsenic* on the warty growth is due to the increased metabolism of the skin, leading to these hypertrophied portions being killed and exfoliated.—*British Medical Journal*, Dec. 16.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE :—Medical, Daily, 2.30; Surgical, Mondays, 2.30; Diseases of Women, Tuesdays, 2.30; Diseases of Skin, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Eye, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Ear, Saturdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Mondays, 2.30; Operations, Mondays, 2.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Bouchard (Ch.). Lectures on Auto-Intoxication in Disease; or Self-Poisoning of the Individual. Translated by T. Oliver. 8vo. (Rebman. 10s.)
- Bury (J. S.). Clinical Medicine; A Manual for the Use of Students and Junior Practitioners. With numerous illustrations and plate in colours. 8vo, pp. 476. (Griffin & Co. 21s.)
- Examination Questions in Practice of Medicine, with Answers. Part 2: Skin Diseases. Adapted for those preparing themselves for the Final Examinations. 12mo, pp. 70. (Livingstone: Edinburgh. Simpkin. Net 1s.)
- Haig (A.). Uric Acid as a Factor in the Causation of Disease. 2nd. ed. With 86 Illusts. 8vo, pp. 400. (Churchill. 10s. 6d.)
- Hale (Edwin M.). The Practice of Medi- cine. Large 8vo, pp. 1038. (Homeopathic Publishing Co. net 30s.)
- Herman (G. E.). Difficult Labour: A Guide to its Management. For Students and Practitioners. With 163 Illusts. Cr. 8vo, pp. 450. (Cassell. 12s. 6d.)
- Hall (J. de Havilland). Diseases of the Nose and Throat. With two coloured plates and 59 illusts. Cr. 8vo, pp. 532. (H. K. Lewis. 10s. 6d.)
- Phillips (C. D. F.). Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Inorganic Substances. 2nd. ed. 8vo, pp. 904. (Churchill. 21s.)
- Saundby (Robert). The Common Forms of Dyspepsia in Women: Ingleby Lectures, 1894. 8vo, pp. 84. (Cornish: Birmingham. Simpkin. 2s.)
- Seun (N.). Syllabus of Lectures on the Practice of Surgery. Obl. cr. 8vo, limp. Rebman. 10s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 80, *Clarges Street, W.*

All advertisements and business communications to be sent to the "MANAGER" of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LITERARY matter and correspondence should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Mr. W. Tebb, Auckland, N.Z.; Dr. Stopford, Southport; Dr. Ridpath, Sunderland; "Ferrum," Wantage; Mr. Frederick Kopp, Greenwich, N.S.W.; Mr. Bellairs, Reading; Dr. Heath, London; Dr. Guinness, Cheltenham.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—American Homeopathist.—Monatsblätter f. Hom.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Family Doctor.—Archiv. f. Hom.—Minneapolis Hom. Mag.—Hom. Maandblad.—La Homeopatia.—Calcutta Journal of Medicine.—Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy.—Medical Argus.—Medical Century.—Homeopathic Envoy.—Homeopathic News.—Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.—Indian Journal of Pharmacy.—L'Art Médical.—Homeopathic Recorder.—Journal Belge d'Homœopathie.—Vaccination Inquirer.—Medical Advance.—H. J. of Obstetrics.—Revue Hom. Belge.—Southern Jour. of Homeopathy.—Clinique.—Maanedskrift f. Hom.—New York Med. Times.—Zeit. des Berlin Verein. Hom. Aertze.—New Eng. Med. Gazette.—The Truth about Homeopathy. Dr. Holcombe.—Missouri Institute of Homeopathy Report.—Defective Articulation Resulting from Cleft Palate. By Wm. van Praagh.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

JULY 2, 1894.

THE TERRORS OF THE TEA-POT.

COMMENTING on the report of a commission appointed to inquire into the alleged increase of insanity in Ireland, *The Times* of June 16th had some very pertinent remarks regarding the effects of tea. It is admitted that there is an enormous increase in the number of insane persons under care. In the forty years, 1851 to 1894, the insane of all classes increased 200 per cent. Among the causes of the increase alcohol and tea figure largely, as will be seen from the subjoined extract :—

“The intemperate use of alcohol is mentioned in almost every local report. One superintendent says that hard drinking accounts for one-fifteenth of the admissions into his asylum; another states that ‘from 25 to 35 per cent. of the cases are directly due to alcohol.’ Total abstainers, however, must not make too much of these facts. Scarcely less emphatic is the testimony that the intemperate consumption of tea is among the chief causes of the prevalence of insanity. In place of the old diet of oatmeal porridge, potatoes, and milk, the peasantry make their meals, morning, day, and evening, of bread and tea, ‘the latter being prepared in the shape of a concentrated decoction,’ ‘not infused, but stewed, thus causing a peculiar form of dyspepsia, which, in its turn, leads to a general debility of the nervous system.’ This potent poison and corrosive sublimate, misnamed tea, is a decoction of tannin, and the usual mode of preparing it is to put a quantity of tea in the teapot early in the morning, and to leave the decoction to stew in its juice at the fire all day. Here and there are noted signs that the old habits of consuming bad spirits are dying out, and the report gives no colour to the notion that ether-drinking is spreading. But on all hands it is admitted that the

changes in the diet of the peasantry, and in particular the tendency to live on dry bread and tea of poor quality and poisonous strength, are largely accountable for the increase of nervous diseases and insanity, which the commissioners admit. There is death and worse in the cup which cheers, at all events as the Irish peasant now brews it."

According to some correspondents of *Nature* (June 14th), tea is hardly less fatal to teeth than it is to brains :

"THE TEETH AND CIVILISATION.

"In reply to Mr. Arthur Ebbels, I can state some facts about several thousand people in the north isles of Scotland. We find here side by side old people with strong teeth free from decay, though possibly worn down like those of an old horse, and several later generations among whom dental caries is quite general, and including many girls in their teens who are almost edentulous.

"No increased wear and tear of the nervous system, nor over-strain of the fifth nerve, nor increased privation can explain this extraordinary contrast. Work is, if anything, less arduous ; clothing and other comforts more.

"The habits of the older and younger generations form an equally striking contrast. The former, even as children, were thinly dressed, and did well on three meals daily. Both men and women gathered seaweed for kelp in all weathers, and worked until the tough bere bannock in their pockets became a tempting meal. It was then torn and masticated with incisors and molars doing their proper work. A drink of milk at the nearest farm completed the repast. Oatcake or oatmeal as brose or porridge served for breakfast and dinner, and home-brewed ale was a frequent beverage. Four distinctive facts can be pointed out : (1) They did not eat till they were hungry and at long intervals ; (2) plenty of exercise for teeth and jaws ; (3) no hot drinks ; (4) they could eat without drinking. In all these points the younger generation differs. White bread is preferred, washed down with tea at 150° to 160° F. (tested with thermometer). The eat-and-swallow method of eating is universal, the bolus being swept into the œsophagus without even the pretence of mastication. It is considered that not even a child can eat without a hot drink ready to its hand, and children of eighteen months may be seen drinking strong concoctions of theine and tannic acid, and refusing other food. And this usually for every meal. As school children they exist but do not thrive on this diet, but at twenty commences a divergence in the habits of the sexes. The woman, unless engaged in out-door work, eats and swallows more ; the hungry ploughboy eats and masticates more, and swallows less. As regards the teeth, two results are observed.

"Either decay and disintegration takes place, or else the alveoli

shorten until the teeth hang loose by their exposed fangs and drop out. This pseudo-senile change may happen before thirty. The incisors hardly ever suffer so much from inertia ; biting is essential, but on the other hand the first impact of the semi-boiling tea is borne by them, and they often share the general ruin. Neuralgias of the fifth nerve and stomachic catarrh are exceedingly common. Oatmeal is of course almost banished from the diet of the people.

“The only fallacy seems to be this : May not the old people in question be the exceptionally hardy survivors of a race equally prone to dental decay? Others must judge ; but the old folk say, ‘ I never heard much of toothache when I was young.’

“ ED. JAS. WENYON.

“ Sanday, May 26th.”

“ It may be mentioned, in reply to a letter on the ‘ Teeth and Civilisation,’ that this agent probably affects the health of the human teeth by the injurious nature of the food and diet she introduces in her wake. The worn-down crowns of the molar teeth of the native will correspond with the use of *grain food* and vegetable diet, mostly cold, when the silex in their constituents triturates the teeth down by degrees. But the use of *meat diets* by the civilised peoples will not affect the crown of the teeth, but tend to induce rheumatic or gouty disorders and affections of their periosteum. The most likely medium of *teeth caries*, however, being induced is the use of hot drinks, soups, tea, and coffee, which primarily may cause a fissure in the enamel by unequal contraction and expansion of the structures of the teeth. Into this fissure, on its cooling down, will be kneaded by mastication articles of irritating food and drink, which will lead to caries round it. The progress of this may *erode* a segment of the tooth, or at last penetrate into the cavity and the pulp, and lead to inflammation and abscess ; and none is a more virulent agent in doing this than hot tea. The simmering kettle may be seen on the hobs of the kitchen fires in the houses of the working classes in Yorkshire and Lancashire, who are much subject to caries of the teeth and dyspepsia, in consequence of the frequent imbibition of its hot contents all day.

“ W. G. BLACK.

“ Edinburgh, May 17th.”

NEWS AND NOTES.

THE DIRECTORY AND UNREGISTERABLE DEGREES.

THE following letter addressed to us may be allowed to speak for itself.

"To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

"SIR,—In view of the strong feeling expressed by many gentlemen against the admission of the names of practitioners possessing only unregistrable degrees, we have decided to omit all such from *The Directory*. Those gentlemen who have avowedly withdrawn their names on that ground will therefore be included, and we hope any who may have withheld their names on this ground without naming it, will kindly communicate with us. On receipt of a post-card, we shall be pleased to send a circular to any address.—We are, Gentlemen, Yours obediently,

THE HOMEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

"12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.

"June 17, 1894."

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

WE are asked by the Secretary-Superintendent of the London Homeopathic Hospital to acknowledge in *THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD* the receipt of a donation of 13/- for the Hospital Building Fund from "G. R." The amount yet required to open the New Building free of debt during next year is £17,000, comprising £12,000 for the actual building, £5,000 for the extended site. In addition, £1,000 is asked for in new Annual Subscriptions, and promises are already coming in.

MORE ABOUT PARACELSUS.

In our last issue we quoted from the *Chemist and Druggist* an account of the quarcentenary of this remarkable man. We now give this further paragraph from our contemporary :

"The recent celebration of the quarcentenary of Paracelsus' birth has evoked a number of more or less new and authentic anecdotes concerning the famous chemist, of whose career we gave a brief sketch in a recent issue. On account of Paracelsus' wandering habits

it is almost impossible to trace his career in proper sequence. The period of his life which is best known is that from 1526, when, owing to the influence exerted on his behalf by Oecolampadius, he was appointed City Physician and Professor of Medicine in Basel. Paracelsus was a ruthless reformer, to whom old customs, unless founded upon common sense, were abominations; hence his constant quarrels with his fellow-academicians. He gave his lessons in the German vernacular and was a determined enemy of Galenism and Arabism, up to then paramount in medicine. Paracelsus did much to simplify the composition of remedies, and to introduce simple chemical bodies into therapy. In his personal habits Paracelsus was exceedingly simple. He refused to wear the red official costume of physicians and professors, and consistently employed the German language (often an exceedingly plain variety of it), instead of the dog-Latin of his contemporaries. As city-physician, he insisted upon the strict inspection of pharmacies, thereby rendering himself exceedingly unpopular with the pharmaceutical craft, so much so that insulting doggerel and other lampoons directed against him were frequently posted up in Basel Market-place by his enemies. The cause of his leaving the city was the result of an action brought by him in 1528 against a powerful prelate who had promised him a fee of 100 florins to be cured of an ailment. Paracelsus effected a cure by means of three opium pills, for which the Church dignitary refused to pay more than the official tariff of six florins. The City Council found against Paracelsus, who at once left the city. First he went to Esslingen, where his family owned a house, which is said to be still standing. Then he wandered for ten years throughout Southern Germany and Austria, and finally died at Salzburg in the Tyrol. Paracelsus has been reported to have been the author of 364 treatises, of which, however, only a portion was ever printed. Many of the works ascribed to him are probably spurious. The largest collection of his works is in the Museum at Salzburg."

THE EX-MAYOR OF HASTINGS.

WE note with pleasure that on the 1st of June Dr. Croucher, J.P., ex-Mayor of Hastings, was presented by the present Mayor, on behalf of the Town Council, with an illuminated address, embodying the vote of thanks passed at the close of Dr. Croucher's year of office.

MORE PASTEURIAN FAILURES.

A MEDICAL correspondent of the *Journal de Medicine de Paris* sends particulars of the most recent failure of the Pasteurian prophylactic in the case of two natives of Algeria.

1. A native custom-house officer, after the bite of a rabid dog, was

sent to Pasteur's Institute in December last, and returned about three weeks ago, believing himself cured. He has died, however, at Souk-Ahras, after the most excruciating pain.

2. On the first of August last, a young man of Cheragas, Auguste Fournes, was bitten by a mad dog. The victim of its rage was, at the instance of the prefectorial authorities, immediately sent to the Pasteur Institute, and submitted to the usual treatment. Fournes returned to Algeria a month ago apparently well; but became ill, his sufferings being at first mild, but they became acute, and he finally died, after experiencing the poignant sufferings accompanying furious hydrophobia. This sad event has caused a deep impression in the country surrounding Cheragas.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

THE above Congress was held this year on Thursday, June 28th, in London, at the College of Organists, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. The proceedings are too late for us to report this month, but we have pleasure in giving Dr. Morrisson's important paper on Drug-Action, and we hope to give an account of the discussions and other proceedings next month.

THE MOON IN MEDICINE.

WE take the following from the *New York Medical Times* :—

"A short time before Dr. Charcot died, he said in a lecture that semi-scientists had for more than fifty years ridiculed the idea that the full of the moon was a dangerous time for mad people. Better-informed men are coming back to that old-time notion, said Dr. Charcot, as the result of increased learning on the subject of earth tides similar to the oscillation of sea tides."

So after all, *lunatics* have not received their name for nothing ! There are a vast number of "semi-scientists" abroad who ridicule full knowledge from the standpoint of their fractional knowledge. Nothing has seemed funnier to these defectively educated persons than the idea that certain medicines had certain relations to the phases of the moon, and cured cases of disease having similar relations. Yet many symptoms of *Silica*, *Graphites*, *Sulphur*, *Nat.-carb.*, and *Bovista* are worse at full moon; of *Lycopod.* worse before full moon; *Alumina*, *Calc.-carb.*, *Arnica*, *Sabadilla*, *Sepia*, worse both at new and full moon; of *Caus.*, *Cup.*, *Lyc.*, at new moon, and of *Dulc.* at waning moon; and a knowledge of these relations have led to many cures at the hands of careful prescribers.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

ON THE DUAL ACTION OF DRUGS IN RELATION TO THE DOSE QUESTION.

By Dr. S. MORRISON.*

Our subject is one which appeals to the intellectual faculties of every medical inquirer, although the practical application of the knowledge we may acquire concerning the dual action of drugs must always remain largely a matter of individual experience and of individual capacity. From the earliest dawn of our system this subject has stood in the forefront, and upon it the great Hahnemann theorises freely. For instance, in his article entitled "Suggestion for ascertaining the curative power of drugs," an article in the *Lesser Writings* he speaks thus:—

"1. Most medicines have more than one action; the first a direct action, which gradually changes into the second, which I call the indirect secondary action. The latter is generally a state exactly the opposite of the former.

"2. But few medicines are exceptions to this rule, continuing their primary action uninterrupted, of the same kind, though always diminishing in degree, until after some time no trace of their action can be detected, and the natural condition of the organism is restored."

And in paragraph 3, in stating that opium will antidote the effects of henbane, he says:

"Opium, indeed, in this case acts only antagonistically, and as a palliative; but only a palliative and temporary remedy is required in order to suppress effectually a transitory affection, as is also the case in acute diseases."

These paragraphs contain the gist of Hahnemann's opinions upon the principle of a dual action. Are we all of one mind upon the existence of this dual action? I trust so; for to me it appears to be a doctrine of equal importance with that of likes being cured by likes. Upon these basic doctrines we rear the system of treatment known as homeopathy. The practitioner who ignores the secondary action of drugs must miss many of the finer effects of drug action in chronic diseases, and in acute illnesses dependent upon constitutional taints. Let

* Read at the Homeopathic Congress, London, June 28, 1894.

me briefly illustrate this. A case of acute mania, apparently due to hyperamia of the brain, was treated by *Belladonna*, 3rd. cent. potency, without relief. The patient became exceedingly violent, requiring the constant care of two attendants. *Belladonna* 30 gave relief, which was temporary, but the 200th potency permanently cured. This case occurred some twenty-two years ago, and only a few months since I heard that the patient remains well.

On the other hand it appears to me that those practitioners who pin their faith exclusively to extreme potencies miss the other half of the truth. We hear of wonderful results, such as that of the c.m. and m.m. potencies of cyanide of mercury in diphtheria, but I have seen egregious failures with the high potencies, even in the hands of the most able extremists. For the successful selection of suitable potencies we require to discriminate between diseases of a primary acute action, and those in which the acute symptoms are but the outcomes of deeply seated constitutional conditions.

The New York *Medical Times* has summarised this dual action of drugs:—"We hope that all medical colleges may realise the necessity of teaching the dual action of drugs, with the indications which should control their selection, to each and every one of its graduates. That is the whole subject in a nut shell!"

But as nuts vary in size, say from a pea-nut to a cocoa-nut, so the special indications vary in agreement with the drug-proving. Hahnemann states (*Lesser Writings*), that "in order to discover the true remedial powers of a medicine for chronic diseases we must look to the specific artificial disease it can develop in the human body, and employ it in a very similar morbid condition of the organism which it is wished to remove." Exactly so, but does not this suggest a correspondence between the drug action and the disease cause? Hahnemann bases his ideas upon the theory of antagonism. He says, in *Lesser Writings* "every powerful medicinal substance produces in the human body a kind of peculiar disease; the more powerful the medicine the more peculiar, marked, and violent the disease." And again, in *Chronic Diseases*, p. 15: "The organism, as a living, individual unity, cannot receive two similar dynamic affections at the same time without the weaker yielding to the stronger similar one; consequently, as it is more disposed to be

more strongly affected by the one (the medicinal affection), the other similar weaker one (the natural morbid affection) must necessarily give way, and the organism is therefore cured of its disease." We need hardly appeal to *The Organon*. These extracts from the *Lesser Writings* and from *Chronic Diseases* express fully the theories of Hahnemann in regard to drug action. His opinion that the curative effects are antagonistic to the disease-cause may, however, be questioned without in the slightest degree invalidating the homeopathic principle. To me it appears more probable that the direct curative power lies in the law of attraction; that the affected structures attract and assimilate drugs which are homeopathic to the originating cause of the malady; and that these drugs reduce the mischief-making power of the originating cause. In chemistry, two substances which harmonise unite to form a compound with new properties, two substances which are antagonistic destroy each other by chemical (not by vital) action, sometimes causing an explosion. These ideas are, of course, mere theorisings: interesting in themselves, but they should not be allowed to interfere with practical medicine. For as long as life endures our constant motto should be "progress"—progress for our system, progress for the individual, and progress for the human race—

"Age after age hath roll'd in billowy strife
On Time's eternal ocean,
Bearing us hither to the sands of Life,
With sure and steadfast motion."

A subject of great importance is that of the proving of drugs. Upon this our author's directions are plain and explicit. He insists upon drugs being proved upon the healthy human organism, and upon their specific symptoms being carefully noted. He very properly condemns any definite reliance being placed upon the indiscriminate effects of drugs upon animals. With these deductions we must heartily agree; for one of our great objects in proving drugs is to ascertain their finer properties. To my mind a perfect proving should consist of several details, such as the noting of effects by the aid of the stethoscope, the clinical thermometer, the sphygmograph, the microscope, and the urinary tests. The provings should be made under competent direction, and with definite instructions; should be confirmed by a considerable number of persons

of both sexes; should be repeated and classified; and (a point too much neglected) should be conducted with both low and high potencies. Some of our friends may remember that in my provings of *Lycopus Virginicus* distinct effects were noticed from the 200th potency. I have at the present time an old patient who is difficult to treat because of her susceptibility to drug action. One dose of a low potency of *Belladonna* would spoil her night's rest, and a few doses of the 200th potency would bring a distracting headache. She is well up in medicines, and has repeatedly told me, by the symptoms induced, what drug has been administered. *Baptisia* and *Gelsemium* suit her in the first decimal potency, *Belladonna*, *Phosphorus*, and *Phosphoric Acid* have to be completely interdicted. There is no fancy in this, for my observations have extended over a period of fully twenty years. I shall have something further to say about the relative actions of low and of high potencies in disease when speaking on the question of dose.

Let us turn aside for a minute or two and touch upon the point of external applications and accessory measures. Our friends the extremists have strong prejudices against these, but when judiciously selected their utility is very great. Those who have suffered from painful abscesses know the relieving effects of hot fomentations and of soothing poultices. Even the grandmotherly recommendations of the country housewife have been known to decidedly lessen suffering. And many patients will use such things, whether the doctor likes it or not; and surely it is better that this should be done openly and under medical supervision. If the extremists knew the frequency with which their injunctions upon this point are disregarded they would be greatly shocked. But in cases where the sprinkling of a linseed poultice with a low potency of *Hepar sulphuris*, or with tincture of *Opium*, will increase its efficacy in lessening pain; where the persistent application of a tincture of *Camphor* to forming boils may arrest their development; or where the inhalation of an ethereal tincture of *Ipecacuanha* with steam may mitigate the spasms of asthma, why not employ them? There is one point, however, to which we should pay special attention, and that is not to use external applications to the neglect of remedial treatment. A number of years since I remember reading some correspondence in *The Lancet* on the supposed uses of mustard poultices, and a country practitioner capped

the record by stating that, after several years of patient investigation, he had arrived at the conclusion that mustard poultices served to amuse the mind of the patient and make him think that something was being done! It struck me that there was a good deal of truth, although not the whole truth, in that remark. We are too apt to overlook the absorbent power of the cutaneous glands, and to expect local effects only. Note the frequency with which ordinary practitioners get into trouble over blisters and inunctions. Homeopathic teaching has done much to enlighten even our most bigoted opponents, as well as the general public; but there always remains a large substratum of the latter who are willing to be the victims of what are termed experimental researches.

This merges into individual experience, and it is by experience that a great deal can be proved or disproved. In that excellent book, *Conferences upon Homeopathy*, by the late Dr. Michel Granier, of Nimes, the first chapter commences with, "I believe . . . I do not believe. . . ." My good friend, why do you believe? or why do you not believe? Is your faith, or want of faith, a matter of personal knowledge, or of opinion only? Beliefs that are founded upon unbiassed investigations are worthy of respect, even when they are at variance with our own ideas; but mere opinions are too frequently simply the expressions of prejudices which scarcely deserve a passing consideration. "I believe"—what? That every drug has a dual action; that it has special affinities; that those affinities can be ascertained by noting the effects of drugs upon the healthy human organism; and that the revelations supplied by accurate provings furnish the true indications for the remedial use of drugs in disease. Hahnemann bids us beware of the doctrine of contraries—that antiquated theory which still runs riot in our medical schools, and which gave to our ancestors the treatment by purgatives, blisterings, bleedings, cuppings, the moxa, and other abominations. But it does not of necessity follow because we discard these things that we should run to the opposite extremes of either medical transcendentalism or medical infidelity. Many of the enlightened are too apt to use the negative expression, "I do not believe"—what? That which has either not come within my own experience, or been demonstrated to the satisfaction of my intellectual faculties. Would it not be wiser to suspend the judgment

in cases where we meet with honest opinions, honestly expressed, than to come down like a ton of bricks upon the beliefs of others? We claim for ourselves liberty of opinion—let us accord the same to our opponents.

Drugs have a double action, and so have many terms of abuse. If our opponents can be convinced by fair argument, or if undoubted flaws can be detected in their reasonings and practice, fire away; but the more gently they can be let down the more likely we are to bring them over to our side. There are two ways of carrying out even a disagreeable function, for it cannot be said of every man who uses a pocket-handkerchief that he “blows his nose like a gentleman.” And it cannot be said of every one who corrects the supposed errors of others that he does so in the most appropriate manner. I must not further digress, for the chief idea in connection with individual experience is, That we should respect the honest opinions of others, however much they may differ from our own. For among ourselves what will cause a wider divergence of opinion than the mention of several susceptibilities? Yet these exist, and it is fortunate for us that they do, for we are thereby enabled to obtain indications of drug action far beyond the reach of chemical analysis. Let me mention an extreme case. Under *Silicea* Hering’s condensed *Materia Medica* mentions a taste of blood, of soapsuds, a bitter taste, and a taste of rotten eggs—all of which are disagreeable. Mrs. B., a young widow unaccustomed to homeopathic medicines, was in attendance upon an elderly patient of mine. The daughter of this lady was a competent amateur prescriber, and during the course of her mother’s illness looked after the digestive and general requirements of the attendant. On one occasion *Silicea* 30 was selected, a few globules being dissolved in a wineglass of water. No sooner did Mrs. B. take a sip of this than she exclaimed, “What a nasty taste!” And this idea persisted, so that after a few doses the medicine was discarded. In order to further test this power of taste I dissolved four globules of *Silicea* 200 in a wineglass of water, put a similar quantity of *Baptisia* 200 in a second wineglass, and water only in a third. Mrs. B. was called into the room, and asked to sample these. She at once selected the *Silicea*, which happened to be the second tasted, with the remark, “This is the same medicine that Miss V. gave me, but it is not so nasty.” I am myself susceptible to the action of the higher potencies of some medicines. Two doses of

Lycopodium 200 will produce flatulence, with relief of constipation, but with small, irregular actions; and a few doses of *Sulphur* 12 will induce constipation. In my clinical record of Thyroid Extract will be found the severe effects caused by the inunction of a half-strength mercurial ointment, including the passing of a considerable quantity of blood. Yet other medicines, such as *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Hamamelis*, and *Podophyllum*, can be taken with comparative impunity, even in the lower dilutions. Why is this? I cannot tell, unless it is that the primitive cells are not specially susceptible to their influence. Of late years we have heard a great deal about disease germs, and the attempt has been made to infiltrate the system with harmless germs who might eat up mischievous intruders. The germ theory has even invaded the domain of medical courtship:—

“A man of modern science wooed
A maiden of accepting mood,
Who, dreading lest contagion might
Do mischief to her chosen wight,
With sol. bichloride washed her hair
And sponged her limbs and body fair.

* * * * *

She was a wise professor's daughter
And practised all which had been taught her.

So this good medicine man, with pride
Clasping his antiseptic bride,
In disinfected murmur low
Asked, Why she loved her doctor so?
And, softly nestling down, she cried,
‘You're such a dear old germicide.’”

This extract, from the *Medical and Surgical Journal*, is an amusing skit on the ultra-rational ideas entertained by some germ enthusiasts concerning our susceptibility to disease.

We now come to the question of dose—that stumbling-block of the outsider, and a bone of contention to the initiated. A medical friend of mine one day remarked, “You homeopaths must give up the infinitesimal dose before we can come to terms.” My good friend, the proper handling of infinitesimals is the most scientific part of homeopathic practice. We admit that the cardinal doctrine of our system is the law of similars, but the practical application of that law involves the general use of small doses only. It is commonly said that a burnt child

dreads the fire. Yes, while the effects of the burns remain. And a patient with a congested patch in the lung, or with any other localised disease, dreads the effect of a powerful drug that acts directly upon the seat of mischief. You, my friend, may give your laxatives and sudorifics to within a few inches of the poisoning point, you may walk around the patient with quantities of poultices and plasters, you may rub him all over with oil, but directly you overdo a specific medicine the affected parts will glow with indignation, and will let the patient know that something else is going wrong. We should endeavour to keep outside the margin of physiological effects if we wish the cure to be prompt and permanent. Hence we should regard these effects, the primary actions of drugs, as the indicators which point out their secondary or curative powers. For palliative measures these primary effects may be useful, but for the eradication of chronic disease we must look to the secondary action. In medical treatment, where there is no direct road to success, we must grope on over hedges and fields, but the more satisfactory journey is that which can be taken along the king's highway. Some drugs, such as *Aurum*, *Lycopodium*, and the nosodes, have the secondary powers developed or augmented by subdivision; and to this end our processes of preparation are well adapted. Trituration and succussion lessen the size of the particles, step by step, as can be shown by the microscope. "Ah," says one friend, "but you go beyond the bounds of common sense." Kindly tell me where common sense ends? Mons. Bouchardat, the celebrated French pharmacist, stated before the Academy of Sciences that a milligramme of mercury—the thousandth part of fifteen and a half grains—dissolved in twenty quarts of water is sufficient to kill fish within a few seconds; and he added, "This proportion of mercurial salt is so feeble, a twenty millionth, that it escapes the most delicate chemical tests." Look, also, at such things as the marsh miasm, which cannot be detected, and yet many travellers who have fallen asleep within its subtle influence have passed from the arms of sleep to those of death. Place a few grains of musk in a room and the odour will be diffused throughout, but the scales have yet to be invented which will detect, within a period of many months, a difference in weight. Mineral springs owe their curative powers, in some in-

stances, to drugs which are in such minute quantities that our lower potencies are to such doses material entities. The HOMEOPATHIC WORLD of last month (May, 1894) contains an extract from the speech of Professor Stockvis, of the University of Amsterdam, as given at the International Medical Congress at Rome :—

“How are we to understand the fact that the ingestion of infinitesimal quantities of certain substances which pass through the organism without causing in it the least change, can provoke such disordered chemical actions as to occasion death? How are we to understand the fact that different parts of the organism seem to be able to distinguish these substances one from the other? We must admit special elective functions proper to the life of the cells. How are we to understand the facts that nothing but a change in the quantity of their dosage, the duration of their administration and the method of their application, suffices to make of certain toxic substances stimulants or paralyzants? How are we to understand the fact that insoluble substances like arsenic, cannabis indica, and lead can defy that well-known axiom, ‘Corpora non agunt nisi soluta’ (Substances do not act except in a state of solution), and manifest therapeutic and toxic action. We must admit the presence and agency of some unknown power within the living cell. How, again, are we to understand the therapeutic power exhibited by solutions of iodine and bromine which have apparently been diluted to the deprivation of all chemical action, unless we attribute to the living cell the power of liberating the iodine and the bromine from such dilute solutions?”

Dr. Stockvis adds, “We must not be bigoted advocates of ancient remedies, or stubborn opponents of new remedies; we must continue to study, to examine, to observe, and to strive in every way to render firmer the foundation of therapeutic science.” To this we might reply, How is it that you do not see, sir, that the logical inference of your questionings is an admission of the curative powers of quantities even more minute than those which have been quoted? Let me illustrate this:—A daughter sent me a note in the small hours of the morning: “I am very anxious about mother. She has been coughing all night; the cough seems to come from the windpipe, or low down; cold air increases the

coughing, and she tries to retch with the irritation. Tickling in the chest, and spots of irritation in the throat. Perspiring very much, and rather cold." *Lachesis*, and then *Phosphorus*, had been given without relief. *Cina.* 200 was sent. Three doses stopped the cough, and subsequent attacks were greatly relieved by it. Now here was an effect that could be seen by the most ordinary observer. It is no answer to such evidence to say that it might have been a mere coincidence, for coincidences do not repeat themselves. On the other hand, a primary drug effect was seen in a boy of three years of age. I was called to an elder brother dying from diphtheria. This little chap contracted the disease in its most virulent form, and being at an intractable age he was difficult to manage. My desire was to use *Hepar Sulphuris* 3 as a medicine, with *Sulphide of Calcium* in the first decimal, in solution, as a spray; but to the latter he strongly objected. So I called on the chemist and asked him to make some chocolate tablets, each tablet to contain the tenth of a grain of the first decimal trituration of calcium sulphide. These the child took with avidity, sucking them down as sweets. A direct action on the throat was obtained, active mischief was arrested, and he made a good recovery. Why should the high potency act so promptly in the first case, and the low potency in the second? We can put it on the cell selection theory, and say that the respective potencies suited the respective conditions. Herein lies a vast field for observation. Many writers on the other side of the line advocate the use of sulphur and its preparations in diphtheria: what a pity that they do not cross the line, and use high potencies of *Sulphur* in the chronic stages of disease, for this recognition of the dual action will ultimately place therapeutics upon a higher plane than it has hitherto occupied. It is to homeopathy that the great improvements in pharmaceutical preparations are really due. "Poor little globule," said Granier; "behold the great everything and the great nothing, in an age which cavils and laughs at everything." Yet it was the use of globules which opened the eyes of many people to the knowledge that it is possible to prepare drugs in a palatable form, and globules still remain the most convenient vehicles for the higher dilution. Our friends on the other side have adopted sugar-coated pills, tasteless tabloids, the facile granule, and the elegant con-

coction. Why? Because so many of their patients object to things that are nauseous. And this idea of having agreeable treatment has driven those abominations, the seton and the moxa, the blister and the lancet, nearly out of our land. In the good time coming nauseous doses will be nearly abolished also in civilised countries. Beside the usual method of administration, drug action can be more or less secured by inhalation, by the use of enemata, by inunction, by general or local absorption, and by subcutaneous injection. Upon these it is not necessary to enlarge, except to say that at the present time the subcutaneous injection syringe is too frequently used, both by the profession and by the public. Probably Dr. Koch's experiments have rendered this fashionable. What a pity that his over-dosing should have brought such discredit upon the specific treatment of germ diseases by their modified virus! Yet the germ theory has been over-boomed, for if the Continental ideas had been fully developed the majority of invalids would have been catalogued as the victims of germs, and of their antidotes. In fact we might say they would have been in this position:—

Germ without and germ within,
Germ insidious as sin,—
But the antidote would be,
Yes, ah! "made in Germ-any."

Five-and-twenty years of fame,
Swan's Tuberculinum's claim,—
But this antidote would be,
Yes, ah! "made in Germ-any."

Heralded by cocks who crow
Not too wisely, as you know,—
Fresh Tuberculin would be
Yes, ah! "made in Germ-any."

Then the exiled germs germ-ain
Thus might chant, in sterile strain:—
"Every Germ-man that you see,
Yes, was 'made in Germ-any.'"

My friend, if you desire to use nosodes, if you want to cure diseases by their respective products, you must advance into the domain of the immaterial before you will be upon safe ground. My own impression in regard to doses runs thus, that it is preferable to use the majority of

drugs in the lower potencies; first, because the general results are equal, if not superior, to those where the extreme potencies are habitually adopted; and second, because a large number of people absolutely refuse to believe in things which do not appeal to the senses of sight and taste. This is not a hastily formed opinion, for in addition to seven years of careful research into the general use of the 30th and 200th potencies, I can claim nearly double that length of time for the use of both the low and high dilutions. And as concerns the latter, it appears to me, as already stated, that their special sphere of influence is over chronic disease, and over acute disease originating from constitutional conditions. Possibly some of the practitioners present may have different views; if so, let them give expression to them, so that we may have the advantage of studying their experience, for "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom."

How shall we classify potencies? Suppose we say that the low potencies comprise the matrix tinctures and crude drugs to the third decimal inclusive; that the medium potencies comprise the third centesimal to the thirtieth centesimal inclusive; that the high potencies comprise from the thirtieth centesimal to the thousandth centesimal inclusive; and that the extreme potencies from the thousandth upwards. If we adopt a classification of this kind we should have more definite information when a low, medium, high, or extreme potency is mentioned.

There is a further point concerning the question of dose—that in every drug-proving in every recorded case, and in every work on materia medica, the potencies administered and the preparations used should be clearly stated. We constantly meet with instances in which it is said that such and such medicines either caused or cured a certain set of symptoms, but there our information ends. This ought not to be, and I think the editors of our journals would be justified in returning the copy of such articles to the authors, for these particulars to be added.

Upon the advantages of homeopathic medication in surgical cases my remarks will be brief, for it appears that we have a paper upon that very subject. Let me at once say that I refer to operative surgery, and the use of drugs in connection therewith. Those who have witnessed the influence of such medicines as *Aconite* and *Arnica*, *Belladonna* and *Calendula*, *Æsculus* and *Hama-*

melis, *Hepar Sulphuris* and *Hypericum*, and *Pulsatilla* and *Silicea*, must surely realise what a boon it is to the patient to be able to get away from the *Morphia* treatment of the dominant school.

One item yet remains, to summarise these ideas :

First. That the majority of drugs have a dual action, the curative indications being the correlatives of the causative effects.

Second. That the primary effects of drugs are of more transient duration than their secondary action ; and that the directly curative effects of strong doses lie in the development of the secondary action, as the primary effects pass away.

Third. That the administration of drugs for their secondary, or specific, effects necessitates the use of small doses ; diseased structures being highly susceptible to the direct action of drugs.

Fourth. That in order to obtain the full benefits of a drug-proving we should prove both the low and high potencies, and should employ all the means which modern science has placed at our command.

Fifth. That a sub-division of particles induced by trituration or succussion augments or develops the curative powers of many medicinal substances.

Sixth. That such accessory measures as relieve suffering without interfering with the curative treatment are both permissible and advisable.

Seventh. That in the matter of dosage and the preparations used there should be freedom of opinion, so long as the practitioner endeavours to carry out the homeopathic law.

Eighth. That in general the medium potencies and lower dilutions are to be preferred for the treatment of acute disease ; the higher potencies being reserved for chronic cases, and for acute symptoms dependant upon constitutional taints.

Ninth. That the selection of medicines in accordance with their specific symptoms is a boon to the patients of the operative surgeon.

The pioneers of our system have handed down to us the charge of this therapeutic reform. Let us not betray that trust ; let us not hide our light under a bushel ; but rather let us say to our detractors—

“ We will open our mouths in a parable,
We will utter dark sayings of old,
Which we have heard and known,
Which our fathers have told us :
We will not hide them from our children,
That the generation to come may know them,
Who shall declare them to their children.”

Thus shall we prove ourselves worthy of the trust we hold ; we shall bequeath to those who succeed us the true doctrine of the specific effects of medicines in specified conditions ; and in the recognition of the principle of their dual action, our successors will become the inheritors of the key which unlocks the storehouse of a grand medical truth.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

STRICTURE OF ŒSOPHAGUS—*APIS*.

By Dr. GUST. PROELL, Physician at Bad-Gastein.

A GIRL of twelve years (fair hair, mild temper), swallowed, by mistake, five years ago, a small quantity of an alkaline water (potash—“Laugen-Essenz”), which is used by washerwomen, from a bottle which she believed to contain only water. The symptoms which followed are well known : intense burning pains, vomiting of blood, fainting, then complete inability to swallow. Until a bougie was put in she was fed by the anus. After some months she was sent to the surgical clinique at Insbruck, where they put in a bougie every day, and after a year the mother of the girl learned to put it in herself, anointed with white vaseline. The introduction always caused vomiting of water and mucus. Then she began to swallow liquids, milk, and soups of every kind, without the bougie, but no solids. I saw the girl for the first time last March, at Meran, and advised her to take five globules of *Apis* 10th dil. three times a day, which had an instantaneous effect. She could swallow solid food, and from day to day this became easier than swallowing liquid food. Probably the solid food formed a kind of bougie, stretching the wall of the œsophagus. The girl, after continuing the *Apis* twice a day for a fortnight, was able to swallow, without pain, all

kinds of solid food, and in such a quantity, that all were astonished ; but this was not every day, and still she continued to have the bougie introduced, only (by my advice), no longer with vaseline, but with glycerine (pure), which has not the nasty taste, but a more agreeable one, being at the same time a kind of food, like sugar-water, as adjuvant. When I saw the girl a month ago the mother told me that she no longer vomits so often as formerly after the introduction of the bougie. *Apis* is no longer given ; but after another month it will again be given in the 30th potency once a day for seven days.

SOLANUM NIGRUM—ITS HEAD AND EYE SYMPTOMS.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

SOLANUM NIGRUM is commonly known by the English name of the Black Nightshade, and belongs to the natural order of Solanaceæ, the same family which includes the potato, tomato, and egg-plant. It has a rather low stem, with many spreading branches, with ovate-shaped leaves, which are many-toothed and generally found to have been a great deal perforated by insects. It bears small white flowers, with yellow anthers. The berries, when ripe, are black, smooth, globular in form, and have a sweetish taste. As a rule, flowers, green berries, and ripe berries are found on the one plant at one and the same time. It delights to grow in a sheltered, shady spot, the best specimens always being found there as a rule.

The following symptoms of *Solanum nigrum*, developed during a proving, will show the action of the drug on the head and the eyes :—

Very severe pain over both eyes, increased by stooping, or by motion ; severe headache, with redness of the face ; severe pain in the forehead on rising in the morning, greatly aggravated by motion, no matter however slight ; after the cessation of the pain a feeling as if the forehead had been bruised takes its place ; expanded sensation of the head, with great heat and heaviness ; aching, pressing pain behind the right ear, head feels dull, with weakness in lower extremities ; forehead feels heavy, with pressure and dulness, and the steps are staggering when walking ; a misstep causes severe pains in both temples ; feeling of

lightness and heat in the head; sensation as if the brain were moving about upon the least movement of the head; sensation as if the head were splitting, with severe pains through the temples, feeling as if I had been struck a violent blow on the forehead; sensation as if the brain were loose and moving about on moving the head; sharp stitches in the temples and ears; violent headache, with throbbing of both the carotid and temporal arteries, with great heat and redness of the face; sharp, drawing pain in the right temple; severe throbbing pain in the left temple, increased on stooping or taking a misstep; sensation as if the brain would burst out through the forehead on the slightest motion; feeling of soreness of the scalp; great pressure in the centre of the forehead; great pressure all over the forehead, with dulness, especially when out walking; alternate dilatation and contraction of the pupils of the eyes; feeling of nausea with sparks before the eye (right); sensation as if gauze were spread before or over the eyes; eyes feel dim and misty, with a feeling of giddiness; black spots before the eyes; sensitiveness of the eyes to light; appearance of black rings before the eyes during dilatation of the pupils; sight feels very weak, the weakness being increased by light; eyes feel watery; flickering before the eyes; things look blurred, more especially when seen from a distance; great pressure in the eyes, and also above the eyes; black rings before the eyes during dilatation of pupils; darkness before the eyes, accompanied with white spots and strips; great contraction of pupils, accompanied with black strips and spots before the eyes, more especially when attempting to read; pulse small and slow, with dilatation of the pupils, accompanied with trembling, and with weakness of the thighs; great sensitiveness of the eyes to light, especially when reading; redness of the eyes, with sensation of burning in both eyelids; redness of the eyes, with burning sensation, extending into the nose; floating of spots before the eyes (*muscæ volitantes*); eyes feel extended, with a sensation of fulness; violent pain over the eyes, aggravated by looking at any bright object; eyes feel very heavy and dull; sensation as if both eyes were filled with sand; eyes staring and glistening; severe pain over left eye, accompanied with pain in the bowels; severe pain in left eye; darting pains over the right eye; peculiar feeling as if there were a surplus of light shining into both eyes, with pressure

above the eyes and in their depths, aggravated by looking at any object in the day-time; severe biting sensation in the edges or borders of both eyelids; (the majority of the eye symptoms are accompanied with either severe pain over the eyes, or heaviness and dulness of the head); giddiness, with nausea, colic, tenesmus, and headache; sensation as if everything was turning round in a circle; giddiness when in bed; giddiness on rising in the morning; giddiness on stooping; giddiness, with fulness in the head; giddiness, with dimness of vision; great restlessness, drowsiness, and absent-mindedness; the countenance has a confused and anxious expression; while standing the prover feels a peculiar sensation as if he would fall backward, and, on taking a seat, the body seems to rock to and fro; moaning and delirious raving; great drowsiness; bodily exertion is followed by great exhaustion and giddiness; weariness of the whole body with sleeplessness; a feeling in the morning on rising as if the prover had not had sufficient sleep; coma (from poisoning by the drug), with moaning, alternating with convulsions; violent throbbing of the carotid arteries, with headache and feverishness; pulse from ninety to ninety-five; eruption of pimples on the forehead, small, red, hard, and sore to the touch.

Solanum nigrum has done great service, and has proved itself to be a most valuable remedy in the various forms of meningitis (such as cerebro-spinal, basilar acute, and incipient), congestion of the brain, irritation during dentition, sick headache, nervous headache, amaurosis, photophobia, and muscæ volitantes. It is also a priceless remedy for what is known as night-terrors in children, and hideous dreams.

The symptoms of *Solanum nigrum*, as will be seen from the above proving, bear a striking resemblance to those peculiar to the action of *Belladonna*, to which drug it is analogous. The dilatation of the pupils of the eyes is a very striking symptom of the action of the drug, although in some cases contraction has been known to be the rule, while in others there is an alternation of both dilatation and contraction. With either dilatation or contraction of the pupils of the eyes, dulness of the head is a frequent symptom, and both eyes are very sensitive to the action of light. As in cases of poisoning by *Belladonna*, so in *Solanum nigrum*, the face becomes red and bloated, the headache is of the most violent and horrible description—

generally of a throbbing nature, as if the head would split, or, on the slightest motion, as if the brain were moving about, and would burst through the forehead, and throbbing of both the carotid and temporal arteries, extreme vertigo, and an amaurotic condition of the sight are very prominent symptoms. Its action on the mental sphere also is very important, covering the symptoms peculiar to delirious raving, and even rage and imbecility itself. The expression of the countenance becomes confused and anxious-looking, and the mental faculties are finally completely suspended. Absent-mindedness, or loss of memory, is therefore a prominent symptom of the action of *Solanum nigrum*, and this symptom in the proving shows that it is a most valuable remedy for that condition when it is met with in disease. *Solanum nigrum* is no mean rival of *Belladonna*, and its action on the human system has been noticed by the illustrious Hahnemann himself, who has spoken of the great restlessness, often of a violent and convulsive nature, which he has known to follow in cases of poisoning by the plant. There is no doubt that the sphere of its action is very wide and comprehensive, and that it is both a useful and a valuable addition to our homeopathic materia medica.

For use in medicine, the preparations of *Solanum nigrum*, officinally made, are the mother tincture, prepared with strong alcohol from equal parts of the leaves and berries, both freshly gathered, and the various dilutions of different potencies made from the mother tincture.

A CURIOUS *SILICEA* CASE.

From Lay Practice.

The Repertory used in the following case was Boenninghausen's pocket-book, a volume the value of which it is hard to over-estimate.

Miss V. M., 28, has been suffering for years from dysmenorrhea of an agonising character, together with chlorosis, for which, during a period of six years, she has been well dosed with Blaud's pill. and *Puls. lx. together* (!) by her medical adviser.

It may be observed that *Puls.* antidotes Blaud's pill., and that, while the former is homeopathic, the latter is allopathic in its action; however, the two were prescribed together and taken together without any effect, or, at any rate, any curative effect.

In March, 1894, the patient has not menstruated for five months, but has suffered very severely at each recurrence of the ineffectual nismus.

She is well nourished, and looks fairly well, but her looks belie her condition. She does not show the usual signs of *anemia*; but is undoubtedly *chlorotic*. (This distinction must never be forgotten.)

Her medical adviser had not given hopes of any real improvement; quite the reverse.

The simillimum made out *in extenso*:—

(Many of the remedies omitted for the sake of brevity.)

Menses suppressed—*Nat.-m., Puls., Sil., Sul.*

Pains in sacrum—*Nat.-m., Sil.*

Nausea at time of nismus—*Nat.-m., Puls., Sil., Sul.*

Mental mood, impatient—*Nat.-m., Puls., Sil., Sul., &c.*

Sleep broken—*Nat.-m., Puls., Sil.*

Feet cold—*Nat.-m., Sil.*

Dreams frequent—*Nat.-m., Puls., Sil.*

Feverish alternately with cold fits—*Nat.-m., Sil.*

Flushings, evening—*Nat.-m., Sil.*

Tongue sore—*Nat.-m., Sil.*

Taste acid—*Nat.-m., Sil.*

After eating, sensation of band across chest—*Nat.-m., Sil.*

Throbbing headache at vertex—*Nat.-m., Sil., Sul.*

After comparing the rubrics, *Sil.* came first, *Nat.-m.* second.

The patient took a few doses of *Sil.* 1m f.c. (Heath and Co., 114, Ebury Street).

She has menstruated twice up to present date, and is improving generally in health and spirits.

In this case who would have thought of *Sil.*? Yet *Sil.* succeeded, thanks to Boeninghausen, when *Puls., Sul., Nat.-m., Cham., Sep.,* and *Glon.*, had all failed to do anything save alleviate temporarily.

REMARKS ON THE "MATERIA MEDICA."

By EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

ARGENTUM (silver).—Our author made use first of the nitrate (now in common use in the profession under the name of lunar caustic) in drop doses of the quintillionth degree. He obtained the following symptoms: obscuration

of sight, accompanied by anguish, heat of the face and lacrymation. Sensation as if the velum palati were swollen, only when moving the tongue or when swallowing. Sensation in all the limbs as if they would go to sleep and become rigid. Faintishness in the afternoon. Profuse night sweat. Anguish, which forces one to walk fast. The above being Hahnemann's own record are especially valuable, and then follow observations of others, which apply to *Argentum Metallicum* as distinguished from *Argentum Nitricum*. Among these we note : increased cheerfulness, and disposition to talk the whole day ; sense of darkness in the head as if there were smoke in the brain ; *pressure and tearing pain in the region of the right and left temporal bone, increased by contact* ; violent bleeding at the nose when blowing it, and again in three hours ; fine drawing pain in the muscles of the face, especially in the region of the cheek-bones ; *corrosive itching of the lobules of both ears early in the morning, after rising* ; swelling of the upper lip close under the nose ; *the region of the submaxillary glands is swollen ; this makes the neck stiff, and produces a tension in the parts when being moved ; deglutition is at the same time made difficult as if there were internal swelling of the neck ; he is obliged to force every mouthful of food down his throat ; much viscid saliva ; he loathes food even when thinking of it ; contractive pain in the belly after the morning stool ; loud rumbling in the abdomen, like the croaking of frogs ; stool after dinner, which is very dry and sandy, but which passes off without any trouble ; frequent desire to urinate, and copious emission of urine for several hours ; effusion of semen almost every night ; excessive fluent coryza with frequent sneezing for two days ; violent fluent coryza without any sneezing ; when stooping, mucus gets into the trachea, which is expelled by one single fit of cough ; a lancinating and clawing pain in the left side of the sternum, most violent when stooping, and not influenced either by inspiration or expiration ; violent cutting in both sides, in the region of the lowest ribs, from within outwards, severe only during a deep inspiration ; when moving the trunk without taking an inspiration, he feels no aggravation of the pain, but he does feel it as soon as he inspires ; sensation as if the small of the back had been knocked away ; a sort of paralysis of the right arm and hand ; it drops, and he has to make a great effort for the purpose of writing ; violent pain behind left hip, as if he had a violent fall on that part, felt*

only during motion ; cramp in the left calf, worse when at rest ; intolerable itching as from a flea walking over the head and the whole body ; burning itching here and there on the skin—this did not, however, make scratching necessary ; great weakness of the body, especially of the thighs, when sitting or walking, with somnolence ; dreams about the events of the day ; chills over upper body at night when lifting the cover ever so little, when properly covered he felt comfortably warm ; *shivering through the whole body*. In looking at the above, the nose bleed reminds us of the importance of noticing peculiarities in small things, so with the ear symptom, *corrosive* itching ; again the condition of food loathing as so many medicines have loathing, but in such different circumstances, such as sight of food, smell of it, food cooking, for certain articles only, &c., the two apparently opposite kinds of coryza also call attention, and again the *conditions* of chest pains.

Our next medicine is the great and justly renowned *Arnica Montana*. The common man, we are told, had to discover the virtues of this drug against the consequences of falls, &c., and therefore called it *Fallkraut* (plant against falls). The great point is that "all the symptoms attending violent contusions and tearing of the fibre are analogically induced by *Arnica* in healthy organisms." The advice next given that the cure will be facilitated by giving a small dose of *Arnica* internally every three days is, I find, continually overlooked, and only the external application made use of. *Arnica* is a polychrest, or medicine suitable for many diseases ; its effects do not last beyond six days, nevertheless it is an indispensable intermediate remedy in the most inveterate chronic diseases. It ought never to be used in purely inflammatory, acute diseases, characterised by external general heat ; nor ought it to be used in diarrhea. *The reason will be found in the symptoms* (italics mine) ; *its thirtieth potency acts more speedily and safely than any other below it*. I would remark here that it is a singular fact that certain homeopathic writers who as a rule object to high potencies, make an exception in favour of certain drugs, of which *Arnica* is one and *Chamomilla* another.

Why ? This is for them to say, because, unless some distinct reason can be given, their teaching must be regarded as purely empirical, therefore unscientific, and if some drugs must be given high in order to bring out their

hidden virtues, why not all? Is there no law to guide? Hahnemann in the above remarks says the "reason" of certain objections he makes will be found in the series of symptoms. Wine increases the effects of *Arnica*. From the detailed symptoms we may note—irritable sensitive mood; *hypochondriac anxiety*; one feels as if one were prevented from doing something which is extremely necessary, accompanied by a total want of disposition for any kind of work; excessive inclination to perform many and long literary labours without possessing the strength which is required to terminate them without injuring one's health; *excessive sensitiveness of the mind*, extreme disposition to agreeable as well as disagreeable emotions without weakness or excessive sensitiveness of the body; contradictory; everything turns with her and threatens to fall over with her; *heat in the head, the remainder of the body being cool, or at least not hot*; *dry heat in the face towards evening, extending as far as behind the ears, without any thirst, the nose being quite cold*; *pain, internally, in the cartilage of the left ear as if the parts had been bruised or contused*; *the nose pains him from above downwards as if he had had a violent fall upon it*; *burning heat in both lips, with moderate warmth of the body*; *tongue coated white, with a good appetite and good taste*; *deglutition is prevented by a sort of nausea as if the food would not go down*; *eructations tasting of rotten eggs*; *empty retching*; *feeling of repletion of the stomach accompanied by loathing*; *stitches under the false ribs of the left side, intercepting the breath*; *sharp thrusts through the abdomen from one side to the opposite*; *frequent small stools consisting only of slime*; *urine flows slowly as if the urethra were constricted*; symptoms as if the menses would make their appearance; *dry, short, and hacking cough, as from a titillation in the trachea every morning after rising*; *cough at night during sleep*; *pain as from a sprain in the joints of the chest and back*; *red sweat on the chest*; *the small of the back is painful as if it had been beaten off*; *pain of the right scapula towards the back, as after a violent shock or fall, broad sharp stitches below the axilla from without inwards*; *sense of excoriation below the shoulder*; *pain as from a sprain in the wrist (chest, back, hips)*; *pimple on the side of the neck, which when touched is affected with a stinging pain*; then in a note—this kind of pimple, surrounded by an inflamed red border, is extremely similar to a boil. Boils are therefore cured by *Arnica*. Homeopathically,

Arnica may be used as a preventive against boils in persons who are subject to them. I know this from experience—sense as of pricking in the skin; from time to time, sense as of tearing in almost every part of the body, especially, however, in the lower and upper extremities; *heaviness in all the limbs*; *paralytic pain in all the joints during motion, as if the joints were bruised*. *Painful concussion in all the limbs*; *it is felt when the carriage in which one is riding shakes, or when one treads too firmly upon the ground in walking*. *Disagreeable sense as of tingling, or dull pain in a contused part*. Relaxation in the limbs as if they had been strained too much. *Frequent yawning in the evening without any sleepiness*; *involuntary expulsion of feces while asleep*; *dreams about frightful objects, of the lightning having struck, graves, &c.*; *thirst without any external heat, the pupils being little capable of dilatation*; *great internal heat, hands and feet being cold, accompanied by chills over the whole body*; feeling of cold all over the body although he is naturally warm; shivering over the whole body and the head, with heat in the head and redness and heat in the face, accompanied by coolness of the hands, and a feeling as of the hips, the back, and the anterior surface of the arms being bruised. The above quotations will sufficiently justify the *internal* use of *Arnica*, and show the extensive range of its action, and also show that its value in external injuries partaking of a bruised, contused character, especially, it may be added, of the muscles, is scientifically justified by the variety of bruised sensations it is capable of causing when taken internally.

Our next drug is *Asarum Europæum*. Again the incompleteness of the recognised *Materia Medica* has to be assailed, for a prize essay of two learned authors on a "complete list" of its medicinal properties amounts to the fact that vomiting is produced when the drug is taken in doses of twenty-eight or forty grains, but what kind of vomiting, and with what particular symptoms accompanied, is not stated.

This complaint of carelessness and insufficiency "I raise" says our author, "not only against Coste and Willemet, but against all our so-called observers, who are in fact no observers at all; . . . all they pretend to have seen of the effects of medicinal substances are evacuations by the skin, bladder, rectum, &c.; they derive their crude notions of the remedial virtues of a drug from their

equally crude conceptions of the nature of disease, which they consider to be something material, to be swept out of the system by material agents. . . . The homeopathic physician who does exactly the contrary of what allopathic physicians do (how does the practice of those who seek to combine the two systems agree with this?) they lower down. God has designed that we should conquer even the most violent diseases by means of small doses of drugs which act homeopathically to the case. . . . Nature never creates a thing for one object only; every natural substance exists for a variety of uses. . . . A small portion of a drop of the quintillionth attenuation appears to be the most proper dose for homeopathic treatment. Then come a few symptoms observed by Hahnemann himself. Such sections I shall in future just enumerate, unless very numerous, without making any selections, as they are fine ore, and simply call them Hahnemann's. Under *Asarum* they are: stool whitish-grey and ash-coloured, covered with blood-streaked mucus (drawing in the urethra) (violent sneezing): short breath (at night) (angry and vehement previous to the cough). A quantity of mucus is coughed up and hawked up (sibilant, wheezing breathing in the beginning of the cough). Drawing in the fingers in the evening when lying in bed. Drawing in the knee. Drawing in the tendons of the bends of the knees in the evening when lying in bed. (Gurgling, bubbling in the bend of the knee.) Drawing in the toes in the evening when lying in bed. (Uneasy sleep every other night; he is unable to fall asleep.) Orgasm of the circulatory system in the evening when in bed, which prevented him from falling asleep for two hours. Sweat in the evening when in bed, immediately after lying down. Melancholy ill-humour."

The above record, though brief, makes plain that Hahnemann was careful to keep to the practice of putting all symptoms within brackets about which there could be the least doubt as to whether they might have been caused by anything else whatever save the drug, and also shows us how many of the *Asarum* symptoms occur in the evening when lying in bed. From the detailed symptoms we now may take—weeping, sadness, and anxious feeling: great cheerfulness, sometimes interrupted for a few moments by a melancholy and gloomy mood: *condition of the mind as if one were just falling asleep: gradual vanishing of ideas: his mental faculties fail him* (previous to every vomiting;

after the vomiting he feels somewhat relieved) in general, his mental faculties are deficient during the whole time of proving: cold feeling in the external canthus of the right eye, as if caused by a cold breath: warm feeling in the region of the orifice of the external meatus auditorius of the right side, with sensation as if a thin pellicle were stretched across it. When washing the face with cold water, the vertigo, headache, burning in the upper part of the tongue and in the mouth, contraction of the left cervical muscles, and the faintness in the knees disappeared; but all those symptoms returned when wiping the parts with a towel; cold feeling in the upper and anterior teeth, as if touched by a cool breath; bread tastes bitter; tough mucus in the throat, which he is unable to hawk up, for eight days; *during the retching all the symptoms increase, the stupid feeling in the head decreases*; imperfect eructations reaching only the upper part of the chest; vomiting with great anguish; nausea in the stomach, with disinclination to attend to business, laziness, and a sensation as though he were without a head; cutting in the abdomen, and sharp stitches in the rectum from above downwards previous to stool (early in the morning): the usual morning stool delayed for a couple of hours—it was scanty, yellow (mucous), and came out in one string: diarrhoea, the stools resembling resin, as it were, and consisting of tough mucus; for six days he passes shaggy masses of mucus with ascarides: raging intense pain in the left groin, darting through the urethra into the glans and causing a sore, smarting, contractive violent pain in the same for a long time; miscarriage, abortion; *stitches in the right lobes of the lungs during an inspiration*; frequent dull stitches in both lungs during an inspiration for eight days; pain across the spinal column from one brim of the pelvis to the other, as if the flesh were torn and pulled towards the outer side, in tearing jerks, when walking; feeling of weight about the neck, and sensation as if the muscles were being compressed by a cravat; he is unable to let his arm lie upon the table without feeling exhausted; he feels no pain when the arm hangs down; *dull pressure in the right hip*; excessive sensibility of all the nerves; *when merely imagining (which he is constantly obliged to do) that some one might scratch even slightly on linen, or a similar substance, with the tips of the nails of the fingers, a most disagreeable sensation thrills through him, momentarily arresting all his thoughts and functions.*

N.B.—I have put the above symptom in italics, as it is a good illustration of a characteristic symptom of the nervous system. No other medicine, as far as I am aware, has in it anything like the measure that *Asarum* has, and while a symptom, which some would probably consider a fad, is one which those who have it know to indicate a sensitiveness of the entire nervous system, and consequently to cause a large amount of suffering for which nothing *material* can be shown. It is one, too, easily expressed by the sufferer, and about which there cannot very well be a mistake made. Of course there will be present other symptoms pointing to *Asarum*; but given this one there will, it may safely be said, be no difficulty about the others. To return to our symptoms—he imagines he is hovering in the air, when walking, like a spirit; during sleep he feels such violent stitches in the dorsum of the left foot, that he dreamed he experienced a stitch while a blister of cantharides was applied to his foot; he felt nothing when waking up; slight chills in the back (suddenly brought on by biting upon a hard crust); chills with heat in the face; chilliness in the afternoon, abating neither during exercise in the open air, nor by external warmth; hot feeling externally, with internal chills and thirst, after dinner; warm feeling as if sweat would break out; slight sweat only on the upper part of the body, and on the upper limbs; warm sweat even when sitting still. I would merely remark on the above how many symptoms, as stitches and other sensations, may be found in even vital organs as the lungs, without there being detectable any material condition known by the name of inflammation, and also the importance of accurately observing the fever conditions of chill, heat, or sweat, and their accompaniments and conditions.

VACCINATION: ROYAL COMMISSIONER'S FOURTH INTERIM REPORT.

By MR. JOSEPH COLLINSON.

(Concluded from page 278.)

Dr. G. Cordwent, Deputy-Coroner for West Somerset, with a medical experience of half a century, twenty years whereof a public vaccinator, had long ago arrived at a practically identical conclusion with Dr. Crookshank; but his opinion is rather more contemptuous, if anything. It "should not be practised"; he

“ can see no justification for it.” He states that he has probably seen at least three hundred cases of small-pox occurring after vaccination. In reply to Dr. Collins as to whether injurious effects follow vaccination, Dr. Cordwint expresses himself thus:—

“ Can you give the Commission any information upon the subject of the objections made to vaccination on account of the injurious effects alleged to result therefrom?—I do not know what the opinions of others are, but my impression is that eczema becomes much more inveterate after vaccination in children; you get eczema in children, certainly, under any circumstances without vaccination, but I think that eczema is more severe and more persistent after vaccination. I have also observed in some cases abdominal disturbance and malaise in children; they look unhappy and weary, and they continue to be so, and the flesh to remain more flaccid. Have you seen any other effects which, in your opinion, result from vaccination which are injurious to health?—In such cases as neck glandular enlargement, but that glandular enlargement may pertain to any irritation of the skin; the poison would go to the glands. But certainly I have seen abdominal disturbance without external disturbance. In all children that may be from constitutional mesenteric disease; I cannot prove that it was not so, but my inference is that constitutional disturbances were more frequent after vaccination—that vaccination, in fact, did disturb the constitution.”

Dr. Charles Allen Fox (of Cardiff) had a record of eighty “cases of supposed injury following vaccination.” All that he could visit of these cases he did, and of the others he was informed generally from near relations. As to the communication of syphilis, he had undoubtedly seen several cases—at least, he thinks they would be so considered by authorities upon that subject.

Mr. Charles H. Hopwood, Q.C., Recorder of Liverpool, and formerly Member of Parliament for Stockport, says that while in the House of Commons he frequently called attention to various questions which arose in the administration of the vaccination laws; and his evidence is remarkable for an account of the Acts which have been passed, the Bills which have been introduced relating to vaccination; and, by reference to “Hansard,” he supports his observations as to the intention in the mind of the Legislature in passing the Acts. Mr. Hopwood winds up his two days’ evidence by advancing twenty-six points upon which he held objection to the law of compulsory vaccination. From a speech delivered by Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., at Northampton, in 1870, Mr. Hopwood quotes the following passage in regard to vaccination prosecutions:—

“ I have always thought that when we try to enforce one of the ever-changing opinions of medical men, we touch upon the liberty of

the subject and the rights of human nature. I find that a number of parents are fined because they are convinced that vaccination is useless and injurious. I ask what is the character of those parents? Are they idle? Are they dissolute? Are they drunken? Are they careless of the welfare of their children? The answer is emphatically, No. They are thoughtful, they are industrious, they are sober, they are men who look to the reason of things, and who decline to be driven into any course of conduct which they do not rationally approve."

Mr. Henry Lankester, an ex-Mayor of Leicester, is a most judicially minded and impartial witness; but he is held up by *The Times* to public reprobation! This gentleman favours vaccination, but opposes compulsion. In reply to a question as to the probable consequences of an attempt to enforce vaccination rigorously in Leicester, he says, "I think it would not be tolerated for a moment; there would be an uprising of the town against it."

Mr. Stansfeld, himself a former President of the Local Government Board, admits that he has "no doubt that injury and death have resulted from vaccination as now practised." Nor does he fail to give what he holds as an explanation:—

"I do not want to say this, but I fear I must: that no method of supervision will ensure that your public vaccinator is an invariably sober man; and who can trust a man who is not sober in the operation of vaccination or the care of his instruments?"

But, like Canning's knife-grinder story, Mr. Stansfeld has none to tell, and his position may be easily seen:—

"Will you be so good as to inform the Commission generally what is your opinion of vaccination?—I am not competent to express a professional opinion upon the subject of vaccination, but my state of mind generally is this: that, looking to the heavy balance of medical opinion in favour of the practice of vaccination, I feel bound to hold that there is a sufficient case for what I would call moderate compulsion."

Mr. Stansfeld is one of the few unsatisfactory witnesses, and as one who has been a foremost soldier in a revolt against one other tyranny, his attitude is the more incomprehensible; but, in spite of himself, as it were, he has framed a terrible indictment against the vaccination law as it now stands.

And then, in the same Blue Book, we have presented to us the "Leicester Case." Mr. J. T. Biggs, of Leicester, who occupied the Commissioners' attention for twelve days and portions of eight others, was chiefly charged with its presentation; but it is hopeless to give in the space at my command any idea of the vastness of the work it involved. And there is something,

by the way, as admirable as remarkable in the quiet persistency and sacrifices of this "master plumber," who has, with so much courage and devotion, held his own against the banded critics whose professional reputations are involved with Jennerism. In Leicester, between the years 1868-89, no fewer than 6,087 persons were proceeded against as vaccination defaulters. "Of this number 997 were dismissed, 1,115 ordered to have their children vaccinated, and 3,925 fined, of whom 274 were ordered to pay costs varying in sums . . . from 1s. up to £2 11s., the amount of fines, together with costs, amounting in the aggregate to £2,114 17s.; 193 distress warrants were issued for £92 18s. . . . 57 persons were committed to gaol in default, . . . three of these suffered three terms of imprisonment each. . . . Between 300 and 400 of these proceeded against appeared before the magistrates from twice up to five or six times before a decision was given, and which are only recorded in my return as having appeared once. . . . The number of policemen engaged at auction sales have been on an average 30." Thus writes the Leicester chief of police, and he also unites with others in testifying to the fact that these recusants were to a man and woman thoroughly good citizens. Readers of the *Monthly Homeopathic Review* will have the shrill invective of *The Times* which it reprinted (March 1, 1894, p. 160) fresh in their minds, in which a garbled, almost burlesque, account of the case of the infant, Annie Hart, was given. It is not necessary to notice in detail the evidence of numerous witnesses testifying that the child was "perfectly healthy," and that three days after vaccination "she began to swell in every joint that she had—her arms, knees, fingers, every joint in the child's body; they made three places upon the child's arm, two of which did not take at all, and in the one that took it went into a large black hole, . . . large enough to drop a pea in"; since Dr. Collins' rather persistent questions finally led to the remark that Dr. Emms, the vaccinator, had "had such a sickener over this case, that I did not want to have anything more to do with vaccination." A suggestive admission this! But more suggestive still when read along with the rest of his evasive, testy, and pompous evidence. Mr. Biggs next proceeds to disprove the exaggerated and alarmist reports as to Leicester which occasionally appear in the newspapers, and very neatly he does it. The "large staff of officials" shrink into one of very ordinary dimensions. The "vans and horses" resolve themselves into one of each! Nor is there even a *special* small-pox hospital. Nor is there any compulsory vaccination of the inhabitants of infected houses, nor of persons quarantined—the latter also a voluntary process. All the thirty importations of small-pox between 1874-89 inclusive had been promptly stamped out, and in that period of sixteen years the

town had saved £11,120 as against the system of vaccination. On the important point as to the alleged saving of infant life by vaccination, Mr. Biggs held his own against his half-dozen "eminent" medical assistants. In detail he enforced his arguments as to the prejudicial effect generally on infant life. And he shows, too, how illusionary must perforce be the official instructions to public vaccinators, and how unworkable in practice are those paper safeguards. As a pioneer against compulsion in vaccination, Leicester began in no modest way; and the part it plays in making politico-medical history! In Leicester actual legal powers do not exist; vaccination is wholly optional, and yet, though strange as it may appear to the orthodox mind, its progress from being about the unhealthiest town in the kingdom when well vaccinated, to one of the very healthiest without the dangerous and filthy rite, with all its train of compulsion outrages, is no less true than that its position is one of the most enviable. And what of the "warning" that has for so long been dinned into our ears? Small-pox has frequently paid Leicester a visit; but it has neither, on any occasion, spread like wildfire, nor have its citizens been swept off the face of the earth. The disasters which we were promised have not yet put in an appearance, and Leicester remains, as for years hitherto, a free and healthy community.

It will be understood that this notice is not intended to represent a digest or *résumé* of this most important volume—bulky, of some 500 pages, and closely printed: in the limited space which the most generous of editors can allow, it is impossible to do more than give a mere collection of the most important admissions made by the professional and lay authorities who have appeared before the Royal Commissioners on Vaccination as witnesses during the time covered by their Fourth Report. No words of mine are needed to point the tremendous nature and extent of the indictment against compulsory vaccination which it contains, upon which a careful perusal has led me to think that all opponents of State vaccination might confidently base their entire case to the total defeat of its apostles. Since the highest science of the professional type has united with the common sense of the thoughtful layman in condemning the whole thing, root and branch, to maintain the existing vaccination law in future is to set at defiance the most colossus-like array of facts ever built up on a political issue.

As to *The Times* article, said to be "so important and instructive" by the *Monthly Homeopathic Review*, that the editors of this worthy contemporary found no need to apologise for quoting it entire; but in my opinion totally unworthy of a place in a homeopathic publication, for never probably was a volume, weighted with valuable information, so grotesquely burlesqued

and so spitefully misrepresented as was the present volume by the so-called leading journal in the article above referred to. Thanks, however, to those who have courage enough to be wise, publicly, the nefarious tactics which it displayed will not be allowed to pass unexpensed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

. In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or to the matter of our magazine that our correspondents may like to address to us. We cannot, of course, undertake to give medical advice in particular cases, which is the business of a medical attendant; but if our medical readers like to put queries to each other regarding points of practice or puzzling cases, we shall be happy to insert queries and replies.

WORK ON TONGUE: REPLY.

SIR,—In *The Hahnemannian Monthly* of 1888, August and September numbers, is a good repertory of the tongue together with a short article indicating the effects produced on the tongue by certain morbid conditions.—Yours truly,
A. HEATH.

WORKS ON THE TONGUE AND BILE.

DR. B. RIDGE was the author of a system of *Glossology*, 8vo, with plates, 4s. 6d., the second edition of which was published by Churchill about 1858. Judging from Dr. Ridge's remarks on the same subject in his manuals, *Ourselves, Our Food, and Our Physic* (C. Higham), and *Health and Disease: Their Laws* (Chapman & Hall), I have no doubt *Glossology*, now out of print, would be well worth consulting. Dr. W. H. Dickinson, in his work on *The Tongue* (Longmans, 1888), evidently referring to Dr. Ridge, speaks of him as "a writer of no great note, who has gone so far as to divide the lingual surface into a number of rectangular regions as numerous as the United States of America, which he places under the rule of separate organs." In these Lumleian lectures by Dr. Dickinson there is evidence of much learning and observation, but I doubt whether R. H. B. would be greatly edified by perusal of the work.

In *Health and Disease* Dr. Ridge has a good deal to say, in his own fashion, about biliary complaints and popular errors connected with the cuckoo cry of *sluggish liver*.
FERRUM.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, REMOVALS,
ETC.

* * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointments if gentlemen will be good enough to forward them to us, and also of posts vacant and likely to be vacant, on receiving information from secretaries or committees. Under this heading also, we shall mention good openings for homeopathic practitioners and chemists.

VACANCY.

TRINIDAD.—Mrs. Tucker writes to us:—"Try to persuade some homeopathic doctor to come to Trinidad; he would be sure to do well. In a very short time he would get a large practice. I live in the town and would be able to help him in getting a practice, as I know almost every family in the island; also in Tobago, where my sons own very large estates." We are pleased to call attention to this very good opening.

REMOVAL.

DR. PROELL, *Graz and Gastein*.—Dr. Proell no longer goes to Meran in winter, but to Graz, the capital of Styria. From May 15th to October 1st he is at VILLA HOLLANDIA, BAD-GASTEIN, as usual.

DIAGNOSIS OF FREIDRIECH'S DISEASE.—Dr. H. Krause, of Copenhagen, Denmark, described a case of this disease which presented all the classical features: ataxia of all four extremities, contractures of the feet, disturbances of speech, nystagmus, absence of tendon-reflexes, as well as pronounced paresis and more or less disturbances of sensibility; pains and sphincteric involvement, as in tabes dorsalis, were absent. It generally affects several members of the same family at the same time, and first appears between the seventh and eighth years. Tabes dorsalis most resembles it. It may appear in childhood as a result of hereditary syphilis, but with increase in age other symptoms appear; pupillary involvement and pains. It more closely resembles certain forms of combined lateral and posterior sclerosis, which English and American writers have reported under ataxic paraplegia, where, besides ataxia and paresis, often very slight in the earlier stages, there are not only disturbances of speech and nystagmus, but impotence, sacral pains, sphincteric involvement are not constant. The tendinous reflexes are augmented and there are spastic phenomena. It does not appear during childhood. A cerebellar affection was to be excluded, as there was neither headache nor vertigo. Leyden's acute cerebral ataxy greatly resembles the disease. With this there are ataxia without pronounced paresis or disturbances of sensibility, but with a slow and scanning speech of a nasal character, sometimes nystagmus and trembling lateral movements of the head and frequent psychic disturbances, emotivity and slight imbecility. But the general course is different; it is acute, as a rule, after an infectious disease, and recovery quickly follows—though if it occasionally become chronic it is not progressive.—*Hospitals-Tidende* No. 80, 1898.—*New York Med. Times*.

Obituary.

DR. J. W. GÜNST.

WE much regret to announce the death of this well-known homeopathic practitioner of Melbourne. The following notice appeared in the *Melbourne Age*, April 21 :—

“The many friends of Dr. Günst, the well-known homeopathic practitioner, will greatly regret to hear of his death, which took place at 2.30 yesterday afternoon. Dr. Günst, who was in his 69th year, had been in indifferent health, the result of old age, for a considerable time, but until Wednesday there was no reason to suppose that his end was so near. On that day he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and never recovered consciousness up to the time of his death. The deceased gentleman had an adventurous career. In his early days he explored New Caledonia and Madagascar, and when a boy was a fellow-student with the Prince Consort at Leyden, in Holland. The funeral will take place on Saturday, at the Melbourne General Cemetery.

“Dr. Günst was born at Amsterdam, in Holland, in 1825, and landed in Sydney in 1852, commencing practice shortly afterwards as an allopathic physician and analytical chemist. He was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour by the French Government in recognition of his exploratory services in Madagascar, and has lectured before the Royal Geographical Society in London on his travels in that island. It was on his return to Melbourne that he first commenced practice as a homeopathist. He was one of the founders of the Homeopathic Hospital in this city.”

The Argus of April 21 contained the following editorial :

“Much regret will be felt at the announcement of the death of Dr. J. W. Günst, of Collins Street. The deceased gentleman had been in bad health for the past six months, and succumbed to an attack of apoplexy on Thursday. Dr. Günst was born in Amsterdam in 1825, and went to Sydney in 1853, where he practised as an allopathist. When he came to Melbourne in 1864, however, he followed homeopathic principles, taking up the practice of Dr. Madden and assisting to establish the Homeopathic Hospital. From time to time he did a considerable amount of useful exploration in New Caledonia and Madagascar, on account of which the order of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon him by the French Government. His services in this connection attracted such notice that he was

offered by the Royal Geographical Society the position of botanist on Dr. Livingstone's last expedition in Africa. It may not be generally known that Dr. Günst was the original patentee of carbonised paper, which is now so generally used for duplicating purposes."

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SCIENCE SIFTINGS AND "THE SCIENCE OF HOMEOPATHY."

In our May number we published two letters from Mr. Buist Picken, one addressed to ourselves and one to the editor of *Science Siftings*, apropos of the awkward circumstance that the latter had inadvertently, on two different occasions, expressed diametrically opposite views of Mr. Picken's brochure. On the latter occasion he condemned the pamphlet, and in a series of notes replying to Mr. Picken he does his best to justify his condemnation. In one of these notes (as will be seen by Mr. Picken's reply of May 30th) he takes the very singular course of referring Mr. Picken to our pages for the presumable reason that it would not enhance his editorial reputation for infallibility to print Mr. Picken's letters in his own. From a sense of fairness to Mr. Picken, but not from any sense of the importance of his critic's comments, we now reproduce his letters, copies of which he has sent us, with the notes of the editor of *Science Siftings*. It will be evident to all that the latter does not maintain a single point; but takes up new ground each time, contriving to give the readers of *Science Siftings* the impression that his advance to the rear is in the opposite direction.

Science Siftings being published a week in advance of its date, some of Mr. Picken's letters bear an earlier date than the notes to which they are replies. We give the order of actual occurrence.

"W. BUIST PICKEN.—The long letter with which you favour us could only be properly replied to by quoting it *in extenso*, and dealing with your points *seriatim* in an article of equal length. This is impossible. And we must be content now to point out that the basis upon which your whole superstructure of apology for homeopathic dosage has been erected is in itself of somewhat doubtful reliability. What we refer to is the widely popular belief that contraphasal light-

waves of equal intensity, 'interfering' with one another in the ether, *destroy* one another. This is virtually untrue. Such waves might with equal truth be said to *reinforce* one another. As a matter of fact all that is implied by such 'interference' is a somewhat altered disposition of the etherial motions. Thus your chief scientific argument with which you go to war for the homeopaths is shown to be a 'two-edged sword,' that might be made equally effective in proving the homeopathic remedy to be in its result twice as bad as the disease."—*Science Siftings*, April 28th.

[COPY OF LAST LETTER.]

To the Editor of SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

DEAR SIR,—I don't know whether in this controversy you feel like the doughty port-wine drinker, who, in his heroic trial of claret, complained that he didn't seem "to get any forrarder on it."

For my part, there is neither occasion nor desire to push the discussion farther. My pamphlet was written expressly to bring homeopathy into line with received science, with which at present I have no dispute.

I am therefore content to let the matter of our correspondence lie just where you left it.

In using the term "destroy," with reference to phenomena of "interference," I of course merely applied the current terminology. Force is never destroyed—*cela va sans dire*.

As you say, what is implied by "interference" is "a somewhat altered disposition of the etherial motions." In respect of homeopathic "interference" it is this "altered disposition" that is induced by the truly homeopathic remedy; while it is the pain and other phenomena of disease that are said to be destroyed—not the vital motions *per se*.

You have fallen into error about the "two-edged sword." I have already shown that reinforcement takes place when similar motions proceed in the *same direction*, the wave-forms meeting "crest to crest, furrow to furrow"—positive to positive, negative to negative. In medicine this is illustrated when from an "allopathic dose" of a similar remedy there is aggravation of the disorder. The similar remedy in its negative relation, or "homeopathic dose," moves in a *contrary direction* to the motions of disease, negative meeting positive, positive meeting negative, the resulting equilibrium manifesting itself in its equivalent of health.

Would you kindly return to me *The New Eng. Med. Gazette?*—stamps were enclosed in my preceding letter.

Yours truly,

April 24, 1894.

W. BUIST PICKEN.

"W. BUIST PICKEN.—The publication is now returned to you. We should have sent it a couple of weeks ago, but thought you might have something further to say upon the merits of the question which has been discussed."—*Science Siftings*, May 5th.

"W. BUIST PICKEN.—We note the republication of some of our remarks in THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD. We note, also, however, the suppression of our last paragraph on the subject (published in *Science Siftings* three weeks ago). We only infer that you, in common with the editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, rest the truth of that view of the science of medicine (homeopathy) upon the validity of the peculiar arguments which you have advanced in its support."—*Science Siftings*, May 19th.

"W. BUIST PICKEN.—The difficulty as to copies is not insuperable. If, however, even the homeopathic journal to which you contribute now hesitates to further support your views against our arguments, we can only take that for an admission that the treatment we have accorded to this matter *has* been sufficiently ample to fully meet the justice of the case."—*Science Siftings*, June 2nd.

[COPY.]

To the Editor of SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

DEAR SIR,—From your note in last number of *Siftings* I infer that you retain MSS. of my communications to you, and that these, or copies of them, would be at my service, should your suggestion, *re* publication in THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, be acted upon.

As before mentioned, I know nothing of the opinion of the editor of the latter periodical in regard to your proposal. I think, however, that he would never experience the feeling of hesitation as to supporting my views of homeopathy against your arguments. But he might well decline to entertain your suggestion on other and firmer ground. I do not see what would be the use to his journal and his readers of him publishing arguments against a system in which he and they have the very best of reasons for believing, when to them (whatever they may be to you and to others) these arguments are old and obsolete.

For myself, I never write for publication without the end of impersonal use in view, which justification of your present proposal I wholly fail to see. To vindicate homeopathy to antagonistic minds is a service I am at all times happy to identify myself with—to defend it to its friends and lovers would be like "painting the lily, or throwing perfume to the rose."—Yours truly,

W. BUIST PICKEN.

P.S.—A copy of this note, affixed to your paragraph under my name in *Siftings*, I post to the editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, without remark.—W. B. P.

35, Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
May 30, 1894.

"W. BUIST PICKEN.—The point is simply this. By the means proposed, your arguments, in detail, *would* be brought under the attention of such of our readers as may be sufficiently interested in the matter—under the attention, perhaps, of some 'antagonistic minds.' We can offer no alternative proposition, feeling confident, as we do, that such theories have always been treated with the utmost scientific accuracy in our columns."

[COPY.]

To the Editor of SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

DEAR SIR,—I really do not see how the publication (of my letters to you) in THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD *would* bring my arguments "in detail" before the readers of *Siftings*—unless I assume that the readers of the one periodical are readers of the other also, or that you would reproduce *in extenso* my contributions to the WORLD. Neither hypothesis, as I need hardly mention, is entertainable. We shall see what the editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD says in the July issue of his journal.

Yours truly,

W. BUIST PICKEN.

35, Agamemnon Road, N.W.

June 7, 1894.

We fear the editor of *Science Siftings* is the victim of misplaced self-confidence—so far as his "scientific accuracy" is concerned. His scientific acumen was no doubt at its zenith when he praised Mr. Picken's pamphlet. It is evidently at its nadir now. On February 10 he charged with crass stupidity views he had previously approved of, and then, having misconstrued a statement of Mr. Picken's, he started another point. Suppressing Mr. Picken's rejoinders every time, he is driven at last to the desperate course of questioning the very basis of received science on which Mr. Picken had taken his stand in his brochure.

EXPERIMENTS UPON ANIMALS.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I should like to have read in your journal a few letters of sympathetic congratulation and encouragement addressed to you as one of the champions in the good cause which has arrayed itself in hostility to vivisection. Well, sir, if no one else will write you I will do so myself, although I would greatly have preferred reading the letters

of those in the front rank of the profession. Alas! we are most of us too apathetic in all that relates to the welfare of others, whether men or animals. If our own interests are not at stake, we have little concern for those of others. And then, "Whatever is everybody's business is nobody's business," and so through sheer apathy we allow this nefarious practice of experimenting on living animals to go on. This stigma upon the profession ought to be removed, and eventually it *will* be removed; yet the time seems long before its accomplishment. Well might Lord Leigh remark at the meeting in Princes' Hall that "It was a standing wonder to him that at the end of the nineteenth century such a law as the Vivisection Act should exist."

Upon one condition only would I sanction an experiment upon a living animal, and that is, that the intending operator should first submit to the intended operation in his own person. We should then see who were the real philanthropists and who were the pretenders. I fancy there would be precious few of the former.

I think, sir, you must have noticed that these pseudo-scientists deal very largely in vague generalities. Ask them to come to particulars, and name any valuable piece of practice which has resulted from vivisection, and they are as dumb as the dogs and frogs upon whom they operate. I was conversing one day with an eminent surgeon (Lawson Tait) on this subject, and I put the question directly to him, whether surgery had gained any advantage from these experiments, and his reply was, "No, none." And I think it will be admitted that no man in the profession is better able to give a correct opinion. I believe that if a poll of the profession were taken on the subject of vivisection the majority would be against it. There are just a few clever men who, for purposes of their own, make these experiments, send the particulars to a medical paper, and profess to have made an important discovery. True, it may be a *discovery*, but it is only a barren scientific one. As to the cure of disease, or the alleviation of pain, the discovery is worthless. Why, then, was the cruelty practised when it leads to no practical result? The experimenter, of course, has a purpose, but I refrain from characterising it.

Once, in a conversation with my friend, Dr. Butters, of Liverpool, that gentleman remarked to me, "Science is cruel." I have often thought of that expression, and the more I have thought of it the more true it has appeared to

be. I am inclined to think that the medical scientific craze will stop at nothing—no torture would appal it. Why some of them, if it were possible, would cut up the moon and the stars, the planets and all their inhabitants, if such proceeding would lead to a scientific discovery and hand down their names in conjunction with such discoverers as Koch and Pasteur—fit company, to be sure. Is it not time the legislature had something further to say on this subject of vivisection?—I am, faithfully yours,

G. HERRING.

BUISSON AND HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—The late Sir Thomas Watson, M.D., F.R.C.S., in his *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, subject "Hydrophobia," says: "With respect to the established disease, I think, if I were the unhappy subject of it, I should wish to be put into a hot-water bath and thoroughly sweated." This is the plan of the late Dr. Buisson pure and simple. And the system of vapour-bath treatment as laid down in Dr. Buisson's treatise, *Hydrophobia: the Method of Preventing and Curing this Malady*, is the method of ridding the system of the disease, not of putting more in, which Pasteur does. It is, as its author claims, both preventive and curative; against it there is no loss to count. Mr. Richard Metcalf, author of *Sanitas, &c.*, who stands in the premier rank of hydropathists in this country, and is a constant contributor to the leading periodicals connected with the system of therapeutics he practises, has had several cases of true hydrophobia to deal with on the Buisson method, and in every case he perfected a cure. The following extract from *The Lancet* may be taken as a confirmation of this: "Hydrophobia was cured by the late Dr. Buisson in his own case, and in eighty cases by vapour-baths raised rapidly to 57 centigrades, and more slowly to 68 centigrades. He advises a series of vapour-baths at a low temperature on being bitten; but as soon as the disease declares itself one bath of the above temperature was found to suffice." Here are two instances of cure of hydrophobia by vapour-bath treatment. A little girl, named Pauline Kiehl, bitten by an undoubtedly rabid dog, which attacked two other persons, both of whom subsequently succumbed to hydrophobia, was refused treatment by Pasteur because, probably, he regarded the case as hopeless, a considerable interval having elapsed between the infliction of the injury and the proposed application of "prophylactic inoculation." Refused by Pasteur,

the child was conveyed by its parents, according to the advice of a lady friend, to the establishment in Paris, Faubourg St. Honoré, 108, Le Docteur Leon Petit, Director, to undergo the Buisson treatment, but with the praises of Pasteur's alleged success ringing in their ears their hopes were small indeed. The child underwent the treatment and, contrary, however, to the parents' expectations, is now perfectly well. A boy, Klee by name, was bitten on the hand by a mad dog. A cure was effected by the poison being eliminated from the system by profuse sweating. He was apparently on the point of death; but his cure was as "remarkable" as it was sudden, and he has continued well ever since. Since, then, Dr. Buisson's treatment is practicable in private houses, this being proven in the "Klee" case (who was treated at the Industrial School, Arlington, New Jersey, under the direction of the Rev. James J. Curran), it would be wise for heads of families to familiarise themselves with the simple details needful for producing the most profuse perspiration possible "before the doctor comes"—*i.e.*, before even the most rapid means can be arranged for removal to the nearest hydropathic establishment where patients are received and where the best plans are followed. For any further information relating to the Buisson treatment of hydrophobia apply to F. E. Pirkis, Esq., R.N., F.R.G.S., The High Elms, Nutfield, Surrey, who guarantees the payment of charges to any needy sufferer.

I am, yours truly,
BARRIE OWEN.

TUBERCULINUM TESTIUM.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In reference to the remarks of Dr. Heath under the above head published in your current issue, will you allow us to state that some two years ago we were asked to prepare *Tuberculinum testis* by Dr. J. Compton Burnett, who then remarked that it differed in its properties from the *Bacillinum* which he had formerly used.

We have since prepared it from a specimen examined and approved by Dr. Burnett.—Yours faithfully,

E. GOULD & SON.

59, Moorgate Street, E.C.
June 1, 1894.

[We have no doubt that both preparations are genuine and efficient. It will be well for prescribers to distinguish between the two by adding the name or initial of the maker.—ED. H.W.]

VARIETIES.

DIAGNOSIS OF FLUID IN THE PERITONEUM.—Garciadiego (*Med. Rec.*) says that the diagnosis of small effusions in the peritoneal cavity can readily be made by means of the finger in the rectum. The patient is placed on his or her back, with the head and trunk elevated on an inclined plane at an angle of forty-five degrees. The fluid then gravitates to the bottom of the peritoneal sac in front of the rectum, and fluctuation can readily be appreciated by the finger of the surgeon in the rectum. The presence of the fluid can be confirmed by the changes produced upon turning the patient from side to side during the rectal exploration. The value of thus detecting the presence of small effusions in the peritoneum is often great.—*New York Med. Times.*

LACHESIS IN SORE THROAT.—Mrs. B., aged 38, had for three weeks suffered from pain in throat; she felt as if the throat was raw, and as if a round lump stuck in esophagus that she must continually swallow down, but it immediately returned. At night woke up with feeling of suffocation. She is best when lying on left side with head raised. Relieved by swallowing solid food, but empty swallowing aggravates. Throat very sensitive to external pressure. Urine dark and turbid, bowels confined, worse in cold, damp, windy weather. Appetite good, menstruation regular. Much thirst, and longing for coffee. *Lach.* 30, 2 globs. every evening, cured her in a short time.—Waszily, *Archiv. f. Hom.*, i. No. 8.—*Journal of British Homeopathic Society.*

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Addenda to St. Bartholomew's Hospital Anatomical and Pathological Catalogue for 1881-88. Roy. 8vo, pp. 380. (Churchill. 5s.)

Anderson (T. M'C.). A Treatise on Diseases of the Skin. 2nd ed. Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, pp. 780. (Griffin. 25s.)

Catalogue of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Drawings and Photographs. Series LVII. Roy. 8vo, pp. 93. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)

Crookshank (E. M.). History and Pathology of Vaccination. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. Net, 20s.)

Field (George P.). A Manual of Diseases of the Ear. 5th ed. Illust. with Coloured Plates and Woodcuts. 8vo. pp. 420. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 12s. 6d.)

Haultain (F. W.N.), and Ferguson (J. H.). Handbook of Obstetric Nursing. 2nd ed. Revised and Enlarged. With 38 Wood Engravings. Cr. 8vo, pp. 250. (Pentland. 5s.)

Hunter (W. B.). Cooling Regimen in Fever. 12mo, pp. 86. (Simpkin. 4d.)

Keith (S. & G. E.). Text Book of Abdominal Surgery: A Clinical Manual for Practi-

- tioners and Students. With Illusts. 8vo, pp. 514. (Pentland. 18s.)
- London Homeopathic (The) Hospital Reports. Edit. by George Burford, C. Knox Shaw and Byres Moir. Vol. 3: Plates, &c. 8vo, sd., pp. 156. (Homeopathic Publishing Co. Net 5s.)
- Macnamara (N. C.). Physical Defects (including Vision), which disqualify for the Government Services. 8vo, pp. 31. (Churchill. 2s.)
- Martindale (W.). Analyses of 12,000 Prescriptions. 4to, sd. (H. K. Lewis. Net, 2s. 6d.)
- Physiology. Part 4: Digestion (including Mouth, Stomach, Pancreas and Liver). (Catechism Series). Cr. 8vo, pp. 64. (Livingstone: Edinburgh). (Simpkin Net. 1s.)
- Roose (R.). Gout and its Relation to Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. 7th ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 242. (Lewis. 4s. 6d.)
- Saunders's Pocket Medical Formulary. With an Appendix by W. M. Powell. 2nd ed., Revised and Enlarged. 12mo. (Hirschfeld. Net, 6s.)
- Senn (N.). Syllabus of Lectures on the Practice of Surgery. Oblong cr. 8vo, limp. (Rebman. 10s.)
- Thorn (W. B.). Diseases of the Heart. Cr. 8vo, pp. 24. (Churchill. 1s.)
- Transactions of the Obstetrical Society of London. Vol. 35: for 1893. 8vo. (Longmans. 25s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 30, *Clarges Street, W.*

All advertisements and business communications to be sent to the "MANAGER" of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LITERARY matter and correspondences should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Dr. Proell, Gastein; Messrs. Poulton and Owen, Melbourne; Mr. Bellairs, Reading; Mr. Picken, London; Mr. Joseph Collinson, Wolsingham; Mr. J. Meredith, Lydney; Dr. Heath, London.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—Homeopathic Review.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Monatsblätter f. Hom.—Family Doctor.—Medical Century.—Homeopathic News.—La Homeopatia.—Homeopathic Envoy.—Minneapolis Hom. Mag.—Homeopathic Recorder.—Hom. Maandblad.—American Climates and Resorts.—Calcutta Medical Journal.—Chironian.—New York Med. Times.—Maanedskrift f. Hom.—Archiv. f. Hom.—American Homeopathist.—Melbourne Age.—Melbourne Argus.—L'Homeopatia a Italia.—Medical Visitor.—Vaccination Inquirer.—Medical Advance.—New Eng. Medical Gazette.—Homeopathic Hospital Reports, Vol. III.—Harrogate Waters, New Analysis and Observation. By Dr. A. Roberts.—The Science of Homeopathy. By Dr. Hempel.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

AUGUST 1, 1894.

HYPOTHETICAL TREATMENT.

“A CORRECT diagnosis is half-way to a cure” is a common maxim of old-school medicine. It is very far indeed from expressing the truth—much farther from it, indeed, than maxims generally are. For instance, cancer is generally quite easy to diagnose, but the diagnosis does not help the allopath in the least to cure it; and the same may be said of many another disease. But the maxim shows the sort of notion that pervades the old-school mind.

The above reflections were suggested by reading a very candid and very instructive post-graduate lecture by Dr. GOWERS, published in *The British Medical Journal*, of July 7th, on the subject of “Mistaken Diagnosis.” Dr. GOWERS commenced by saying:—“It is always a pleasant thing to be right, but it is generally a much more useful thing to be wrong”—useful to the physician, that is, not to the patient, as the whole plan of treatment, as the lecturer made plain, depended on the diagnosis arrived at. Dr. GOWERS instanced cases in which error in diagnosis was unavoidable. “From such cases only the general lesson can be learnt that accuracy is occasionally impossible, and error is inevitable; we can only be right in nineteen cases by being wrong in the twentieth. It is well to realise this. But remember, in practice we have to treat that which is only probable as if it were certain. We could not treat two-thirds of our cases properly without doing this”—which means, in plain English, that one-third of the cases are treated vigorously for diseases which they haven't got!

How different from this blundering and harmfully drugging process is the scientific system of Hahnemann! The allopaths, if they conclude syphilis is present in any case, poison the patient with mercurials or *Iodide of Potassium* in order to see if their hypothesis is true. If it isn't true—a very useful lesson is learnt! Hahnemann's plan of individualising every case, ignoring the latest name that nosologists have given to the condition, and simply taking the disease features and giving the medicine which has produced the nearest resemblance to it in drug symptoms, and giving that medicine in a form which, while retaining all its curative virtues, is incapable of doing the patient any harm—this is a really scientific method of treatment. It is applicable to every case, whether we have happened to fit it with its latest name or not; for diseases are always having fresh names as the theories about their nature are changed.

Dr. Gowers's next case is so instructive that, in spite of its length, we must quote a good part of it. It was very instructive to himself and his audience: it is even much more instructive to homeopaths. It shows how allopaths are practicing homeopathy in spite of themselves. In this case, as will be seen, Dr. Gowers gave *Arsenic* to a patient presenting a great variety of arsenic symptoms—who was, in fact, under the influence of arsenic at the time. Why did he do it, unless he knew that *Arsenic* was capable of curing symptoms such as it can also produce? And how, after being convicted of having done so, and changing his prescription only because he had found out that arsenic was the cause of the disorder, and not because it was inappropriate to the state if it had been caused by some other agent—how can he any longer refuse to acknowledge the principle of homeopathy? We must leave him to answer these questions, and quote his case without further comment:—

“And now we pass to the case which I want especially to make the subject of your attention to-day. The patient is a man who first consulted me on February 9th, complaining of numbness in his hands

and feet, with pains and twitching of the muscles, which were increased when he walked. These symptoms were of three years' duration, and had gradually become worse. They began after over-work. He had sharp momentary pains in both feet, sometimes in the toes, sometimes in the soles, and sometimes in the balls of the feet—not much in the legs, and none in the arms. There was no trace of knee-jerk; although there was a little complaint of unsteadiness, he could stand, with his eyes shut, fairly well. There was no incoordination in the hands, and no deficiency in their sensitiveness. The pupils acted to light. He had had slight brief double vision. There was diminution in sexual power, but no difficulty in micturition. These symptoms, especially the loss of the knee-jerk and the sharp pains, afforded a strong presumption of tabes. Inquiry after the common antecedent of tabes gave no evidence of it, but did not enable it to be absolutely excluded. He came late one morning, after I had finished my work, and I had no time to examine the state of sensibility upon the legs; I made a note that it was to be examined next time I saw him. I generally refuse to see a patient unless there is adequate time for investigation, but it is not easy to resist the urgent desire for an interview when a patient has come from a distance. I made the diagnosis of probable tabes, and ordered him a mixture containing *Belladonna*, *Quinine*, and *Arsenic*. He came again, about five weeks afterwards, saying that he was about the same. The pains were a little less, but the other symptoms were still troublesome. I then proceeded to do what I had not been able to do on the first interview—to test his sensibility.

“Among the many aphorisms I heard from the lips of the greatest bedside teacher whom any living person remembers, was one that flashed across my mind when, to test sensation, the patient's skin was shared. I remember hearing Sir William Jenner once say: ‘Gentlemen, more mistakes are made, many more, by not looking than by not knowing.’ To my astonishment, almost to my consternation, I saw that the skin presented everywhere the characteristic pigmentation produced by arsenic. It was a case of arsenical poisoning simulating tabes. And I had prescribed *Arsenic* for him! Before his illness, and during its first year, he was by occupation an oil and colour merchant, handling papers of various tints, and all sorts of pigments, many no doubt containing arsenic. He had also during the first year he began to suffer taken a tonic mixture containing arsenic; but he did not take this long enough for it to do more than intensify the poisoning, which had no doubt been the result of his occupation. He had been exposed for many years; and it is probable that during the two years which elapsed between the development of his symptoms and the time I saw him, that which I did others had done. *Arsenic* had been given him to cure his symptoms.

“I need hardly say that I changed the prescription. He has not,

however, improved. I gave him *Iodide of Potassium*, which seems to have a definite action in eliminating arsenic from the system; but the course of his symptoms during the last three months is curious; they have rather increased than lessened, and especially the condition of the skin, that I will show you in a moment, has become more intense. Unless there is some continued cause of arsenical poisoning, and we cannot discover it in any way, I think the *Iodide of Potassium* must have been eliminating the arsenic from the tissues to such an extent as to increase the amount in the blood to a degree that has further irritated the damaged structures.

"Before, however, we examine the skin, let me remind you that the nerve symptoms in arsenical poisoning are most important. In acute poisoning they are met with after the acute symptoms have subsided; they come on gradually, and for a time increase. The arsenic taken in during the acute poisoning seems to enter into the nutrition of the nerve elements and gradually to derange their function and their structure: In chronic poisoning there is a gradual interference with function."

Passing over part of the lecture, we come to that dealing with the condition of the skin. It is interesting to note how the strong drugs of allopathy require other strong drugs to antidote the effect they do not want, and how the antidote itself has effects of its own requiring a further antidote,

"I have myself become familiar with the pigmentation that is caused by arsenic, because I have often seen it in the cases of epilepsy. I have also seen it in well-marked form in a lady whose love for working on muslins led her to their continuous handling, and she preferred æsthetic tints. The result was that she began to suffer from pains that were ascribed to gout, until there came progressive palsy of the extensor muscles of arms and feet. This showed a toxic influence, by the symmetry and limitation I have mentioned. Then the pigmentation was discerned, although, I believe, chemical analysis had already made certain the cause. But the troublesome pustular eruption which bromide causes in most persons can only be prevented, or kept down to insignificant degree, by *Arsenic*. No other drug, no modification of the way or form in which bromide is given, has any influence. Some patients are peculiarly prone to the rash, and have to take the drug for a long time; they have to take *Arsenic* also. A slight degree of pigmentation is often produced in such cases. It has, therefore, several times happened to me that I have had to put to the patient the two evils, and say, 'Which will you have, the spots or the pigmentation?' There is no other help for it;

they must have one or the other. They always choose the pigmentation. It does not, however, increase to a really serious degree in such cases, and I have not met with any other symptoms of chronic arsenical poisoning in consequence of the use of *Arsenic* to prevent the bromide rash.

"If you observe carefully the skin of this patient, you will see that the pigmentation begins as small round spots which seem to increase in size and coalesce, but leave small rounded areas of unpigmented skin. These appear whiter than normal, perhaps only by contrast. The pigmentation is abundant everywhere, but extreme on the neck, front and back of the trunk, arms, and thighs. For the most part it appears a simple deposit of pigment, dark brown in tint. But in many places you will observe small round spots of congestion, of the same size, which suggest that, at least when the process is going on actively, congestion may be the first part of the process. Moreover, in the neck, where the skin has been subjected to habitual friction, the pigmentation is so intense as to be practically continuous, and with it so much congestion is combined as to give the pigmented area a reddish or purplish-brown aspect. The congestion is also conspicuous on the hands, and there, on the palms especially, the spots are attended with distinct elevation. Indeed, where the epidermis is thick, there are minute raised elevations, at which no indication of congestion or pigmentation can be discerned.

"The great fact is the pigmentation, at first essentially punctate or in small spots. It is that that is so characteristic. You will at once understand how important it is to be able at once to recognise a sign so distinctive and so significant. You cannot note the state too carefully."

SPLenic PULSATION IN GRAVES'S DISEASE.—Gerhardt (*Neurol. Centralbl.*, No. 5, 1894) has previously noted splenic pulsation in aortic incompetence. In a woman, aged 32, the subject of Graves's disease of three months' duration, he observed the following conditions—exophthalmos, large pulsating bronchocele, dilatation and hypertrophy of the left ventricle with systolic *bruit* loudest at the apex, pulse seldom under 100, occasionally 200. During the attacks of tachycardia there was flushing of the face with capillary pulsation; the front end of the spleen was seen to pulsate strongly when the patient lay on her right side. Tracings of this pulsation showed modifications due to the respiratory movements. In four out of eight previously examined cases Gerhardt has detected splenic pulsation, and he believes that the condition might be found more often if looked for. He thinks that in strong patients with compensated aortic insufficiency the spleen pulsates only when enlarged by acute infective disease; while, on the other hand, in Graves's disease splenic pulsation may exist for months without other affection being present.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

NEWS AND NOTES.

HOMEOPATHY AND MEDICAL PROGRESS.

WE quote elsewhere an excellent article on the new edition of Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine" from our contemporary *The Chemist and Druggist*. It will be seen that the writer acknowledges the share homeopathy has played in improving the medical art generally. If the general profession had only accepted frankly Hahnemann's reform, the writer would not have had to commence his article with this admission:—

"Whether the art and practice of medicine is moving forward as fast as many of its enthusiastic priests believe may be, and is, a question open for discussion."

There is no possibility of questioning the progress of medicine where Hahnemann's doctrines are acknowledged.

TRUTH ON A POINT IN "MEDICAL ETHICS."

THE following pointed paragraph appeared in a recent number of *Truth*:—

"*The Lancet* the other day unearthed a new form of the high crime of professional advertising. It appears that *The Chemist and Druggist*, in answering a correspondent who desired information about a disease of the nose, mentioned the names and addresses of two well-known West-end specialists in such diseases. 'An Old House Surgeon' calls *The Lancet's* attention to this enormity, and the editor of *The Lancet* feels sure that 'the practitioners to whose names the Editor of *The Chemist and Druggist* has given such undesirable and undesired prominence will join "an Old House Surgeon" in his protest.' From this it would seem that we have now reached the point at which an editor of a newspaper becomes a sort of party to a professional offence if he incidentally mentions the name of a well-known physician, I trust that those journals which have during the last ten days given such 'undesirable and undesired prominence' to the names of 'John Williams, M.D.' and 'F. J. Wadd, M.B.,' attached to the bulletins issued from White Lodge, will at once expunge these superfluous signatures from their future issues, and take care not to offend in the same way on any similar occasion hereafter.

"When one comes to think of it, if it is such an objectionable thing for the public to be informed of the names of doctors who may be consulted on emergency, wouldn't it be as well to take down all the brass plates which at present give such 'undesirable and undesired prominence' in the streets to the names of medical practitioners? And

what about the red lamps? Could there be a more vulgar and undignified mode of advertising? Why it is on a par with the barber's pole or the pawnbroker's balls, or the electric lights outside the cheap clothing shops. I trust *The Lancet*, in its noble zeal for the professional honour, will get to the bottom of this scandal."

The Chemist and Druggist of July 7th acknowledges its obligation to *Truth* in these terms:—

"We appear to have incurred the wrath of a correspondent of *The Lancet* and of the Editor of that journal by a reply to a correspondent naming some medical specialists. We have to thank our contemporary *Truth* for chivalrously defending us in these depressing circumstances."

THE BATH PUBLIC AND THE BATH HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

DR. PERCY WILDE, of Bath, writes under date July 27, 1894:—

"I send *The Bath Herald*, with a marked paragraph. The fact that the 'United Patriots' insist upon giving HALF their collection to the homeopathic hospital has made the committee of the larger hospital very angry. The post-office employes have decided to do the same.

"This shows that the Bath Homeopathic Hospital is appreciated by the working classes."

The copy of the *Bath Herald*, we regret to say, never reached us; but no doubt the information is just as good in Dr. Wilde's words.

METHYL BLUE IN FACIAL EPITHELIOMA.

We take the following from the *Lancet* of June 2nd:—

"Dr. Darier, Acad. de Médecine, May 22nd, reports a series of cases of cancerous growths of the face cured rapidly by daily touchings with a 5 per cent. solution of the above substance. This substance appears to exercise a specific action on cancerous elements, and is capable, when thoroughly applied, of bringing about cure unaided. But success is more easily and quickly obtained when a previous application of chromic acid or the galvanocautery has been made. When the tumour is deeply seated, hypodermic injections of methyl blue must be practised. Dr. Darier states that recovery is greatly facilitated by skin-grafting done from the fifteenth to the twenty-first day."

ACUTE POISONING BY CREOSOTE.

The following from the *British Medical Journal* of June 2nd shows that the days of "heroic" medication are not altogether past:—

"Zawadzki (*Centralbl. f. inn. Med.*, May 5th, 1894) reports a case due to the medicinal use of this remedy. A woman, aged 52, with pulmonary symptoms, was ordered six drops of *Creosote* in milk thrice daily. After three doses she suffered from difficulty of swallowing, gastric pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, and a distressing tendency to cough. On admission twenty-four hours later the breath smelt of *Creosote*. The skin and mucous membranes were pale, the lips blue, and the dysphagia marked. The mucous membrane of the mouth was of a dull white colour in parts. There was also present paralysis and anaesthesia of the palate, laryngeal paralysis, and analgesia of the left arm and of parts of the left leg. Later albumen and casts were found in the urine. Four days after taking the *Creosote* there was some stupor present, and the weakness became more marked. On the next day collapse supervened, and the patient died. Two large erosions were found in the upper part of the esophagus, and others about the pylorus. The stomach was also red and injected. The kidneys showed evidence of acute nephritis, and the liver of cloudy swelling. There was, in addition, chronic thickening of the mitral valve. The symptoms, together with the smell of *Creosote*, made the diagnosis certain. Since the patient had certainly not taken more than eighteen drops, an idiosyncrasy must have been present. The author has observed that *Creosote* is best taken in pill; it does not mix with milk; hence the eroding action seen in this case. Small doses of one to two drops should be used at first, and increased if desirable."

SNAKE-BITES AND ANTIDOTES.

The *Chemist and Druggist* of June 16th is responsible for two paragraphs on snake-bite antidotes. One of them exemplifies the absurdity of the experimenting on animals that had been carried out with the object of discovering them:—

"ANOTHER 'SNAKE-BITE ANTIDOTE.'"

"An alleged antidote for snake-bite was tried at the Technical School, Hobart, on April 14th, several medical and other gentlemen being present. The discoverer, Mr. Fazakelly, of Dunally, brought with him a brown snake and two wild rabbits, which the snake was allowed to bite. The first one bitten was treated with the antidote, a transparent vegetable decoction, while the second one, not so treated, was given five minutes in which to die. But it didn't come off. The rabbit that should have died persisted in living for some hours, and the one that should have lived was found in a hopeless condition next morning."

“CARBOLIC ACID IN SNAKE-BITE.

“A correspondent of the *Scientific American* gives particulars of the cure of an Indian chief who had been bitten on the foot by a tomagag, the most venomous snake in Nicaragua. The man was in the most pitiable condition. Thin watery blood was issuing from his mouth, nose, ears, and even from the tattoo marks on his arms and breast. His urine was also discoloured by blood. The wound was cauterised with *Carbolic Acid*, two three-drop doses of which were also given internally at an interval of half an hour that evening. Two hours after the second dose he got an emetic and he soon went to sleep. The next morning he got another dose of the acid, and he fully recovered.”

Very probably if tried on rabbits *Carbolic Acid* would have no antidotal effect. It is impossible to argue with certainty from rabbits to men, or *vice versa*.

TRACT 49. THE SPIRIT OF HOMEOPATHY.

THE 49th tract of the League series is a reprint of Hahnemann's popular exposition of his system, entitled “The Spirit of Homeopathy.” It was published in 1813, nearly three years after the publication of the *Organon*.

ANOTHER STRIKE OF “CLINICAL MATERIAL.”

WE recently quoted from the *Medical Press* an instance of a strike of patients in the Edinburgh Infirmary who declined to be pummelled and pulled about by students after 7 p.m. Here is a strike of a somewhat different kind from the Paris letter of the *British Medical Journal*.

“A dentist is attached to all the French lucifer match factories. At one of these all the hands went on strike, the reason being that the dentist made them suffer too much. As their visits are compulsory at certain stated intervals, there was no escape except by the means adopted. The dentist resigned, and was replaced, and the hands returned to their work.”

THE PARASITES OF CANCER. THEIR PRESENCE IN THE BLOOD.

WE take the two following paragraphs from the *British Medical Journal* of May 26th. The discovery of cancer

parasites (if such they are) in the blood is a serious blow to the theory of operating surgeons who are always for cutting out the disease. As we have always maintained, cutting out cancer is no cure—it takes away the lump, but leaves the disease in the blood.

“THE PARASITES OF CANCER.

“Kurloff (*Centralbl. f. Bakt.*, B. xv, Nos. 10 and 11) considers it very desirable that those engaged in investigating the supposed organisms of cancer should furnish with each published case the history of the patient, and a clinical and pathologico-anatomical account of the cancer. Seeing that in all these respects cases differ greatly from each other, it is very probable that the parasites present also vary in different cases. Only by some such plan can we hope to systematise the results arrived at by various investigators. In the present article especial attention is drawn to the organism (*Rhopaloccephalus canceromatosus*) described by Korotneff. Kurloff has found what appears to be the same body in a primary cancer of the dorsum of the hand in a male, aged 80 years. The supposed parasite lay in a vacuole within the epithelial cell. The tissue was prepared as follows: small pieces were fixed in Flemming's solution and cut in paraffin. Sections were stained in various ways, those treated by safranin being the most successful. The most notable feature of this parasite is its great size; it is readily seen under a magnification of 300 to 400. It presents well-marked pseudopodia, by which movement, with passage from cell to cell, appears to take place. Kurloff is satisfied of the parasitic nature of this body. Establishing itself within the epithelial cell of the carcinoma, it leads to hypertrophy of this cell, which results in the formation of epithelial ‘nests.’”

“OCCURRENCE OF LIVING PARASITES IN THE BLOOD AND CANCEROUS CELLS IN CASES OF CARCINOMA.

“In patients suffering from carcinoma, Kahane (*Centralbl. f. Bakt.*, B. xv, No. 12) finds in blood from the fresh growth, and also from the finger tip, minute, irregular, amoeboid, highly-refractile bodies, which he regards as parasites. These show very active rotatory and progressive movements. The small bodies lie free in the blood stream, and also within the red corpuscles. The movements are kept up for an appreciable time after penetration of the corpuscle. Kahane thinks that further investigation may show morphological and biological points of resemblance between these bodies and the plasmodia of malaria. Examination in the fresh state disclosed similar bodies within the cells of the cancer. The growths examined were epitheliomata situated upon the face, prepuce, and cervix.”

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CASES TREATED WITH *THYROIDIN*.

By JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D., Physician to the London Homeopathic Hospital.

CASE I. ORGANIC HEART DISEASE.

SYDNEY C., 24, porter, fair, sanguine temperament, robust-looking, was admitted to the hospital November 15, 1893. Three or four years before he had had pleurisy. He is subject to attacks of pleurisy whenever he takes cold. Three months ago he was taken ill with pains all over, chiefly in his joints; since then he had been unable to work. On admission he complained of pains in the region of the heart, as if the heart were being squeezed; severe headaches, shooting pains in forehead and vertex chiefly, sometimes also in occiput. Burning pain round left costal margin, worse after drinking; also, about half an hour after eating, pain in epigastrium to the left side as if the food stuck there. Shooting pain across cardiac region and under left shoulder. On stooping and lifting, pain across lumbar region. Appetite good; has much flatulence upward; waterbrash, very sour, comes on soon after drinking. Bowels regular as a rule.

Has palpitation, chiefly at night, caused by any slight noise. Orthopnea: if he lies down the squeezing sensation at the heart comes on. Dyspnea on exertion.

State of the heart.—Apex beat visible in fifth space in nipple line. Impulse weak. Systolic bruit heard in aortic area and all along the sternum and in tricuspid region. Second sound weak. Mitral soft, blowing, systolic murmur, very faint.

Eruption of acne on left side of chest. Pupils both very much dilated. Urine alkaline, no albumen, copious phosphates.

R *Cactus* 30 every 4 hours.

Later examinations of the heart gave the following results:—

November 22.—Systolic bruit not so loud in aortic area as in left auricular area.

November 27.—No aortic bruit heard to-day, no mitral bruit, both sounds indistinct and muffled.

November 30.—Faint systolic heard in pulmonary

region; first sound very impure in mitral area, inaudible in aortic.

December 14.—First sound very muffled; inaudible in aortic and pulmonary areas.

This was the last examination made. The attack was of a rheumatic nature, involving the heart, and complicated with flatulent indigestion. On November 27th he developed an attack of influenza, caught, apparently, from another patient in the ward, with fever, cough, backache and headache, his other pains being intensified at the same time.

December 4.—Flatulence very bad during the night, causing much pain in chest.

R *Carbo.-veg.* 12 every two hours during the night.

After this he slept better, and was free from indigestion for some days; but still there was at times a good deal of flatulence and acid risings; and palpitation waking him in the night.

On December 27th, guided largely by persistent rapidity of the pulse, and faintness of which he frequently complained on waking, I put him on *Thyroidin* 3x gr. ij. three times a day.

The heart pains quickly subsided, but the flatulence continued, and I gave *Carbo.-veg.* when required, in addition to the *Thyroidin*.

December 30.—Pulse diminished much in frequency. Is better, except for flatulence.

R *Carbo.-an.* 12. Stop *Thyroidin*.

January 3, 1894.—Flatulence better. Pain under heart again, and round left side.

Repeat *Thyroidin*.

January 5.—Better than he has been for a long time. Less flatulence. Still sour waterbrash.

January 6.—No pains at all. Flatulence better.

January 10.—Flatulence troublesome again. Pulse 84.

R *Carbo.-an.* 12.

January 13.—Flatulence better.

He was discharged practically well on January 15th. The *Thyroidin* had more marked effect on the cardiac distress than any other medicine given, and I have no doubt greatly expedited the patient's recovery. He was quite well enough to return to work when he left the hospital.

CASE II. INANITION.

Hobart B., 5. Admitted to the hospital November 16, 1893, suffering from inanition. Except for his old-looking face, the child did not look more than two. The history given of him was that he had been kept in a box in a dark cellar all his life. He was extremely emaciated and deadly white, with very prominent veins on the forehead. Perfectly helpless, unable to sit up or hold his head up, or move his legs, which he kept doubled up over his abdomen. His arms he could move. He could talk a little. He weighed $14\frac{1}{4}$ lb. He was put on *Tuberculin* 200 and fed, and he gained at the rate of about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. a week. After the first four weeks he was able to move his legs and to sit up.

Judging from the published cases in which *Thyroidin* has been used that, as it had such a profound effect in cases of deficient nutrition, it would be just as likely to act well in cases of emaciation as in cases of obesity and myxedema, I determined to give it a trial.

January 10.—R *Thyroidin* 3x gr. ii. ter die. He began to improve more rapidly at once, and put on weight at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. a week, until he was thrown back by an attack of diphtheria, which, however, he passed through safely. When convalescent, he was sent to the country. He is now back again in the hospital, and the *Thyroidin* will be given again. He can now stand with the aid of a chair to hold on to.

TUBERCULINUM KOCHII—A LUPUS CASE.*

By Dr. B. G. CLARK.

About three years ago you kindly sent me grafts of *Kochine* 30, 200, and 1,000. I have occasionally used them—in one case with decided benefit. I was called to see my patient on her return from the country, Oct., 1892, a lady, 60 years old, suffering with slight attack of bronchitis. The patient has had a mild form of tuberculosis of skin of face for some time, and I noticed a small growth on the side of nose on a line with the inner canthus

* This case was related to the Editor in a letter dated March 14th this year. The letter was not sent for publication, but we take the liberty of extracting this valuable clinical observation. The grafts of "*Kochine*" were from F. C. potencies given to the Editor by Dr. Skinner.—Ed. H. W.

of the left eye. It had developed during the summer or past six months, and annoyed her very much. Upon examination I found it to be in my opinion a small lupus. Some ten days after she was well of her bronchitis and free from remedies. I gave her six powders of *Kochine* 200, one powder to be dissolved in water (12 teaspoonfuls), and one teaspoonful to be taken every two hours, a powder to be prepared in the same way each day. Then *Sacch. Lac.* in the same manner.

On the fifth day her daughter said the growth began to dry up, and on the tenth it dropped off, and has not returned. An occasional dose was given during the next six months with marked improvement of the face, but it was not entirely cured. I thought you would be pleased to know that your missionary work had been of some help here.

I think I will give her a few doses of *Tuberculinum* higher this spring, and if I cure the face I will report later.

162, West 122nd Street, New York.

TUBERCULINUM TESTIUM IN BLADDER AFFECTIONS.

By Dr. AUGUST ZÖPPRITZ.

(Editor of *Homeopathische Monatsblätter.*)

APROPOS of *Tuberculinum Testium*, I should like to send you a communication concerning its action in bladder disease. I obtained some grammes from Messrs. Alfred Heath & Co., and gave globules of the 30th centesimal potency in a glass of cold water to a lady 79 years of age, who had complained of urinary troubles for some months past. She suffered not only during urinating—she could at times pass only a few drops—but also when sitting quietly or during walking about she had pains, making her utter groans now and then. A few minutes after the first dose she felt better, and was free from all pains the following morning. She can now urinate freely, and has not had the least trouble during the four weeks past. The remedy has not been repeated.

An unmarried lady of 32-34 years, suffering from weakness of bladder and occasional pains in the bladder and whilst urinating, had been under homeopathic treatment

for some years. Although she had been several times greatly relieved, the indisposition did not cease entirely. She received on June 6th some 30 globules of *Tuberculinum Testium* to take three times a day, one dry on the tongue. After a week she reported a very favourable change, and is now nearly quite free from her trouble. She had suffered for many years.

36, Kernerstrasse, Stuttgart.

July 14, 1894.

A LECTURE ON HOMEOPATHY AND ITS SEQUEL.
—SOME CLINICAL CASES.

By MR. HARI DAYAL CHAKERBUTTY.

1. *The Lecture.*

Two weeks ago I went to a village about twenty-eight miles west of Calcutta where homeopathy up to that time had not made its appearance. With a view of introducing homeopathy into that village, I invited the gentlemen of the place and the local allopathic practitioners to assemble in the school premises, and I delivered a lecture on homeopathy in Bengalee, the purport of which is as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—As homeopathy is one of the best methods of treatment in this world of ours, you all ought to know what it is, and I have therefore come to you to-night to speak something on the subject.

Samuel Hahnemann, to whom we are indebted for the fundamental laws of homeopathy, is one of the finest geniuses the world has ever produced. We may safely predict that his reputation will increase with time, and that generations yet unborn will bless his name. About ninety-seven years have passed since homeopathy made its appearance in the world. In consequence of the obstacles which in the beginning it encountered from the folly of some and the envy of others, its progress was at first but slow. It has now ceased to be a novelty. It is practised in all civilised countries. It has its representatives in Turkey, in India, in America, its dispensaries and hospitals in most of the capitals of Europe. Homeopathy is not a creation, but a discovery; it is not only a system, but also a method. It has no other theory than the logic of

facts; it has no other principle than a certain law of nature as evident as an axiom in geometry, as certain as gravitation and the rotation of earth.

Quinine, a specific for intermittent fevers, and *Mercury* for syphilis, were known to all; but why *Quinine* cured intermittent fevers and *Mercury* cured syphilis the science of the most skilful was silent upon this point. This terrible "why" was destined to become the very corner-stone of an opposite doctrine, that is to say, the supreme law of true medicine, "Homeopathy." Not being satisfied with the old system of medicine, this celebrated reformer, Hahnemann had abandoned his practice in order to devote himself entirely to the labours of the closet. One day, when translating the *Materia Medica* of Dr. Cullen, at the chapter on *Quinine* he was struck with the numerous therapeutic properties of the medicine, and "Let us cut the knot," he exclaimed; "I will try *Quinine* upon myself and observe its effects." He took a strong decoction of the bark, and was attacked with an intermittent fever, accompanied by its premonitory symptoms and by its three stages—cold, heat, and sweat. He reflected upon these facts after the manner of Newton, and the conception of the law of similars was accomplished. Hahnemann devoted himself entirely to a long series of experiments. Endowed with perfect health, he was willing for several years to experiment upon himself with drugs. He noted down all the symptoms produced by taking each drug by itself. At last, to make a counter-proof of his experiments, he administered to the sick the medicine which had produced upon the healthy a state similar to that under which they were suffering. Clinical success stamped upon this therapeutic law at last the "law of similars," sustained by the history of innumerable facts, and verified since its discovery by millions of cures, is definitely substituted in the minds of men of good sense and good faith. For reconstructing the *materia medica* upon an entirely new basis, Hahnemann, assisted by his disciples, devoted thirty years of his life.

Gentlemen, I am glad to bring to the notice of my friends here that homeopathy has gained a strong footing in our country. It is not more than about forty years ago that homeopathy was first introduced into India. The rapid progress it has made within so short a time is extraordinary. It would have progressed much more rapidly had it not been for some lay practitioners who abuse

the remedies for want of proper knowledge of the science. These people having failed to find any employment, bought at last one or two books in Bengalee and about a dozen medicines, and professed themselves as practitioners. Better results can never be expected from those who have not studied the pages of our materia medica carefully and also the therapeutics of some best authors. Homeopathy has also been abused by some allopathic practitioners who have no faith in the science and still pretend to practise homeopathy. The reason for this is that nowadays when a disease is not improving under allopathic treatment, the household will surely change the line of treatment and send for a homeopath. These allopaths give homeopathic remedies when they see that the household is determined to change the line of treatment, and for this purpose they have kept a book and about a dozen remedies. Hence better results can not be expected from these classes of practitioners either. However, something has been done towards the progress of homeopathy by some of the renowned physicians of the town, namely, Dr. P. C. Mazumdar, Dr. D. N. Roy, Dr. B. N. Banerjee, Dr. C. S. Kali, Dr. B. B. Maitra, &c., &c., by instituting a Homeopathic School, from which successful candidates are coming out yearly to practise at different towns and villages. But still everybody must own that homeopathy has survived the assaults of opposition and become crowned with the laurels of triumphant merit at the present day. The homeopathic law of cure was known to the ancient sages of our country as "Poison is the cure of poison," and "Like cures like." Even at the present moment our old Ayurvedic treatment is far better and more efficacious in curing all sorts of chronic diseases by administering very minute doses of medicines than that of our allopathic brethren.

The violent and repulsive medicines of the allopathic system are quite unsuitable to the sensitive organism of childhood. Drugs so revolting in smell, taste, and quantity, and so inevitably productive of derangement and prostration in the strongest constitutions, forced by manual cruelty upon the convulsive repugnance of the helpless infants, are sure to produce new distresses purely medicinal, and sometimes cause deaths by their misuse. Homeopathic remedies, on the other hand, are liked by all, young and old. They are very agreeable to the taste and constitutions of the infants and children, and they produce no ill effects upon

the system. Let us now judge the tree solely by its fruits, and decide in favour of that medical practice which cures most pleasantly, most safely, most speedily, and most surely.

Gentlemen, you must now, I think, be convinced of the truth of the "true law of similars," and I hope you will all decide in favour of homeopathy. In conclusion, I must say that a thickly populated village like this ought to have a homeopathic practitioner, and I hope the patriotic gentlemen of the village will endeavour to have one at any cost.

2. *An Orthodox Allopath Converted to Homeopathy.*

In the evening, one of the allopathic practitioners came to me and asked my advice about a "headache" case. He himself was the patient, having suffered for years from periodically returning headaches. The pain is concentrated in the right temple and occiput, and is of a boring nature, as if a screw were being driven in. Besides, he had burning of palms of hands, soles of feet, and the scalp; bitter taste in the mouth; loss of appetite. I thought of giving him *Natr.-mur.* and *Natr.-sulph.*, but on further inquiry I came to know that the doctor was in Government service in a malarious district, where he suffered a great deal from malarious fevers, and since he had these troubles. I then administered twelve powders of *Natrum-sulph.* 4x, to be taken three times a day. On the third day he was exceedingly glad to report to me that since last evening he had no headache, and was greatly astonished to see the wonderful action of the medicine. He at once changed his mind to be a homeopath, and asked my instructions as to what books he should buy and the method of studying them. I gave him a list of books to be studied before he should dare to practise homeopathy. He has purchased the books and is studying the same. This is no doubt interesting to our profession, and nothing could be more agreeable than to make such conquests.

3. *A Case of Cholera.*

On the 12th of May last, a man aged 67 had an attack of cholera at 2 a.m. I was called in at about 5 a.m. Severe cramps in the abdomen roused him from sleep, and immediately after he had vomiting and purging. His face was contracted, eyes sunk, tongue dry and cracked, extremities

cold and pulse small. There were frightful cramps in his body and calves, thirst was acute, stool and vomited matters had a whitish colour. I at once gave him *Ferr.-phos.* 6x, *Mag.-phos.* 3x, and *Kali-phos.* 3x alternately, every ten minutes. At 9.30 a.m. I saw the case had improved a little; there were no more cramps. I then stopped *Mag.-phos.* and told them to continue *Ferr.-phos.* and *Kali-phos.* alternately every hour. I saw him again at 5 p.m., when there remained only a little diarrhoea, when I ordered them to stop the last remedy and go on with the first every two or three hours. At 10 p.m. I was told that he had no stool since 7 p.m., when I stopped the medicine and told them to give him barley water, two to three tablespoonfuls every two hours. Next morning, to my entire satisfaction, I saw the patient quite well.

Many thanks to Mr. Schüssler for the wonderful actions of his tissue remedies.

4. A Case of Odontalgia.

A lady, aged 42, had a severe toothache. She was under allopathic treatment for three weeks without any marked relief. The strong tincture when applied to the teeth gave but temporary relief. One of the painful teeth was taken out. This, instead of relieving, rather increased the pain. Several medicines were tried, but to no effect. The gums were all sore from the constant application of strong tinctures. Her son asked my advice about taking her to the Medical College. I gave him assurance of cure by homeopathic treatment. In the evening, when the pain was more intense, I was called in. Dr. Clarke's *Prescriber* helped me to administer *Plantago* 3x every ten minutes, and a few drops of strong tincture on cotton wool inserted into the left ear. This relieved the pain in about fifteen minutes, but after two hours I was told that the pain had recurred, but not so intense as before. The pain being stationed in the left upper jaw, I gave her *Chelidonium* 1x every fifteen minutes. The next morning found the lady quite free from pain, and I was told that after taking four doses of the last remedy she had a profound sleep for the whole night, of which she had been deprived for three weeks. This was in the middle of March, and since then she has had no attack.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

June 5, 1894.

REMARKS ON THE "MATERIA MEDICA."

By EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

BELLADONNA (*Atropa Belladonna*).—One of the most important of the polyehrest or non-antipsoric medicines of many uses. The first reference to its value is in "the more acute cases of quinsy," in which in place of venesections gargles, poultices, &c., "health might have been restored in a few hours by means of one single dose of *Belladonna*;" and then in a note: one globule of *Belladonna*, first exhibited every three or four days, and afterwards at longer intervals, is the surest prophylactic against hydrophobia. Then, as to other medicines, fits of paralysis and colic produced by *Belladonna* may be assuaged by *Opium*, palliatively—stupor, insanity, and frenzy, caused by *Belladonna* are homeopathically relieved in the speediest and most certain manner by a few small doses of *Hyoscyamus*; also *Belladonna* having been administered non-homeopathically, and being succeeded by a weeping mood attended with chills and headache, these effects may be stayed by a similarly small dose of *Pulsatilla*—erysipelatous swellings of *Belladonna* are speedily removed by small doses of *Hep.-sulph.* *Camphor* is a good antidote against some of the symptoms of *Belladonna*. *Belladonna* may be used as a prophylactic against the genuine, erysipelatous, smooth, and glossy scarlet fever: this disease must be carefully distinguished from the so-called purple rash. In the above remarks we again see the importance of individualising, and also of giving one medicine at a time; in cases of quinsy, *e.g.*, the alternation of *Bell.* with any other medicine whatever, or of any other potency whatever, would surely prevent the brilliant result referred to, of restored health in a few hours from one dose, and equally would there be failure if every kind of inflamed throat were treated indiscriminately with this drug; it must be a sore throat of the kind this drug can produce. The note on hydrophobia again shows how different would be the treatment of this fell disease were homeopathy only allowed fair play; it is essentially a spasmodic disease, hence the spasm-producing medicines are those among which the true physician would at once search, dismissing all theories he would at once concentrate his attention on the *kind* of spasms, the species of thirst (with dread of liquids), the mental and moral symptoms (delirium, fear, &c.), digestive as

foaming at the mouth, also difficulty of micturition, and so going through the system, and differentiating as in all other diseases, and giving that medicine which was known to have caused most symptoms like those from which the patient was suffering. No need of loss of time and incurring of expense in journeys to Paris or elsewhere, but if seen before actual symptoms were manifested, a dose of *Bell.*, or if dread of liquids to the extent of being threatened with spasms on only hearing the pouring of water were present, one dose of the potentised virus, *hydrophobinum*, would protect or annihilate the miasm if actually present, more surely than inoculations many times repeated from the spinal cords of dead rabbits; a mode of treatment also less repulsive to the feelings of most persons at least. The reference to other medicines as antidotes shows the true nature of medicinal antidotalism, that is, it is not a chemical combination that is produced, but a homeopathic cure, and it is most interesting to see the different circumstances under which *Hyoscy.* or *Puls.* are given, respectively, and how varied are the resources of homeopathy against mental and moral diseases.

With regard to scarlet fever, although this discovery has been so long before the public, the guarded remarks are as much needed as ever, and we must remember that it is the "smooth, glossy" variety *only* of this disease, to which *Bell.* is prophylactic; that it acts magically also in the cure of this disease when present, every practitioner of true homeopathy can bear abundant witness. As to disinfection I would here raise the question, Is not the best remedy for any infectious disease, at the same time the best disinfectant, for that disease at that moment? Must not the remedy that cures necessarily cut off the danger at the root? Granting this, does it not follow that using something quite different as a disinfectant is not only useless but most harmful, and that in proportion to the medicinal power the so-called disinfectant possesses? These, and similar questions, seem to me most needful to be raised in homeopathic circles, and I therefore throw them out suggestively to all whom it may concern. We come now to the detailed symptoms which occupy over forty pages, and among the mental and moral we may notice, first, *suddenness* of action, as this is a key-note of *Bell.* right through the provings, pains, sensations, movements.

Mania is very marked, senseless prattle, talkative, lascivious, merry craziness, immoderate laughter, acts as if washing or counting money or drinking; rage, tearing one's clothes, gnashing the teeth, biting a spoon, injuring himself and others, then as a reaction, inactive sitting behind the stove; weeping and fearfulness, moaning, howling; a peculiar delusion is, fearful lest his living body should decay—tries to throttle herself, says the time had now come when she had to die, begs those around her to kill her; there are certain physical accompaniments such as sweat, headache, red face, bitterness of mouth, trembling of hands and feet, swelling of arm and face, staring protruded eyes, paroxysmal retching, chilliness. The headaches are multifarious, and there is much vertigo, objects seem balancing, everything turns in a circle, many symptoms as after taking wine, delusions of insects, as if riding on an ox, her nose seems to her transparent; *erratic pressure in the head and always extending over large surfaces; aching in the forehead, during motion it increased so much that it caused his eyes to close; tension and pressure in the left vertex and in the forehead, at every step the brain feels as if it ascended and descended in the forehead, the pain decreased by strongly pressing upon the parts; falling off of the hair for an hour (remember the suddenness of action of this drug).* The integuments of the head are so painful that even the pressure of her hair gives her pain (I have relieved many a headache, improved by letting the hair down). Paleness of the face with thirst, with an increased appetite; an extreme paleness of the face is instantaneously changed to redness of the face, with cold cheeks and hot forehead; red-hot face with icy-cold extremities; swelling of the face with swelling of the parotid glands (mumps?); the eyes are wide open owing to a greater retraction of the eye-lids; *itching stitches in the inner canthi which only go off for a short while by rubbing; photophobia; dryness; dilatation of the pupils; various appearances before the eyes; staring look (amaurosis); tearing from above downwards in the external and internal ear; noises in the ear. Pimples on the cheeks and nose become quickly filled with pus and covered with a crust; ulcerated state of the nostrils and the corners of the lips, but they neither itch nor pain; smell before the nose as of rotten eggs for a quarter of an hour; sudden redness of the tip of the nose with a burning*

sensation ; bloody foam at the mouth ; lock-jaw ; sense as of bubbling on the lower border of the lower jaw ; grinding of the teeth with copious saliva running from the mouth ; *dull drawing in the upper and right row of teeth the whole night. Feeling in the tip of the tongue as if it had a vesicle upon it, painfully burning when touched, lasting two days ; stammering weakness of the organ of speech, with unimpaired consciousness and dilatation of the pupils ; profuse ptyalism ; slimy mouth early in the morning when waking up, with headache, both symptoms lasting but a short while.*

Burning in the throat, not relieved by drinking but by sugar, only however for a few moments. Then in a note, in cases of poisoning there is a darkish violet tinge, in face, side or whole body, or they are covered with gangrenous spots, the cuticle soon peels off, the abdomen becomes distended, and putrefaction sets in sometimes in twelve hours. *Painful contraction and narrowing of the fauces. A putrid taste rises from the fauces, also while eating and drinking, although both food and drink have a natural taste. Bread tastes sour to him, long lasting aversion to food. Absence of thirst, unsuccessful inclination to eructations ; half suppressed incomplete eructations ; nausea in the stomach ; hard pressure in the stomach, especially after a meal ; painful pressure in the pit of the stomach, felt only when walking, he has to walk slowly. Inflammation of the upper part of the duodenum ; clawing pain ; colic, as if a spot in the abdomen were seized with the nails, a griping, clutching, seizing as with talons.*

Stool white as lime : green, with enuresis and sweat : *urgent desire for stool, it is thinner than usual, but not diminished.* Constipation ; inflation of the abdomen and heat in the head ; involuntary discharge of the fæces, paralysis of the sphincter ani. Suppression of stool and urine for ten hours ; urine yellow as gold, turbid, with white, thick sediment ; enuresis, diarrhea and appetite ; sensation of writhing and turning in the bladder as if there were a large worm in it, without any desire to urinate. *Violent pressing towards the genital organs, as if all the contents of the abdomen would issue from them ; worse when sitting crooked or when walking, relieved when standing or sitting straight (note the conditions here) ; sexual instinct extinguished in fancy ; before menses lassitude, colic, want of appetite, and dim-sightedness ; during, sweat of chest at night, yawning, and thrills of chilliness over back, thirst,*

anguish about heart; badly smelling hemorrhage from the uterus. Night cough, frequently waking her from sleep, when the cough is over, she immediately falls asleep again; coughing fit as from inhalation of dust; cough as from something lodged in pit of stomach. *Sensation as of a dry catarrh having settled in the chest*, which continually excites a dry cough; cough with prickings under left ribs; asthma; at times he breathed, at times seemed to have breathed his last, four times in a quarter of an hour; *aching in the chest, with short breathing, likewise between the shoulders when walking or sitting*; the breasts become filled with milk in a female not pregnant, the milk running out; small scattered pimples on left mamma with tingling and itching. Intense cramp pain in the small of the back and the os coccygis; *stitching pressure on the top of the left shoulder*; painful stiffness between the scapulæ and in the nape of the neck, when turning the neck and head to and fro, early in the morning.

Glandular swelling on the nape of the neck with cloudiness of the head: pimples (as on face, which see). *Extension and stretching of the upper limbs*; *paralytic pressure on the left upper arm with paralytic sensation, and weakness in the whole of the left arm*; spasm of the right arm with gnashing of the teeth; stabs as with a dull knife; *drawing pain in the inner side of the left upper arm*; *painful drawing in the posterior joints of the left and middle finger, apparently in the periosteum*. Paralytic weakness in the lower limbs; *cutting stitches in the external muscles of the right thigh, only when sitting*. Painful sensitiveness of the skin to every contact; the external application of *Belladonna* makes the part sensitive to the open air; creeping itching over the whole body, quickly passing from one part to another; *sudden excessive cramp-pain in one side of the chest, in one side of the abdomen, in a loin, or one elbow, especially when asleep, the prover being obliged to bend the affected part inwards and to flex it*. Spasms of the limbs with hiccough; epileptic convulsions; *restlessness of the body*; he was obliged to move the whole body constantly to and fro, especially the hands and feet; he is unable to remain long in any one situation; at times he is lying, or sitting, or standing, with constant restlessness in any one position; *aversion to work or motion*; apoplectic condition. Sopor: *night-sleep with dreams which he was unable to recollect*; dreams of murder, fires, robbers; *anguish prevents one from*

falling asleep; singing and loud talking while asleep; burning thirst and heat, but when offered drink repels it; great thirst, frequent micturition, copious sweat; *thrills of slight chilliness over the whole body, four hours afterwards, feeling of heat, with heat, especially of the face*; burning heat of the body with greatly distended veins of the skin, and rage; *scarlet eruption*; *violent sweat every night*, sweat leaving dark spots on the linen, only the parts covered with the feather bed sweat. It will be seen from the above how suddenness in coming and going is, as previously observed, a characteristic of *Belladonna* action; but it must be suddenness in both coming and going, not one of these alone. In the mental and moral sphere we see strongly marked alternation of symptoms, such as from merry craziness to moodiness; these alternations should always be noted. "Fear lest the living body should decay" is both interesting and instructive, when taken in connection with smell as of rotten eggs, fetor of saliva, hemorrhages and so forth, as indicating how the mind anticipates what may, and if the poison be sufficiently powerful, will occur, in actual material pathological result; but how much more satisfactory to be able to take warning from sensations and imaginations, and not to have to wait until the consequences in material results are painfully present. The suicidal tendencies again and their variations how decisive and unmistakable, and how many painful cases of this nature would be avoided were *forms* of suicidal mania studied, differentiated, and then treated according to their kind by the corresponding drug.

Why, *e.g.*, do some persons throw themselves from a height, others dread the sight of a knife, or of blood (these latter only suggesting such thoughts), others, again, from dread of financial ruin, do actually commit suicide? These and many other varieties might be mentioned which have corresponding symptoms in the various articles of the *materia medica*, and open up an almost unlimited field of study with practical result, and where cures would ensue whether each peculiar form had its corresponding microbe or not. I again note that physical accompaniments and conditions of mental and moral phenomena are of the first importance. The varieties of vertigo, as also in what direction there is a tendency to fall, are also always to be observed.

The sensitiveness of the skin of the scalp is found in

another form in the fact that a person even walking across the room will jar the nerves of the sufferer in bed in, *e.g.*, cases of rheumatic fever, and if this should exist, *Bel.* is far more likely to be indicated than the routine and so-called antiphlogistic medicines such as *Aco.*, *Bry.*, *Rhus*, which are routine for rheumatic fever in the hands of some homeopaths (?).

Dryness will be noted as another characteristic of *Bel.*, dryness of the throat and mucous membranes generally, and *Bel.* is found to be one of the few medicines which has thirst accompanied by dread of liquids. Dilatation and contraction of the spineters, as of the bladder, anus, os uteri, will be found a most valuable action of the drug; note also bubbling on lower jaw; the peculiarity of the night-cough also is instructive. The sensitiveness it causes in the skin, and the sensitiveness to the open air caused by its external application, cannot be too strongly insisted upon at the present hour, when a *Belladonna* plaster is one of the most frequently applied pieces of routine treatment for pains, aches and complaints innumerable. The back in rheumatism, and all parts of the chest in the different sensations to be found in multifarious diseases of the heart and lungs, are portions of the body most frequently assailed by the power of *Belladonna* to render sensitive by its local external application; this is persevered in too even though on being challenged, patients will often admit that they had seemed more sensitive to cold since that plaster had been put on; such is the inherent craving of the human mind for something tangible, material, visible, to-be-felt, and one may add in this case, smelt. Our next drug will be the familiar *Bismuth*.

EXPLOSIVE THERAPEUTICS.—A learned professor at one of the Paris hospitals, who has an occasional tendency to harmless levity, lectured to his pupils a few days ago on the subject of the dangers of explosive therapeutics. He referred especially to those pharmaceutical mixtures which have, he remarked, a "true character of anarchy," and are sometimes prescribed by inexperienced or careless practitioners. He quoted one case that had come under his notice of a liniment for sciatica, composed of turpentine and tincture of iodine, the result of which was naturally a surprise. The professor quoted many other examples, including the tooth-powder that blew up the pharmacist's mortar instead of the client's front teeth, and terminating his lesson by recommending "simple remedies as the best."—*Chemist and Druggist*.

MATERIA MEDICA.

PLANTAGO AS AN ODONTALGIC REMEDY.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

In *Plantago major* we find a most striking illustration of the great truth of the assertion of Hahnemann that "likes are to be treated by likes." On the one hand, in the proving of this drug the odontalgic symptoms are very prominent, amounting even to unendurable pain; and, on the other hand, over and over again *Plantago* has proved of priceless value in not only alleviating, but also in curing some of the severest forms of odontalgia, always provided that the symptoms were homeopathic to those produced by the drug. Odontalgia, we all know, is one of the most trying forms of pain we are called upon to undergo, and any remedy discovered, which can thoroughly remove in a scientific manner not only that pain, but also the cause of it, must be regarded as a great boon to humanity.

In odontalgia internal treatment is sometimes of greater importance and efficacy than the external, often succeeding when the latter fails. Then, also, it is not so much liable to injure and destroy the teeth as are most of the innumerable odontalgic essences and tinctures which are sold for this purpose, and which are generally prepared from pure carbolic acid and collodion, kreasote, essence of cloves, and even from some of the mineral acids—for instance, such as sulphuric and muriatic.

Plantago also is homeopathic to the gastric symptoms peculiar to some forms of odontalgia, namely, those dependent on a disordered stomach. The gastric symptoms are generally characterised by a painful feeling of distension in the stomach, with nausea, faintness, and trembling. These symptoms generally come on after eating a hearty meal, although they may also be present at other times. There are also frequent eructations, and a sensation of uneasiness in the epigastrium, accompanied very often with griping pains in the bowels and violent colicky pains in the left side of the abdomen. A peculiarity of these pains is that they are greatly increased by lying on the left side, and on taking a deep breath. There is an unpleasant feeling of uneasiness in the bowels, and the stools, though sometimes normal, often are of an alternating character, being at first

thin and watery, then more thick, then becoming thin again, and so on. A large quantity of flatus generally accompanies each motion. The mouth, throat, fauces, and pharynx are dry, and, on rising in the morning, a hoarseness is felt in the larynx. On examining the tongue, it is found to be slightly covered with a whitish coating. The gums, also, are very often liable to bleed.

According to the proving of the drug, as well as from past experience in a number of cases, the symptoms of odontalgia in which *Plantago* has proved most effectual are as follows:—

Odontalgia in the left side of the face, starting shortly after rising in the morning, continuing for a time, and leaving off in the forenoon, but returning again after dinner, until about 4 p.m. Odontalgia on rising, first slight, just enough to make one feel uncomfortable, afterwards increasing gradually in severity, becoming almost unbearable about noon; the cheek on the affected side was very much swelled, and a continual flow of saliva took place after noon. Pain in a decayed tooth; the other teeth, on either side, which were sound, became sore and elongated, as if from eating lemons. Teeth very sensitive, with cold feeling in the front incisors, accompanied with soreness. Periodical odontalgia (the pain coming on every day, and lasting generally from 2 to 4 in the afternoon); the pain is very severe, of a sharp, stabbing nature, and is very easily excited, and also increased by lying on the affected side; in this class of odontalgia also, the teeth generally feel elongated in the morning. Violent, digging, boring pain, accompanied by a constant flow of saliva in large quantities; the pain is almost unbearable, and is greatly increased by cold air, severe heat, or by contact. Odontalgia, with dull neuralgic pains on side of face, starting in the morning, and lasting until about two hours after noon. Soreness and elongation of the teeth of the left side, also very severe pain in the upper molars (left side); all the teeth affected were not in any way decayed, but, on the contrary, were perfectly sound. After the cessation of the odontalgia in a molar of the left side, the swelling of the face still remained. Tingling and sensitive sensation in the nerves of the front teeth (upper). Very rapid decay of the teeth.

It will thus be seen that the most prominent symptoms in the proving are:—1. That the pain, which at first may

be slight, is of great severity, and of a sharp, stabbing, and boring character. 2. That the left side is mostly affected. 3. That the pain generally starts in the morning, and lasts until about four in the afternoon. 4. That there is a profuse flow of saliva. 5. That the teeth feel sore and elongated. 6. That the cheek on the affected side is swelled. 7. That the swelling of the cheek remains after the cessation of the pain. 8. That the pains are of a periodic nature. 9. That the teeth are sensitive to the touch. 10. That sound teeth, as well as decayed ones, are affected. 11. That the pain is readily excited. 12. That the pain is increased by lying on the affected side, and by coming into contact with cold air or extreme heat.

It is not too much to say that about 70 per cent. of the cases of odontalgia that come under our notice may be successfully treated by *Plantago*, while a good number of the remaining 30 may be greatly relieved and benefited. The most successful preparation has been the 2x tincture, prepared from the mother tincture, which must be made of the entire plant, and which may be administered in from 1 drop to 3 drop doses every half, one, or two hours, increasing the length of time between the doses as the pain decreases. It is very prompt in its action, often alleviating and curing within twenty minutes from the taking of the first dose. It should, of course, be administered for a few days after the cessation of the pain, so as to prevent a recurrence. The treatment may be greatly aided by a few drops of the 1x tincture on cotton-wool placed inside the tooth, when the latter is hollow, or rubbed into the gums of the affected side should the teeth be sound.

VERONICA POLITA.

By F. H. B.

Following up my suggestion for the proving of our common weeds, I have lately turned my attention to the genus *veronica*, of which we have more than a dozen species. I had gathered from the garden a tuft of a low-growing variety with very dark green, somewhat fan-shaped cordate leaves, and bearing very minute blue flowers. While putting it into a bottle to make a little tincture, I put a bit about an inch long into my mouth, and kept crushing it with my teeth, simply to see what

taste it had, and not expecting to experience any effects from so small a quantity. About two hours after, however, I was suddenly aware of a very unpleasant sensation in the chest and throat, jaws and head—not amounting to pain, but like a threatening of something serious. But the most marked symptom was the state of the pulse. This was most irregular; two or three strong beats were followed by a quiet interval equal to about two beats, then followed a rapid succession of three or four beats with hardly any interval between them. This lasted about half an hour. Then the beats became somewhat more regular, but weak and wiry, and in about ten minutes after that the pulse assumed its normal state, and at the same time all the disagreeable sensations ceased, and were followed by a very pleasant sense of relief. A call to urinate followed three or four times at intervals of about an hour, the water being pale and clear. I made the tincture with the view of proving it upon myself, but after experiencing the above powerful effects I think it would be hardly prudent to do so at my age, being now close upon 80, and not in robust health. I hope, however, that some younger person will be induced to take the matter up, and give this plant a thorough proving.

If an association of provers were formed in order to discover the healing virtues of our wild plants, I have no doubt very important results would be attained. He "who giveth medicine to heal our sickness," has endowed them with wonderful powers to select the elements necessary to form their various compounds, and chemical powers to combine them with unflinching skill, surpassing all the scientific skill of man, has, I believe, stored up in them remedies for all the ills that flesh is subject to, and left it to us to discover them, as He has all the other secrets of all the sciences. If such an association of provers, as I have suggested, would take the different genera of wild plants in succession, two or three taking one species of a genus, and two or three another, and so on, I feel sure that the science of therapeutics would not only be widely extended, but settled on a basis that would compel the acknowledgment and adherence even of the Sadducees of your profession.

In a work now publishing by Blackie and Son—"Kerner's Natural History of Plants"—the account the author gives of cell formation, and of the living inhabitants of the cells,

and their intelligent work, almost compels one to acknowledge that they are not only endowed with life, but with mental powers for the work assigned to each severally.

INSTITUTIONS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

THE Annual Congress of Homeopathic Practitioners was held this year in London, at the Lecture Room of the Royal College of Organists, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., on Thursday, the 28th of June.

The presidential address was delivered by Dr. J. Galley Blackley, of London, at ten o'clock, the subject being "Homeopathy and Pathology."

A paper was then read by Dr. Stammers Morrisson, of London, on "The Dual Action of Drugs in relation to the Dose Question," which we were enabled to place before our readers last month. In the discussion which followed, Drs. Hayle, Goldsbrough, Dudgeon, Hughes, Clarke, and others took part, the general feeling being that as yet no definite rules for the selection of different potencies could be laid down.

The Congress adjourned to the Holborn Restaurant for luncheon at one o'clock, the members being the guests of the British Homeopathic Society.

At two o'clock the Congress re-assembled, and received the report of the Hahnemann Publishing Society. The place of meeting for the next year was selected, the choice falling on Leeds. Dr. Madden, of Bromley, was chosen president.

A paper was then read by Dr. Percy Wilde, of Bath, on "Painful Affections of Nerves," of which the following is a synopsis:—

Supra-orbital neuralgia; sciatica; brachio-cephalic neuralgia; lumbosacral neuralgia; neuralgia of kidneys and ovaries—The cause of pain—The homeopathic remedy not always medicinal—General principles governing the application of non-medicinal homeopathic remedies.

The object of the paper was to combat the view that the principle of homeopathy finds its limits in the application of *medicinal* stimuli, and that all other forms of stimuli are "extra therapeutic."

After the discussion on Dr. Wilde's paper, the paper by Mr. Gerard Smith, of London, on "Homeopathy in Bone and Joint Diseases," was taken as read. The synopsis of Mr. Smith's paper was as follows:—

Conservative surgery encouraged by homeopathy—Final recoveries

more perfect under homeopathic treatment—Homeopathic treatment selected according to cause and seat of disease—The *cause*, (a) traumatism, and (b) constitutional; the *seat* (a) primarily in bone, (b) in synovial structures.

Place in treatment of vulneraries, constitution remedies, and synovial medicines.

The members of the Congress, with their friends—ladies as well as gentlemen—dined together at the Holborn Restaurant at seven o'clock.

There was a large gathering, and the usual toasts were proposed and responded to. Mr. J. Pakenham Stillwell, in his reply to that of "Homeopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries," eloquently pleaded the cause of the fund for the New Hospital Building.

CHELTENHAM HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

DURING the past year (ending April, 1894) 319 new patients have applied for relief at the Dispensary, whilst 456 visits have been paid to patients at their homes, a marked increase in the number of visits for the previous year.

The total number of attendances amount to 1,704.

Appeal is again made for additional subscriptions, especially from those who, knowing the value of homeopathic treatment, are desirous of their poorer brethren sharing its benefits.

Subscribers' tickets are always scarce and difficult to obtain, the demand being greater than the supply.

By its thirty-eight years of existence and useful work this institution merits the recognition and further support which is asked for it.

CURIOUS INSTINCTS OF COBRAS.—The belief exists in India that if the remains of a dead cobra be preserved in a bungalow, others of the species will be attracted to the spot. According to the *Pioneer Mail*, Colonel Ilderton killed a very large cobra about nine months ago, in the compound of his bungalow at Dinapore, and had its skin stuffed by a native. Since then the compound has been infested with these snakes, and no less than eight full-grown cobras, measuring from 4 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 4 inches, have been killed there; one of which was sitting up, with its hood extended, contemplating the house where the remains of its preserved friend were. It is singular that every snake when found was making in the direction of the bungalow, and most of them showed fight when tackled. The last two were within a few feet of each other when Colonel Ilderton killed them with a stick, and were advancing up the carriage drive together. No cobras have been seen in other parts of the station.—*Science Siftings*.

EXTRACT.

QUAIN'S "DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE."

(From *The Chemist and Druggist*, July 7, 1894.)

WHETHER the art and practice of medicine is moving forward as fast as many of its enthusiastic priests believe may be, and is, a question open for discussion. That it is on the move, that it is in a condition of agitation more active than at any previous period, is not a matter of doubt to any competent observer. The scientific treatment of disease, with and without drugs or chemicals, is now taught at every medical school. Physiological facts have accumulated, old ideas have fallen into disrepute, or in some cases—as, for instance, in the employment of animal medicaments—have been resuscitated on new bases. It would be hardly incorrect to say that up to the middle of this century the treatment of disease by drugs was entirely empirical. With the exception of such crude chemistry as consisted in giving alkalis to relieve acidity, science in medical treatment was scarcely recognised. The vegetable and mineral drugs in use had almost without an exception come into practice through savages, alchemists, and quacks. Pharmacists had done their best to provide these remedies in purer and in more concentrated forms, but they were given—as, indeed, they are to a great extent given still—without any definite idea of their mode of action. It was the gradual development of the germ theory of disease which principally stimulated the scientific reaction which has characterised the medical thought of the past thirty years, and though it may yet prove that in hunting the bacilli investigators have been on a wrong scent, it is certain that they have found an associate of the criminal in the case of many diseases, if not the criminal himself. It must be admitted, too, that the theories of Hahnemann had much influence on the methods of modern medicine, especially in the direction of substituting a definite aim and exact dosage for the random and complicated guesswork which prevailed in the treatment of the previous generation.

That the art and science of medical treatment as they are understood and practised to-day are worthily expounded by the great dictionary which, under the editorship of Dr. (now Sir) Richard Quain, was first published by Messrs. Longmans twelve years ago, is the opinion of all competent critics. Of the first edition of that work, more than 33,000 copies have been issued in this country and in America. This marked success is of itself evidence of the high esteem in which the dictionary is held among medical practitioners. Those who have any idea of the

active thought and apparently remarkable progress which characterise the medical world at the present time will not, however, think that the editor has been premature in bringing forward a new edition of his great work. The history of medicine during the past twelve years has been eventful enough, as will be acknowledged if we consider the bacteriological research, the colossal experiments of Pasteur in regard to hydrophobia, and of Koch with tuberculin in phthisis, the introduction of so many synthetic remedies, the influenza epidemics, the observations on ptomaines, and the successes achieved by the employment of certain animal extracts. It would be easy to adduce scores of other instances of disease and its treatment which render necessary a revision of the articles in a dictionary of medicine published twelve years ago. It would be an enormous and scarcely a profitable labour to examine, comparatively and critically, the new passages and modifications of old chapters which could be gathered from this dictionary. Not much, we should judge, has been overlooked, though a sentence like the following, which we quote from Dr. Frederick T. Roberts's treatise on gout, is scarcely what one expects in a work the *raison d'être* of which is that it should be up-to-date:—"A remedy named piperazin has been introduced for the treatment of gout, which is said to be the most powerful solvent of uric acid known, but the writer has no experience of its practical use." Dr. C. Theodore Williams disposes briefly of the claims put forward only four years ago on behalf of Koch's tuberculin, but Dr. W. R. Gowers accepts as fully established the assumptions on which the Pasteur treatment of hydrophobia is based. He declares that "facts show . . . that the mortality from bites by certainly rabid animals is reduced to about 1 per cent.," and he also states that "the most careful estimate shows that during the last five years Pasteur has saved 1,000 lives." These tremendous claims, it should have been explained, are by no means proved. The 1 per cent is, we believe, got from the number of deaths of persons treated at the Pasteur Institute as compared with the number treated, and the thousand lives saved are estimated in much the same way. As a matter of fact, some 80 per cent. of the cases treated are those of French people. Previous to Pasteur's alleged discovery the average number of deaths per annum from hydrophobia in France did not exceed 25, so that it is difficult to understand where the 200 saved lives per annum can have come from. More than two hundred contributors, and these the foremost men in their respective departments, have written articles on special subjects for this dictionary. Drs. Frederick T. Roberts and J. Mitchell Bruce have shared with the chief editor, Sir Richard Quain, the labour of compilation and revision; and the work now appears in two volumes, having

developed from 1,834 to 2,518 pages, a considerable part of this increased bulk being due to a slightly larger type, and some of it to the introduction of a number of new illustrations.*

REVIEWS.

THE LUNGS.†

THIS is a work of very unusual merit. The author has dealt with his subject in a fashion as unlike that of the cut-and-dried so-called "scientific" text-books as can well be conceived. The scientists, should they chance to come upon the book, will pronounce it transcendental; but nevertheless it is *vital*; and as life transcends the ken of the makers of physiological text-books, from their point of view it is transcendental without doubt. To give an idea of his book we cannot do better than quote Dr. Fox's Preface:—

"Since a cure of any abnormal condition of the lungs—such as pulmonary phthisis—depends as much on the patient carrying out the basic principles of right living as it does on his physician's treatment, it is evident that he should have a correct knowledge of them in all their details. Medical advice is seldom ever observed. In the first place, the fee given the doctor is not adequate to enable him to devote hours to each individual by way of teaching him the many important things necessary for him to know in order to make a cure of his case possible. In the second place, since the hurried advice given him is usually of the nature of generalities, and not, as is always necessary, markedly specific. For to tell a patient to drop all his bad habits, and, in every possible manner, lead a normal life, and yet permit him to be the judge as to just what is good or bad for him, is of no value whatever. To request him to exercise his lungs, yet not inform him what kind of exercises to take, or how they will aid in healing or developing them, is mere outrage and nothing more. To even emphasise the necessity of eating wholesome food, as well as observe all dietary rules as an aid to its proper digestion, is to say nothing, for his idea of what is good food is what he likes best—his rule being to merely gratify his appetite.

* *A Dictionary of Medicine*. New Edition. 2 vols. Sir R. Quain, Bart., M.D., Editor. London: Longmans. 40s. net.

† *The Lungs: Basic Principles for their Healing and Development*. By J. J. Fox, M.D. New York: C. T. Hurlburt & Co., 1893. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co. (pp. 217).

“In fact all so-called instructions given in a general off-handed way are sure to bear but negative results. The design of this work is to obviate this as much as possible by making it a handbook wherein can be found such facts and advice as would be given the patient by his physician. And, even though the latter may not agree with the writer concerning some of the theories advanced, still the practical conclusions deduced and the advice given can surely meet with no serious objection, since treatment of any nature must be founded on the basic principles of right living on the part of the patient in order to make it at all effective.

“The failure to cure more cases of pulmonary phthisis by the profession is undoubtedly largely due to the patient's ignorance of just what is required of him to do.

“Realising that a work of this nature for popular reading should be void of technicalities, has led the writer to exclude them as much as possible, as well as to frequently repeat words, sentences, ideas, and facts in order to make it easy of comprehension; in other words, to make it a plain matter-of-fact talk to the patient.

“And though the advice given herein is ostensibly *directed to the invalid*, still all facts pertaining to the lungs, as well as the basic principles of right living, are just as applicable to the person who desires to retain good health or attain superb physical development. Even the amateur or professional athlete will find it decidedly to his advantage to be posted on this subject of the lungs, since no man can excel in any sport only to the degree that he has a good wind, and to this are those indebted who do. A person may have muscles of iron, but for wind, endurance, and agility he must look to his lungs.

“Now while we are opposed to all forms of brutal sport, we are heartily in favour of those that are legitimate since the foundation of good health and mental energy in both man and woman is physical development. A practical application of our lung exercises for a period of years enables us to positively state that they will do all that is claimed for them, for we have never yet met with a person who has strictly adhered to them for any length of time but who was correspondingly benefited.

“Neither have we ever known an instance during that time when we thoroughly explained to our patients, or others seeking information on the subject, such questions as the philosophy of exercise, till they were made to comprehend their full significance, but what they became enthusiasts in favour of lung development. Indeed, the results have always proved so pleasing and surprising in their effects that they generally continue them indefinitely. In substance they are unanimous in declaring that they have made them stronger physically, mentally, and morally, and that every-

thing they do they can do much more easily and better than ever before.

“Man is not a mere automaton; for, unless his reason is made to grasp the fundamental principles involved in work of this nature that you give him to do, he will not do it. Realising, then, that all any intelligent person requires is a clear conception of how the facts contained in a treatise of this kind may be utilised in the healing or development of his lungs, we consider a sufficient excuse for having written it.

“And if, in the future, it will be the means of leading some of those poor afflicted mortals called “consumptives” out of the morass of despair into the light of hope and to the ultimate restoration of their health, we will, indeed, have accomplished our purpose.”

We can heartily recommend the treatise to the notice of both lay and medical readers. The cure of consumption is by no means an easy matter, and although homeopathic remedies, including *Bacillin*, can accomplish wonders, still every advantage must be taken of external means favouring a patient's recovery. Dr. Fox tells us what powerful means we have at hand. Dr. Fox deprecates “drugging” in the strongest terms, but he does not despise medical treatment of the right kind; “Remedies that also control vomiting after it has continued off and on for a year—almost with the first dose—stop pain, relieve the cough, night sweats, diarrhea and hemorrhage, and frequently act so powerfully in cases where the lung capacity is still fair as to virtually eradicate the whole disease, are not to be cast aside when you make a change of climate. Drugging is one thing, but the giving of minute doses of the specific remedy is quite another.”

THE BEE LINE REPERTORY.*

This is a veritable *multum in parvo*, no larger than a pocket-book, crammed with tips, the matter arranged in dictionary form, diseases and medicines being included in this arrangement. The author apparently represents the cruder homeopathy, and when he indicates the potency of a medicine it is generally the ϕ tincture. But he does not disdain 30's and 200's. As a memory refresher, *The Bee Line Repertory* will be found of a

* *The Bee Line Repertory*. By Stacy Jones, M.D. Philadelphia: Boericke and Tafel. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co., 12, Warwick Lane, E. C. Cloth and flexible leather. Pp. 201. Price 5s. net.

wide sphere of usefulness, but it will have to be used "with brains."

THE TRUTH ABOUT HOMEOPATHY.*

THERE is a melancholy interest connected with this brochure, as it is the last work written by its author, who died before he could send it to the press. The text is the notorious Browning pamphlet, but the matter is of intrinsic interest and contains a valuable sketch of the beginnings of homeopathy in the United States. A short sketch of Dr. Holcombe's life concludes the volume, which will be welcomed by all who knew the author and all who cherish his memory.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL REPORTS. Vol. III.†

THE third volume of the *Reports* contains a goodly array of papers which it is not possible to criticise in detail. Among them is an interesting note by Dr. Dudgeon on *Syzygium Jambolanum* in *Diabetes*. Like many other remedies, we owe this to some "irregular" practitioners, for it was through reading an account of the successful treatment of diabetes by "jumbal," by some native practitioners in India, that Dr. Dudgeon was led to try it. He had to send to India for it, as there was none to be had in this country. The success which he obtained, and other homeopathic practitioners after him, has led to its adoption by allopathic practitioners, and now it is fully established in ordinary practice. Mr. Knox Shaw has an article on *Incipient Simple Cataract*, in which he contends that eye-strain has more to do with it than actual senile change, and urges the avoidance of operation and the use of internal remedies.

* *The Truth About Homeopathy*. By Dr. Wm. H. Holcombe. *A Post-humous Manuscript. Also a Sketch of the Life of Dr. Holcombe*. Philadelphia: Boericke and Tafel. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co. 1894. Pp. 43. Cloth. Price 1s. 6d. net.

† *The London Homeopathic Hospital Reports*. Edited by George Burford, M.B., C. Knox Shaw, and Byres Moir, M.D. Vol. III. London: London Homeopathic Hospital. General agents: Homeopathic Publishing Co., 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. Pp. 156. Stiff paper cover. Price 5s.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

* * * In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or to the matter of our magazine that our correspondents may like to address to us. We cannot, of course, undertake to give medical advice in particular cases, which is the business of a medical attendant; but if our medical readers like to put queries to each other regarding points of practice or puzzling cases, we shall be happy to insert queries and replies.

QUERIES.

"DILLWYNIA" asks:—

1. What kind of *red wine* is meant in the formula of Radam's Microbe Killer which appeared in the January issue of the WORLD?
2. Is the active drug in Congreve's Balsamic Elixir for Consumption known?
3. Has any drug yet been discovered having for one of its symptoms "starting or protrusion of the navel"?

REPLIES.

1. We have no information beyond what was given in the extract. Probably the analyst was unable to determine the kind of wine any further than to distinguish white from red.

2. We have been unable to ascertain this. If any readers know it, we should be obliged if they will inform us.

3. Allen gives under "Protrusion of umbilicus," *Conium*, *Nat.-mur.*, and *Sulphuric Acid*; under "Protrusion of the region of the umbilicus at night during pregnancy," *Sulphur*.

MR. HARI DAYAL CHAKERBUTTY, *Calcutta*, writes:—"Will you kindly give the action, use, and any interesting particulars about *Kali Permanganicum* and *Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris*?"

Kali Permanganicum, in the form of Condy's Fluid, has found its chief use as an oxidising disinfectant. A good proving of it by Dr. H. C. Allen and others appears in Allen's *Cyclopaedia*. This brought out the relation of the drug to diphtheria, producing a great variety of sore throats, and especially *sanious discharges*. This is one of many instances of "disinfectants and deodorants" producing ill-smelling secretions when given to human beings. Among the allopaths *Kali permang.* has a reputation as an emmenagogue.

Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris (Shepherd's purse) has not been proved, but clinical experience has shown it to have a powerful effect in controlling hemorrhage, especially uterine hemorrhage. It has also been used in material doses to restore the menses when checked after a chill, often succeeding where *Aconite* and *Pulsatilla* have failed. Dr. Percy Wilde recommends it in rheumatism. It is a very ill-smelling weed, and the tincture smells very strongly. Believers in the doctrine of signatures point to the resemblance between its seed-vessel and the human virgin uterus.—Ed., *H. W.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE TYMPANUM.—SUDDEN BLINDNESS.

SIR,—An M.D. has told a friend of mine that the drum of her ear is gone; probably an after-effect of measles when a child. In such a case, is it possible that homeopathic remedies could be the means of restoring the tympanum? A friend tells me his cousin lost the sight of one eye suddenly after (or during) an attack of "spasm of the heart." The other eye had previously been cataracterous. I presume homeopathy might be of use under such circumstances; but should be glad of any information.—Sir, yours very respectfully,

FERRUM.

1. The tympanic membrane is a structure which ordinarily rapidly heals after perforation; but there is little or no chance of restoration in cases of old standing. The symptoms of any case might however be materially benefitted by homeopathic treatment. A defective state of the drum would be no bar to this.

2. Loss of sight under such circumstances probably means hemorrhage into the retina. The possibility of cure depends on the extent of the damage.—ED., *H.W.*

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, REMOVALS, ETC.

* * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointments if gentlemen will be good enough to forward them to us, and also of posts vacant and likely to be vacant, on receiving information from secretaries or committees. Under this heading also, we shall mention good openings for homeopathic practitioners and chemists.

DR. C. H. BLACKLEY, *Southport*.—DR. CHARLES HARRISON BLACKLEY, late of Manchester, has given up his general and family practice to DR. F. S. ARNOLD, of 332, OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER, and has removed to 3, ALBANY ROAD, SOUTHPORT. At home hours, 11 to 1.

MR. W. LEE BEARDMORE, civil engineer, of 29, Seething Lane, E.C., whose works on house drainage we have had occasion to notice favourably in our pages, has taken into partnership Mr. W. STANTON LAET, B.A., OXON.

DR. STONHAM, *Ventnor, I.W.*—DR. STONHAM has changed his residence from "Claremont" to ELSINORE, ALPINE ROAD, VENTNOR.

VACANCY.

MALVERN.—MR. J. I. Glover writes from the English and American Pharmacy, Malvern, that there is a very good opening for a homeopathic practitioner in that town. "An energetic man would do splendidly." Mr. Glover will be pleased to give any particulars.

Obituary.

DR. JOHN DRUMMOND.

OWING to our going to press early last month we were unable to notice the death of Dr. Drummond, of Malvern, which we now do with great regret. Dr. Drummond was a native of Manchester, where he received his general and medical education, and where he commenced practice. He became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in 1850, and Member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1856. For twenty years he conducted one of the largest practices in Manchester. About fifteen years ago, being then in need of prolonged rest, he took a voyage to South Africa, and there remained till a few years back, when he returned to this country and recommenced practice, this time at Malvern. Two years ago he had an attack of hemorrhage into the retina, and last autumn an apoplectic attack, from which he never completely recovered. He died on June 21st.

Dr. Drummond was the author of a popular work—"A Popular Guide to Homeopathy," a new edition of which was reviewed in our pages some year or two ago; a little work entitled "Homeopathy amongst the Allopaths," which he published soon after his conversion; and a spirited reply to a personal attack by Dr. (now Sir) William Roberts, of Manchester, on the local homeopaths.

JOHN CASS SMART, M.D.

WE much regret to announce the death of another veteran homeopathist, Dr. J. C. Smart, formerly of Tunbridge Wells, and now for some years retired from practice. Dr. Smart took his first qualification, L.S.A., as long ago as 1837, the M.R.C.S. Eng. and M.D. Heidelberg the following year, and the L.R.C.P. London in 1843. He was for many years the sole representative of homeopathy among the medical men of Tunbridge Wells, and latterly he opened consulting rooms in Old Burlington Street, London, where he saw patients three days a week. He died at Scarborough quite suddenly on Sunday, July 15, as the following paragraph from the *Daily Chronicle* of July 16 records:—

Dr. Smart, a well-known homeopathic doctor, who years ago practised in London and Tunbridge Wells as a specialist, fell dead here yesterday morning. He was between seventy and eighty years of age.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS, 1896.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

DEAR COLLEAGUE,—At the close of the fourth Quinquennial International Homeopathic Congress, held at Atlantic City, U.S.A., in 1891, it was determined that the next meeting should be held in England. On this decision being reported to the British Homeopathic Congress of the same year, a committee of four of its members was appointed to co-operate with the Permanent Secretary in organising the gathering. Its first report, which is herein enclosed, has been accepted at the Congress of 1894, and the Committee (with the addition of the President of the British Homeopathic Society) reappointed, with instructions to obtain adhesions and contributions.

In pursuit of this object we request your good offices towards interesting your readers in the proposed Congress, by bringing the subject before them, and also towards making it known to the homeopaths of your city in such way as you may think best. We want promises of papers for discussion, and we want the formation of intentions to be present at the gathering—both to be made good when the time comes.

The exact date and place of meeting, with the office-bearers, &c., will be finally decided at the Congress we shall hold in September, 1895, and information thereof will be duly forwarded to you, and published in the British Homeopathic journals.

Hoping to hear from you ere long, and to find your services enlisted in the cause, we remain,

Very faithfully yours,

R. E. DUDGEON, *Chairman.*

A. CLIFTON.

J. W. HAYWARD.

A. C. POPE.

R. HUGHES, *Secretary.*

All communications to be addressed to the Permanent Secretary of the Congresses, Dr. Hughes, Brighton, England.

INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS, 1896.

THE Committee appointed by the British Homeopathic Congress of 1891 to organise the Fifth Quinquennial International Homeopathic Congress presents the following recommendations:—

1. That the Congress shall assemble in London, at such time and during such number of days as may hereafter be determined.
2. That this meeting take the place of the Annual British Congress,

and that its officers be elected at the Congress of the preceding year; the International Congress being free to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents from those foreign guests and others whom it desires to honour.

3. That the expenses of the meeting be defrayed by a subscription from the homeopathic practitioners of Great Britain, the approximate amount to be expected from each to be named as the time draws near.

4. That the cost of printing the Transactions be met by a subscription from all who desire to possess a copy of the volume.

5. That the Congress shall be open to all qualified to practise medicine in their own country.

6. That all who attend shall present their names and addresses, and a statement of their qualifications, and, if unknown to the officers of the Congress, shall be introduced by some one known to them, or shall bring letters credential from some homeopathic society or other recognised representative of the system.

(a) That members of the Congress, as above characterised, shall be at liberty to introduce visitors to the meetings at their discretion.

7. That the Committee be authorised to enter into communication with physicians at home and abroad to obtain—

(a) A report from each country supplementary to those presented at previous Quinquennial Congresses, recounting everything of interest in connection with homeopathy which has occurred within its sphere since its last report was presented.

(b) Essays upon the various branches of homeopathic theory and practice, for discussion at the meetings and publication in the Transactions.

8. That all essays must be sent in by January 1, 1896, and shall then be submitted to a Committee of Censors for approval as suitable for their purpose.

9. That the approved essays shall be printed beforehand and distributed to such members of the Congress as may apply for them, instead of being read at the meetings.

10. That for discussion the essays shall be presented singly or in groups, according to their subject-matter, a brief analysis of each being given from the chair.

11. That a member of the Congress (or two, where two classes of opinion exist on the subject, as in the question of the dose), be appointed some time before the meeting to open the debate, ten minutes being allowed for such purpose; and that then the essay, or group of essays, be at once opened for discussion, five minutes being the time allotted for each speaker.

12. That the Chairman shall have liberty, if he sees that an essay is being debated at such length as to threaten to exclude later subjects of importance, to close its discussion.

13. That the authors of the essays, if present, shall have the right of saying the last word before the subject is dismissed, ten minutes being granted them for this purpose.

14. That the following circular letter be printed, and sent to all editors of journals, secretaries of societies, and deans of colleges throughout the homeopathic world, soliciting their interest and co-operation.

LEPROSY AND VACCINATION IN THE FAR EAST.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Amongst the prescriptions in what is called preventive medicine introduced from England into the dense populations of China and Japan is that of vaccination. In China there is no compulsory law, but the practice has gradually crept in through the recommendation of missionaries, doctors, and officials, until probably one per cent of the four hundred millions of people are vaccinated. In China small-pox is not dreaded as in the West. It generally appears in a mild form and rarely assumes the proportion of a pestilence such as prevailed throughout well-vaccinated Germany, Sweden, and England in the epidemic of 1871-2. Leprosy, on the other hand, is found in all parts of China, particularly in the southern provinces, and the Chinese are credited with having introduced this fearful and mutilative disease amongst the natives in some of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. From much personal inquiry made in nearly all parts of the world, I find that although leprosy is not contagious in the ordinary meaning of that word, it can be, and is, spread by inoculation through a sore, wound cut, or abraded surface, yet the chief cause of its alarming increase during the past thirty years is vaccination. In support of these conclusions I have collected in various countries the explicit testimony of over a hundred medical experts, including superintendents of leper hospitals, chiefs of general hospitals, and eminent dermatologists, and especially of those who have made this repulsive and incurable disease a subject of careful research. I have also obtained from the case books of medical practitioners particulars of numerous cases of leprosy contracted by vaccination. When in Hongkong a few weeks ago, Dr. James Cantlie was introduced to me as the leading authority on leprosy in China, to whom I am indebted for valuable and interesting information. Four years ago Dr. Cantlie published some of the results of his researches in a work entitled "Leprosy in Hongkong." The author states that from February, 1887 to August, 1889, 125 lepers presented themselves to the Alice Memorial Hospital in that city for treatment, and he estimates the number of lepers at 250. Dr. Cantlie maintains that the disease attacks all ages and people in all circumstances, and that it is inoculable and transmissible by vaccination. It stands to reason, he observes, that matter taken from the vaccine vesicle of a leper "will convey the leprosy bacillus when inserted in the ordinary course of vaccination." The doctor, however, does not apprehend much danger in this way. This was his opinion in 1890; but as a volume maintaining that leprosy is largely diffused by means of vaccina-

tion has recently been added to the public library at Hong-kong upon Dr. Cantlie's recommendation, it is probable that his opinions regarding the mischief have undergone a change.

Dr. J. M. Swan, house surgeon at the Mission Hospital, Canton, says that from five to eight hundred lepers present themselves for diagnosis and treatment yearly, and his experience of nine years in China justifies him in stating that not only leprosy but other specific diseases are transmitted by the vaccinator's lancet. No practising physician, he says, in China would attempt to deny the inoculability of the disease. Dr. Ashmore, who has lived in China for forty years and has seen much of leprosy, particularly in Swatow, has arrived at similar conclusions. There are about three thousand lepers in the city and suburbs of Canton.

In Japan the increase of leprosy is beginning to excite attention, but it is not easy to get at the facts. European physicians practising in the treaty ports of the empire are reluctant to admit that serious evil can arise from "Jenner's great discovery." It cannot, however, be disguised that since the passing of the law enforcing vaccination in Japan upon all children within a hundred days after birth, infantile diseases, particularly skin eruptions, have painfully increased. Dr. K. Rokkaku, surgeon to the police force in Yokohama and a practitioner of wide experience, informed me that he had personally known numerous cases of injury producing what he called suppurative tumours, as well as syphilis, erysipelas, eczema, and not a few fatalities; but no record is kept of these disasters, nor are they ever made the subject of official inquiry. Leprosy appears to be nearly as prevalent among the forty millions of Japanese as amongst the four hundred millions of Chinese. In Tokio the cases are estimated at 2,500. It is discouraging to add that neither the medical missionaries who have been unconsciously engaged in spreading these loathsome and incurable diseases, nor the official guardians of public health departments in the Far East, appear to have any knowledge of the latest inquiries into the results of vaccination, or of the incriminating evidence disclosed before the Royal Commission on Vaccination during the past five years.—Yours faithfully,

Tokio, Japan, May 11, 1894.

WILLIAM TEBB.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD REPORT FOR 1893.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Years ago vaccination was branded as useless, dangerous, and fatal. It is so to-day. The saddest thing in the Fifty-

fifth Report of the Registrar-General tells an increase in the deaths from "cow-pox and other effects of vaccination." These number fifty-eight for the year 1892. And the last-issued report of the Asylums Board shows that nothing is changed as to vaccination in its relation to small-pox. The sufferers continue to be the vaccinated. They are found to be the majority of the sufferers in all places; with one notable exception—they have so far boasted of the less *average* fatality. This, as I have always maintained, has been due to a most vicious arrangement for tabulating the sufferers in small-pox. The disease is the only one affecting the skin so as to cover up the vaccination marks, and yet it is the only time when a person, as a rule, has to show his marks of vaccination to prove whether he is or is not vaccinated.

This has been derided, and set aside; but the last report of this Board, for the first time, shows that every word we have said as to this source of error in the classifying of the vaccinated has been correct.

The table B. shows that of twenty-six patients, thirteen of whom died, vaccination "could not be asserted on account of the abundance of the eruption" of the small-pox. These thirteen deaths then, must, if you are to give the facts, be added to the forty-two vaccinated deaths, and then all the "averages" as to the vaccinated fatality will be upset, and all will be largely increased. For all were declared vaccinated.

This is the secret out at last, and authoritatively stated. No longer must we have the cooked vaccination fatalities set up.

The so-called unvaccinated are not unvaccinated; they are vaccinated, for the most part, I firmly believe. And the statistics we have had are all, without any exception, open to this vice—they exaggerate the unvaccinated, and decrease the vaccinated fatalities, by making the classification on a principle which is vicious, and impossible of accuracy.

A word as to sanitation. Our "medical masters" cannot have paid half as much attention to this matter as we have, or they would not force us to accept a silly and injurious rite as far superior to the only scientific procedure known to man. Darlington, for instance, has had national experience on a small scale. Small-pox used to be a constant pest in a part of the town which, under the Artisan Dwelling Act, was pulled down. This nasty place, this plague spot, disappeared, and with it nearly all the small-pox. Only a few cases have since been in the town. But typhus went at the same time. The two travel hand in hand, and the sanitation which has banished the one has as surely stamped out the other. One thing is certain; cleanliness is becoming the evangel of our own time. Charms must go! The only perfectly clear and understandable posi-

tion is that of teaching that zymotic diseases, if at all, are alone preventable by cleanliness. While the laws of health are totally disregarded one or another of the epidemic forms of disease will keep knocking at the gate to remind us of our duty—that what we need are good conditions of living, and decency of food, clothing, and abode.

No good ever came of vaccination ever since it was discovered; and no good ever can. The people will shortly say of vaccine compulsion as they once said of slavery, the juxtaposition of which ought to be obvious—"we will have none of it."

I am, yours faithfully,

JOSEPH COLLINSON.

Front Street, Wolsingham, Co. Durham, July, 1894.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:—Medical, Daily, 2.30; Surgical, Mondays, 2.30; Diseases of Women, Tuesdays, 2.30; Diseases of Skin, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Eye, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Ear, Saturdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Mondays, 2.30; Operations, Mondays, 2.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Ball (J. B.).** A Handbook of Diseases of the Nose and Pharynx. 2nd ed. With 49 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo, pp. 868. (Baillière. 7s. 6d.)
- Braithwaite (J.).** The Retrospect of Medicine. Vol. 109: January—June, 1894. Cr. 8vo, pp. 430. (Simpkin. 6s.)
- Burnett (J. C.)** on Neuralgia. Its Causes and its Remedies, with a chapter on Angina Pectoris. 12mo, pp. 172. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 3s.)
- Dowse (T. S.).** On Brain and Nerve Exhaustion (Neurasthenia) and on the Nervous Sequela of Influenza. 4th ed. 8vo., pp. 136. (Baillière. 2s. 6d.)
- Dutton (T.).** Sea Sickness. Cr. 8vo, pp. 136. (Kimpton. 2s.)
- Ferguson (R. B.).** Aids to the Mathematics of Hygiene. 12mo, pp. 80. (Baillière. 2s.)
- Garrigues (H. J.).** A Text-book of the Diseases of Women. 8vo. (Hirschfeld. 21s.)
- Granville (M.).** Notes and Conjectures on Gout and Certain Allied Diseases. With the Rôle of the Leucocyte in their Causation. Cr. 8vo, sd. (Baillière. Net. 1s.)
- Hale (Edwin M.).** The Practice of Medicine. 8vo, pp. 1050. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 80s., net.)
- Hall (H. Newbery).** A Compend. of General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy. With 91 Illusts. Cr. 8vo, pp. 201. (Pentland. 4s. 6d.)
- Kerry (N.).** Inebriety, or Narcomania: Its Etiology, Pathology, &c. 3rd ed. 8vo. (Lewis. 21s.)
- Morton (A. S.).** Refraction of the Eye: Its Diagnosis, and the Correction of its Errors. 5th ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 80. (Lewis. 8s. 6d.)
- Musser (J. H.).** A Practical Treatise on Medical Diagnosis for Students and Physicians. Illustrated with 162 Woodcuts and 2 Coloured Plates. Roy. 8vo, pp. 888. (Pentland. 24s.)
- Mygind (Holger).** Deaf-Mutism. Cr. 8vo, pp. vii—300. (Rebman. 8s.)
- Parker (C. A.).** Post Nasal Growths. 8vo, pp. 104. (Lewis. 4s. 6d.)
- Pavy (F. W.).** Physiology of the Carbohydrates. 8vo, pp. 280. (Churchill. 10s. 6d.)
- Phillips (C. D. F.).** Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics: Inorganic Substances. 2nd ed. 8vo, pp. 898. (Churchill. 21s.)
- Quain's Elements of Anatomy.** Edit. by Edward Albert Schafer and George Dancer Thane. 3 vols. Vol. 3, Pt. 3:

- Organs of the Senses. By Professor Schafer. 10th ed. Roy. 8vo. (Longmans. 9s.)
- Smith (N.). Spinal Caries: Spondylitis; or, Inflammatory Disease of the Spinal Column. 8vo, pp. 146. (Smith, Elder. 5s.)
- Truman (Mary) and Sykes (Edith). Nursing Old Age. Cr. 8vo, pp. 146. (Roxburgh Press. sd., 1s., 2s. 6d.)
- Wood (James C.). A Text-book of Gynecology with two hundred and ten illustrations. 8vo, pp. 858. (Homeopathic Publishing Company.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 30, *Clarges Street, W.*

All advertisements and business communications to be sent to the "MANAGER" of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LITERARY matter and correspondences should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Dr. W. B. Clarke, Indianapolis; Mr. Hari Dayal Chakerbutty, Calcutta; Mr. Tebb, Tokio, Japan; Dr. Cavenagh, Worcester; Mr. Sydney de C. Thompson, New York; Dr. Züppritz, Stuttgart; Dr. Percy Wilde, Bath; Ferrum.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—Homeopathic Review.—Hom. Recorder.—Hom. Envoy.—American Homeopathist.—Clinique.—Hom. Maandblad.—Hom. Journal of Obstetrics.—Southern Jour. of Homeopathy.—La Homeopatia.—Medical Visitor.—Medical Advance.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Archiv. f. Hom.—Homeopathic News.—Minneapolis Hom. Mag.—Pacific Coast Journal of Hom.—Medical Argus.—Journ. Orif. Surgery.—New York Med. Times. Med. Century.—Calcutta Journ. of Medicine.—Indian Homeopathic Review.—Journal British Hom. Society.—Philanthropist.—L'Art Médical.—Scarborough Evening News.—Vaccination Inquirer.—Family Doctor.—38th Annual Report Cheltenham Hom. Dispensary.—Pocket Companion of Dosimetric Medical Practice.—A Contribution to Diseases of the Biliary Organs. By Dr. Theodore Kafka.—Neuralgia. 2nd edition. Dr. Burnett.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

ANTIPYRIN.

WE are glad to see that some people are waking up to the dangers of *Antipyrin*. In the course of an article headed "The Disease of Drunkenness"—a review of Dr. NORMAN KERR's work on "Inebriety"—which appeared in *The Daily News* of July 10th, a passage occurred which we will now quote.

"In the new edition, Dr. KERR has not had an opportunity for the full discussion of a subject which has lately acquired great importance, the abuse of *Antipyrin*. But the mischief caused by this misuse is notoriously so serious that we make no apology for quoting the following warning from Dr. KERR's preface:—

'Though I have never seen *Antipyrin*, when frequently consumed even in heroic doses, impair perception, confuse judgment, obscure or palsy moral sense, yet I have seen the constitutions of fair young and middle-aged women wrecked by frequent indulgence in increasing quantities of this (in skilled and judicious hands) valuable medicine. The agonising neuralgic or brain-tire headache of many of our highly neurotic girls and matrons has been, so to speak, charmed away—a blessed relief of unspeakable distress—by a five-grain dose of this perilous and potent remedial discovery of our day and generation. The head agony or other suffering has soon recurred. The powerful remedy has been re-applied, and rapidly has had to be increased in quantity, till four, five, and six times the initial dose is daily taken "with a light heart," with the lamentable sequel of shattered nerves and broken health. In their own interests and in the interests of their progeny, I cannot too strongly warn the future mothers of the human race against the ordinary use of this seductive and dangerous medicine, which should be taken for the occasion only, on the advice

of a responsible medical practitioner, as cautiously and deliberately as the most deadly poison extant.' ”

The dangers of this potent drug have not been at all overdrawn by Dr. KERR in the above passage. Indeed, he has rather understated them than the reverse. Cases of insanity have been traced to its use; and whilst it may relieve neuralgia in one part, the relief is very far from being a cure; it only staves off the pain for a time to bring on something worse elsewhere. We have seen the most intense kind of internal neuralgia supervene after the habit of staving off a headache with tabloids of *Antipyrin* had been continued for a few months. And along with the internal neuralgia was a state of bodily and mental collapse, with depression to the verge of suicide. Happily the habit had not been continued beyond the possibility of breaking it, and a perfect cure resulted in this case on leaving off the drug.

Another drug allied to *Antipyrin* is *Antifebrin*. Both are products of coal tar, and both were originally recommended and are still used to bring down temperatures. *Antifebrin* is even more immediately dangerous to life than its relative drug. A patient suffering from sleeplessness was given a dose of twenty grains, with the result that she *did* go to sleep, but awoke shortly afterwards struggling for breath with her face blue and finger-tips black. It was with the greatest difficulty that she could struggle back to life by the aid of stimulants that were administered to her, and she felt the effects of the dose for months after.

Whenever a new drug is launched on the profession, it is at first proclaimed to be perfectly harmless, and only after it has wrought enormous mischief is the truth discovered. *Antipyrin* and *Antifebrin* should be scheduled as poisons. The same ought to be done with every new chemical that is put on the market; it should be reckoned as a poison to begin with, and only after years of its use have proved it innocent should the public be allowed free access to it. In this way countless misadventures would be avoided.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A COMPLAINT FROM THE COLONIES.

DR. JOHN MAFFEY, one of our Australian representatives, writes to us from 26, Wynyard Square, Sydney, N.S.W., complaining of the action of a London firm of manufacturing chemists in flooding Sydney with advertisements of homeopathic "compounds" and proprietary articles, and also of ordinary homeopathic medicines (sold through a drapery firm), at prices unfair to the local homeopathic chemist. In the preparation and dispensing of homeopathic medicines character is everything, and ought to be paid for. It is very much to the interest of the public that it should be paid for generously. We have known many instances of patients who have had their prescriptions made up at Stores supplied by wholesale houses without the least effect: they have then taken the prescription to a responsible homeopathic chemist, and the expected action has at once become apparent. Cheapness is the one thing some people look for; but cheap homeopathic medicines can never be above suspicion. Our advice is—*Caveat emptor.*

THE TOBACCO HABIT—DR. GENTRY'S CURE.

We take the following from the *Homeopathic Envoy* of August:—

"I have cured a number of cases who were afflicted with the tobacco habit by giving them *Arsenicum* 3x trit. every three hours for three days, then changing to the sixth potency, giving a powder every four hours until patient could not endure even the smell of tobacco. During the time intervening between the stoppage of the use of tobacco and the desired effect of the *Arsenicum* I direct patient to dissolve two or three tablets of *Plantago maj.* in the mouth every time there is a craving for the tobacco.

"Chicago, July, 1894.

W. D. GENTRY, M.D."

"HOMEOPATHY IN INDIA."

SUCH is the title of Tract 50 of the Homeopathic League series, and we have no doubt it will be thoroughly appreciated not only in India itself, but by homeopaths all the world over. The story of the introduction and spread

of homeopathy in our Eastern dependency is full of interest; and we see once more the powerful assistance cholera has afforded in demonstrating the superiority of homeopathic over old-school treatment.

LABORATORY HYDROPHOBIA.

THE following paragraph appeared in some of the morning papers of August 4th. The case of the unfortunate officer was no doubt one of laboratory hydrophobia, the disease to which Goffi and Wilde succumbed:—

“Lieutenant T. R. Stevenson, a young officer of the 93rd Highlanders, has just died at Birkenhead under remarkable circumstances. Two months ago, while on service with his regiment in India, he was bitten by a dog which he stopped to pat. As it was afterwards found that the dog was mad, Lieutenant Stevenson was sent off to the Pasteur Institute in Paris, from which he returned to his home in Birkenhead a fortnight ago, apparently quite cured and in robust health. On Monday last, however, he was taken ill, and died three days later from a peculiar form of hydrophobia, the throat alone being affected.”

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. DUDGEON has in the press a work which is sure to prove of great interest. It is entitled *Hahnemann's Therapeutic Hints*. It is a collection of all the clinical observations scattered throughout Hahnemann's works, together with the symptoms the various medicines in the *Chronic Diseases* are said by him to have cured. It is not intended as a substitute for a repertory of the pathogenesis of medicines, but only as a sort of supplement to, or corroboration of, the observed effects of drugs on the healthy. It will frequently divert the practitioner to the study of some medicine in connection with a case of disease for which its pathogenetic effects might not have sufficed. Dr. Clarke will publish almost immediately two works, one is entitled *Non-Surgical Treatment of Diseases of the Glands and Bones, with a Chapter on Scrofula*, and is intended to show the risks of surgical interference and the superiority of homeopathic medical treatment over surgery in these affections. The title of the other work is *Homeopathy: all about it; or The Principle of Cure*. It will include a “Sketch of Hahnemann's Career,” and chapters on “How I became a

Homeopath," "Homeopathy and Pathology," "The Infinitesimal Dose," "Answers to Objections," &c.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

SOME RESULTS OF SINGLE DOSES.

By ROBERT T. COOPER, M.A., M.D., Physician Diseases of Ear, London Homeopathic Hospital.

A PARAGRAPH went the rounds of the daily journals some three or four years ago to the effect that on being interviewed, Mr. Edison, the great electrical inventor, had declared his ignorance of the laws governing the science of electricity, and his complete indifference regarding such.

Whether this was a genuine expression of his sentiments is not in question, but the meaning intended to be conveyed by it is, it seems to me, obvious: it is, that all great improvements in science are made by men who throw off the trammels of previous teachings and begin by a complete and radical overhauling of the entire subject.

It was in this way that Hahnemann went to work, and it was in this way that he was enabled to solve the great problem of medical science—the law in accordance with which the direct cure of disease is to be effected.

I claim the liberty to follow in his footsteps and to revert to the position he at first took up, and to give drugs in single doses in chronic and obstinate forms of disease; in other words, in forms of disease that admit of delay.

My position is explained at greater length in some articles, to wit, "One Dose, One Value," "The Dose Frequency Law," &c., published in this Journal, as well as papers now publishing in *The Hahnemannian Monthly*.

I aver that as a school of medicine we have never laid sufficient stress upon the advantages of giving single doses of remedies, especially of single doses of the undiluted juices of plants.

The high-dilution school alone has gone in for single doses, but then the advantages claimed have been more for the dilution than for the singleness of the dose.

All I ask is that the question of drug effect be considered from the point of view of the solitary dose, and not as at present from that of the dilution.

Take, for example, this case. A gentleman was attending at my rooms every month for enfeebled hearing, consequent upon previous ulceration of the ears, and from time to time he mentioned with intense feeling the terrible affliction with which his wife was stricken—abdominal aneurism—and through which she was completely bedridden.

As the case was pronounced hopeless, and as I understood him to say she was not taking anything for it and was not being regularly attended to by a doctor, I gave him, on three or four different occasions, single doses to take back to her. None of these was followed by noticeable result, until a drop of *Hydrastis Canadensis* ϕ was sent.

About a fortnight after taking this the patient broke out in what was termed "internal eczema," but which, as far as I could learn, was a form of irritative and excoriating vaginitis, along with eczema behind the ears and small cervical furunculi.

Last week, two months since the dose, her husband told me she had ever since the eczema been able to do without her sleeping draught at night, though still bedridden.

This case has, so far, not been cured; certainly not, but I undertake to say that if the vitality of the patient is sufficient to react against the activity and consequent exhaustion set agoing in the system, by this and other single doses of the same remedy that will probably be given hereafter, she will get well; and even if a cure be not effected I consider it a triumph to enable a poor sufferer to leave off her injurious sleeping draught—which, by the bye, I had not known of her taking—through an influence exerted by the agency of a solitary dose.

About three weeks back a gentleman intimately connected with the foremost members of the medical profession, in a casual way, gave me somewhat this history of himself. As a young man he had been subject to continual colds in the head, which on the slightest provocation went to his chest and prostrated him with bronchitis. One day, some fifteen years ago, he got a severe wetting when out driving and returned from his journey thoroughly chilled, and delayed in changing his garments. Next day he was laid up with a severe attack of hepatitis, and ever since had suffered in his liver and digestive organs, but not at all in the respiratory sphere. This was stated without any idea of consulting me, and I give the narrative as but roughly accurate.

Relying for my indication upon the bronchitic history (*vide* article by me in *Hahnemannian Monthly*, August, 1894) I sent a drop, on sugar of milk, of *Agraphis Nutans* ϕ tincture, requesting a report in a fortnight.

The report I received ran thus: I could not detect any effect from your powder, but what seems very strange, all the irritation low down and about the stomach and liver has ceased, and my old colds in the head have returned.

Here again a cure has not been effected, but I undertake to say the chances are all in favour of this man being perfectly well in another month or so, and this without any repetition of the dose. The remedy is acting, as I expected it would, along the line of fault.

If completed cures are required, I can give as many as can reasonably be demanded; but the important question to consider is whether it is possible to obtain such clear and definite results as these from a succession of doses frequently repeated. I unhesitatingly assert that in an experience of nearly thirty years I have never seen results so pronounced and unquestionable from repeated dosing.

In my own specialty—aural disease—I can instance cases that had baffled every possible treatment and yet yielded to single doses.

A lady all her life had suffered from ulceration of the right ear that had probably caused necrosis of the ossicula, as she was completely deaf in this ear. For some twelve years I saw this lady two or three times every half year, and previously to coming to me she had been under a well-known colleague, who handed her over to me.

From no treatment could she be said to have derived much benefit, until, some fourteen months ago, I placed her under single doses with the most pronounced relief.

Last January, however, after an interval of some six months without treatment, she came complaining of inability to find the correct word when speaking (aphasia) a numbness of the right side of tongue and of right hand and arm, and sometimes also of foot. The ear was moist, she felt giddy and headachy, and so sensitive to cold was the ear that wool was kept in it, as had been indeed the case for fifteen or twenty years. She was, in fact, in just such condition as is generally supposed to justify operation, symptoms of advancing ulceration of the internal ear having set in.

One dose of *Anemone Nemorosa*, a remedy of the *Pulsa-*

tilla class, cleared away every one of these symptoms, so much so that she has not required to consult me since then, and now never wears wool in her ear, as it is no longer sensitive to draughts of air.

About two years ago I was introduced to an allopathic doctor, about fifty years of age, in extensive general practice in one of the suburbs, with the remark from my introducer, "You both can hardly be expected to agree on medical matters." My newly-formed friend, however, threw aside all reserve when told I made a speciality of ear disease, as he was himself very deaf and would probably have had to relinquish practice if it went on increasing. He had completely lost the use of the left ear, and the watch could be heard only on contact by the right. I invited him to place himself under my care, and explained how necessary it was to throw theory aside and submit to a simple treatment. He did so, and a few days ago informed me he was now hearing better than for eight years, and his hearing was not, as it had been, subject to variation. He at least considers the single doses have acted, and that improvement has been effected in spite of a declaration of incurability by specialists in his own school. I shall probably have to refer on another occasion to this case, hence the absence of details.

Doubt may exist in many minds as to the superiority of single doses in the above cases, I therefore bring forward one in which there cannot reasonably be the smallest doubt that a succession of doses would have aggravated. A gentleman whom I met unprofessionally complained that he suffered so severely from noises in the ears that at one time he had made all preparations for committing suicide, and desisted from doing so only in consequence of finding relief from the application of artificial ear-drums. These had probably warmed up the affected ears, and had brought, in this way, temporary relief; however, on the right, the worst side, the continual friction of the artificial membrane had thickened the drumhead, and when first seen by me the hearing of this ear was certainly defective. He had suffered from these noises some ten or twelve years, and had consulted the best European aurists, English and German. I managed to relieve his sufferings with single doses, and for some eighteen months he remained almost free from this distressing symptom.

A fortnight ago he came again with a return of the

noises every morning on getting out of bed and a general feeling of upset. He particularly complained of frightful apprehension after smoking a cigar, a feeling as if some evil were going to happen, especially as if he were about to be arrested for a crime.

Considering that tobacco was injuring him, I requested its discontinuance in every form, and gave a single dose of *Nicotianum Tabacum* ϕ , made by myself from the fresh plant.

Three or four days ago, when I met him, he was puffing away at a cigar, which he declared no longer affected him injuriously, and that the noises had completely disappeared, and that his general state was far more comfortable.

Frequently-repeated doses of this same selection would, we may conclude from the nature of things, have aggravated, as he was evidently extremely sensitive to the action of tobacco.

30A, George Street, Hanover Square, W.

THE ARGUMENT OF FACTS.

By THOMAS SIMPSON, M.D.

“Is there anything more difficult than the establishment of a fact?” is the question often asked in discussing the results of medicinal treatment of disease. But any fact may be established by evidence, though few persons may care to examine the evidence. Dissatisfaction with evidence may possibly be men’s own fault, with whom it would be futile to array a host of examples of cures by the small dose of the single remedy. The confirmation of the fact we are now considering is open to the observation of any medical man every day, without reading books on homeopathy. He knows that *Ipecacuanha* causes sickness; when he is called upon to prescribe for a child who is suffering from nausea and vomiting from errors in diet, let him administer the 3rd decimal of this drug, and exult in the speedy relief he will afford the little sufferer; or let him give minute doses of *Mercury* to a child with mumps, because that drug produces enlargement of the salivary glands, and the result will be pronounced and rapid. We know that corrosive sublimate will induce dysentery; the

curative effect of that drug is constantly observed in this disease. Again, how very frequent are our opportunities of witnessing the rapid removal of high fever with facial flushes, hot head and sleepiness, by a fractional part of a drop of *Belladonna* tincture. A week ago a youth, aged 18, suffering from Bright's disease, developed such a group of symptoms, one dose of the 3rd centesimal of *Belladonna* brought down the temperature from 104° to 99° in twelve hours. The practitioner who carefully observes the pathogenetic effects of such drugs as *Copper*, which induces muscular spasm; *Cocculus*, paroxysms of vertigo and nausea; *Antimony*, derangement of the stomach; *Sulphur* and *Arsenic*, cutaneous affections—the man who exercises his powers of observation and reflection with candour and perseverance, will soon see, and quickly acknowledge, the confirmation in his own hands, of the truth we have affirmed. Nothing remains but for others to pursue a similar course, and yet so few are found ingenuous enough to admit the simple truth when discovered. What is rarest in the world is fair-mindedness, method, the critical view, the sense of proportion, the capacity for distinguishing. The common state of human thought is one of confusion, incoherence, and presumption; and the common state of human hearts is a state of passion, in which equity, impartiality, and openness to impressions are unattainable: hence the slow progress with which new doctrines find entrance into the preoccupied and prejudiced minds of persons who make use of their intellect to satisfy their inclinations, who care nothing for truth, who hate disinterested thought, and the idea of departing from time-honoured institutions, forgetting that a duty is no sooner divined than from that very moment it becomes binding upon us. It will be readily conceded that the sole duty of the physician is to cure disease as rapidly, gently, and permanently, as possible; to seek the truth come whence it will, cost what it may;—and yet we find the ingenuous honest man, who confers not with conventionalities but adopts as his own what he finds to be reliable and reasonable in the treatment of disease, persecuted, misrepresented, ostracised. But surely abuse and intolerance cannot be accepted by the world as a fair and philosophical inquiry: these can only call forth new defenders, and we may reasonably hope that the public will one day demand that a fair field and no favour be shown to every physician who conscientiously practises

medicine on scientific and humane lines. The illustrious founder of "The Rational System of Medicine" boldly declared that the true healing is that reflective work, the attribute of the higher powers of human intellect, of unfettered judgment, and of reason, selecting and determining on principle, in order to effect an alteration in the instinctive, irrational, and unintelligent, but automatic vital force, when it has been diverted by disease into abnormal action, and by means of a *similar* affection developed by a homeopathically-chosen remedy, to excite in it a medicinal disease somewhat greater in degree, so that the natural morbid affection can no longer act upon the vital force. What a fine example is here of logical argument! Every day we find confirmation of the validity of the truths contained in it, and the most sure and speedy way to silence objectors is, to show our faith by our manner of prescribing, especially in serious diseases, such as typhoid fever, laryngeal spasms, scarlatina maligna, postpartum hemorrhages.

As the medical art consists in the conquest of disease, so true philanthropy demands the displacement of prejudice, pride, and the idiot sway of custom (in matters medical), by calmly and minutely investigating each individual case of sickness, and proceeding forthwith to select a drug which has caused symptoms corresponding to the group we desire to remove. This is the method adopted invariably by every enlightened and consistent homeopath, he studiously avoids the generic and chooses the specific, in medicine. A family of seven children suffering from whooping cough required seven different drugs, to meet the indications which differed in each individual, *e.g.*, *Belladonna* for barking cough, with moist heat, flushed face and furred tongue, with clean tip and edges; *Verat.-album* relieved exhausted paroxysms, with cold sweat on forehead, and icy breath; *Ipecac.* allayed a choking cough, rattling of mucus nausea, anorexia; *Coral rub.* indicated by violent spasmodic cough, commencing with gasping for breath, and continuing with crowing inspirations (oft repeated), until the child grows purple in the face, and is quite exhausted; *Drosera*, prescribed for one child, because cough was made up of quickly succeeding barking paroxysms, in the evening after lying down, and worse still after midnight, by warmth, by drinking, with attacks of suffocation, gasping for breath. These seven children recovered from their coughs, diverse

in character, but severe in their inception, in five or six weeks. The daily experience of the diligent physician who closely follows Hahnemann's directions is pregnant with gratification arising from the conviction confirmed by experience, that nothing could compare with the certainty and rapidity of the action of the carefully-chosen remedy: this is the talisman against all the calumny and the ignominy which jealous, conceited, or ignorant men can devise. "Truth must conquer at the last, and ever the right comes uppermost, and ever is justice done."

Waterloo, July 16.

REMARKS ON THE "MATERIA MEDICA."

By EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

BISMUTH.—Symptoms observed by Hahnemann. Long-continued dizziness early in the morning. Burning contractive pain in the head, especially in the forehead and eyes. Constant searching (grinding) and boring in the forehead, the eyes, and the nose, down to the tip of the nose, as with a dull instrument—alternate, contractive, and distensive sensation. Swollen, sore gums, the whole of the mouth being sore and sensitive. Drawing pressure in the molar teeth, from the posterior to the anterior, with drawing pain in the cheeks. Bloody taste in the mouth early in the morning; the mucus which one hawks up is tinged with blood. Oppression of the chest. Hot, burning contraction of the chest, which made it difficult for him to breathe or talk. Cough, interrupting his sleep at night, with a quantity of expectoration: the cough is the same by day. Pain in the chest and back—a kind of boring and burning. Tremor of the hands, perceptible when taking a meal.

These symptoms convey a picture of a certain character to the mind, and to two points I would call attention. 1. The condition early in the morning. 2. Their evident origination in the digestive sphere, although several among them, such as blood with mucus, the chest sensations, and cough, would at once take many minds to the chest, and evil visions of pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis, or the still more dreaded consumption, would loom before the mind. Proving, however, of medicines, incontestably prove that many most serious complaints of the chest, both acute and

chronic, have their origin in the digestive sphere, and neglect of little irregularities here, going on for years, has laid the foundation of many a fatal bronchitis, or even phthisis. We come now to detailed symptoms—*alternately commences one thing, and then another, without finishing any. Solitude is intolerable. Vertigo: sensation as if the anterior half of the brain were turning in a circle, several times a day for some minutes. Pressure and sensation of weight in the forehead—in the occiput—more violent during motion. Dull pressing drawing in different parts of the head, more violent during motion. Dull cutting pain in the brain, lingering above the right orbit, and extending as far as the occiput. Pressure in the right eye-ball from before backwards, and from below upwards. Gum in both canthi; features quite disfigured, as if he had been very sick; white coated tongue in the evening, without either heat or thirst. Great thirst for cold drinks in the evening, without any heat. Nausea at the stomach; he feels as though he would vomit; especially violent after a meal. Pressure in the stomach, especially after a meal. Grunting in the abdomen, without any sensation. Frequent emission of flatulence. Pinching pain in the abdomen, in alternate places. Frequent and copious micturition; the urine is watery; pollution at night without any voluptuous dreams; fine stings in the middle of the sternum, unaltered either by inspiration or expiration; sharp pressure on the upper border of the right scapula and the clavicle; paralytic weakness and faintishness of the right upper arm; paralytic tearing and pressure in the right forearm, especially violent in the carpal bones; corrosive itching near the tibiae and in the dorsa of both feet, near the joint, becoming more violent by scratching—he has to scratch himself until he bleeds; tearing pain below the external malleolus of the right foot, every paroxysm terminating at the tendo-achillis; faintishness and depression of strength; excessive drowsiness a few hours after rising, but he was unable to take his usual siesta from want of sleep for several days; frequent waking at night from his sleep, as if started by fright; night sleep disturbed by lascivious dreams, frequently accompanied by pollutions, sometimes without any; frequent waking at night, with lassitude.*

The above *resumé* confirms the briefer notes of Hahnemann, and shows how wide may be the range of symptoms having their origin in that much-used but equally much-misunderstood word, "indigestion." The

restlessness shown in the moral sphere points to this, as well as the peculiar day drowsiness with night wakefulness and disturbed sleep ; in other directions, the small reference to conditions in the brain symptoms shows the value of noting locality ; the paralytic weakness and tearing again remind us of varieties in paralysis ; and the faintishness, local and general, are such as dyspeptics are only too frequently annoyed with, depressing enough often, with little or nothing to show for it.

We pass on now to the invaluable polychrest *Bryonia alba*. The opening remarks here, both on account of the information conveyed and the frequency with which the drugs mentioned are required, are of the greatest value. I shall copy them, therefore, verbatim :—

"Many of the effects of *Bryonia* are analogous to those of *Rhus. tox.* *Bryonia* affects the mind differently from *Rhus.* ; the fever of *Bryonia* is mostly composed of the cold stage, and its symptoms are chiefly excited or aggravated in motion, although the secondary effects of *Bryonia* of relieving symptoms by motion are not altogether rare. It is for this reason that, even in cases where *Bryonia* was indicated and had been exhibited in a proper dose, it does not always produce the desired effect in the first twenty-four hours, the existing symptoms constituting the series of the secondary effects of *Bryonia*, a second dose had to be given (which, when given immediately after the first, neutralises in part the effects of the first dose of any remedy), which would bring the true primary action of *Bryonia* to bear upon the case before us as the truly homeopathic, and therefore curative, principle. This peculiarity is witnessed in a few other drugs, but rarely in *Bryonia*. *Rhus.* generally relieves the injurious effects of an injuriously administered dose of *Bryonia* ; or else some other remedy which is homeopathic to the untoward symptoms—*Camphor*, for instance, above all other drugs. The curative powers of *Bryonia* are very comprehensive, as may be seen from the vast series of its symptoms. It will be found very useful in some fevers, and in some kinds of abdominal spasms of the other sex. In violent acute diseases, characterised by a high irritability of the system, a pellet of the 30th potency will be found sufficient for the cure. In a very few cases a full drop of the 30th potency may be necessary, but never a drop of the tincture. I have learned this gradually by experience. A large dose of this drug acts a couple of weeks."

Coming now to detailed symptoms, we have in the moral sphere—apprehensions, doubts; anxiety through the whole body, it impelled him to undertake something all the time, he had no rest anywhere; wrathful, ill-humoured, and disposed to weep; inclines to undertake too much, and to work at too many things at the same time; attempted several times to escape from bed; dreads the future. Vertigo, as if things turned round, as if one were being turned about, as if one would fall backwards; giddiness, with weakness of the limbs; *headache when stooping, as if all the contents of the head would issue from the forehead; pain in both temples, pressing from within outwards; semi-lateral headache . . .* in relation with a painful sub-maxillary gland, through a sort of searching or tearing sensation along the bones of the upper and lower jaw; tearing across the forehead, followed by tearing in the cervical muscles, and afterwards tearing in the right arm; a sort of gurgling in both temples; greasy condition of the hair early in the morning, the head being cool; heat in the head and face, with redness of the latter; tension of the skin of the face when moving the facial muscles; red spots in the face and on the neck; weak sight, letters looking blurred, early in the morning; pressure, swelling, and agglutination of the eyelids early in the morning; lachrymation in the open air; ears as if stopped up, bleeding, contractive pain, burning at the lobule of the ear; bleeding of the nose when asleep at three a.m.; bleeding from the nose three days in succession; painfully burning vesicle on vermilion border of lower lip; lancinating intensely painful darting between the lower lip and the gums, as is experienced in cancer of the lip, early in the morning in bed; darting toothache in the evening when in bed, at times in the upper, at times in the lower molar teeth—if in the upper, on touching with the finger the pain suddenly ceased and affected the opposite tooth of the lower row; all the teeth vacillate; pressure in the fauces, as if he had swallowed a hard body with sharp corners; dryness and rawness of the throat during empty deglutition; *accumulation of a quantity of saliva in the mouth which foams like soap; taste insipid, flat, sweetish, disgusting; no appetite for milk, but while taking it he gets an appetite for it, and likes it; violent desire for coffee; eructations tasting of the ingesta; no eructations after drinking, but only after the least food;*

regurgitation of ingesta without any effort at vomiting; cutting, as with knives, in the pit of the stomach; pressure in the stomach after a meal; there was a load in the stomach as of a stone; this made him ill-humoured; tenacious mucus in the fauces, which can be loosened and hawked up; sudden ascites, he is unable to breathe, and has to sit down; violent lancinations in the abdomen from below upwards as far as the stomach, forcing to bend double, and disappearing after stool; feces large and therefore passed with difficulty; two stools a day, in a few days, constipation. Then in a note, a more frequent primary effect of *Bry.* is retention of stool, its alternate effect, looseness of bowels, is rarer; when the other symptoms correspond, *Bry.* is therefore able to cure constipation, which few remedies besides *Nux Vomica* and *Opium* can do. Diarrhea greatest early in the morning; diarrhea smelling like rotten cheese. Without the bladder being full, such a desire to pass urine that it can scarcely be retained one moment; during motion, some drops of hot urine frequently escape unconsciously; after urination, a feeling as if the whole had not been emitted, some drops pass involuntarily; itching, burning, and stinging in the anterior portion of the urethra between the acts of micturition. Menses increased, too soon by eight days, a fortnight, three weeks. A sort of hoarseness, accompanied by inclination to sweat; violent coryza without any cough; cough from a continued creeping in the throat from below upwards, one throws up mucus; cough is immediately preceded by gasping for air, quick spasmodic inspirations, a kind of suffocative fit, followed by cough, especially after midnight; cough on entering a warm room from cold air; during inspiration, stitches in the side in the region of the ribs, through chest to scapulae, lancination, as in ulcers, in a small spot below the clavicle; heat in the chest; single soft stitches in an indurated nipple, similar to the sensation caused by electric sparks, after this every trace of induration had disappeared; pricking pain below the right nipple from within outwards; in the cavity of the chest these prickings are only felt during an expiration; drawing down along the back, when sitting, going off by motion. Sensation as if a thread were being drawn through the humeri and radii down to the tips of the fingers; pain in the wrist-joint as from contusion or a sprain, at every motion; aching and pressure on the top of the right shoulder, increasing in violence when touching the parts, dull stitches when taking

a deep inspiration ; they extend from before backwards as far as the shoulder-joint ; swelling of the elbow joint, extending a little beyond the joint above and below, as far as the middle of the upper and lower arm, with swelling of the feet, for three hours ; stinging pains in the fingers when writing ; when stooping while standing, lancinating darting pain from the hip-joint to the face ; faintishness ; sudden swelling of the legs ; hot swelling of the foot ; the swelling of the foot is accompanied by tearing in the tibiæ and heaviness in the arms ; great weakness of the thighs ; he is scarcely able to go upstairs ; the weakness is felt less when going downstairs ; swelling of both legs ; pain as from bruises of the upper and lower limbs ; whatever position he took he always felt as though he would be more comfortable by changing it ; nervous drawing ache in the periosteum of all the bones, as in the beginning of fever and ague, in the forenoon ; red round spots of the size of lentils, and larger ones on the arms, without sensation, they do not disappear on pressing them ; the ichor from the ulcer tinges the linen black ; pain all over the body as if the flesh were loose, for sixteen days ; yellowness of the skin of the whole body, also of the face ; he would not go into the open air, although he was fond of it previous to taking the drug ; feet feel heavy as a hundred-weight after rising from a seat ; general depression of strength ; in one night he sleeps soundly until morning, and remains drowsy the whole day, the next night his sleep is uneasy, and the day after he remains wide awake the whole day ; disposed to yawn, frequent yawning the whole day ; sleeplessness at night owing to agitation of the blood, tosses about in bed ; unable to fall asleep before midnight owing to frequent thrills of shuddering over one foot or arm, afterwards a little sweat ; dreams full of dispute and vexatious things ; vivid dreams the whole night about attending to his business in a scrupulous and correct manner ; he dreams of his household affairs ; while asleep he moves his mouth as if he were masticating ; towards evening, while asleep, imagined absent persons present and wanted to go home ; sleeps the whole day with dry great heat, without eating or drinking, with twitchings in the face, has six involuntary passages, the stools being brown and smelling badly ; somnambulism ; the inside of his head feels chilly and dreary after the siesta ; chilliness in the bed in the evening when lying down ; frequent attacks of heat of the lower limbs ; she felt as if she stepped into hot water ; violent thirst, she

is able and compelled to drink much at one time, and drinking does not incommode her; great internal warmth, the blood in the veins is burning hot; violent shudderings and chilliness through the whole body, as in fever and ague, obliging her to lie down, with a stitching pain in the left side above the hip, as if an abscess would form, without any thirst or subsequent heat; sweats when eating, when lying in bed; sweat when wiped off, felt like oil; violent night sweat from three a.m., twenty-eight nights in succession. In looking back over these it is curious to see how few are the moral symptoms as compared, e.g., with *Belladonna*. At the same time they are easily distinguished, and we should not expect *Bryonia* to be indicated often in any bodily ailment where the prevailing disposition was pleasant, amiable, changeful; and it would be found on further consideration that the bodily symptoms in the last-mentioned moral symptoms were not such as were characteristically under *Bryonia*. The headache in relation with a painful submaxillary gland, like all peculiar combinations, is to be noted, as also that connected with the cervical muscles and the arm. The nose bleedings, as in all cases where these occur, should have their peculiarities carefully noted, as nose bleeding is a pathognomonic symptom of many diseases, some most serious, and a careful scrutiny of its conditions or concomitants, or both, will save many a tedious nose-plugging and consequent *diagnostic symptom-suppression*, and consequent serious loss of time and strength. The peculiar darting toothache, soap-like saliva, sudden ascites, character of constipation, urinary irritation, the pains in connection with an indurated nipple, the swellings in the limbs, discharge from ulcer, peculiar delirium, typhoid condition of sleep, as well as the peculiar movement of the jaw and the involuntary stools, which, with accompanying febrile symptoms, so resemble typhoid fever, all taken together show in how many different conditions, both of acute and chronic disease, this drug may be called for. For example, dropsical swellings in the body and limbs, conditions of breast apparently threatening cancer, may justly cause dread of the advent of most serious and fatal diseases, and yet a few doses of *Bryonia* may dissipate the whole thing as surely as in cases which were rightly regarded as only functional disorder. This is ever the case in homeopathy; no amount of materially present disease, *in itself*, calls for despair; the mind always reverts

to what preceded present appearances, and if this can be got at, though only a few functionally disordered organs it may be, the prospect of relief, and even cure, unless parts are positively destroyed, can be truthfully held out.

THE CURE AT GASTEIN.

By DR. PROELL.

As the whole success of the cure often depends on the choice of lodgings, at least in a great measure, I venture to give the following hints.

1. Visitors should come rather in spring or autumn in preference to summer, because then they can have the choice of the rooms, the best ones having already in January been engaged for the summer season.

2. It is better not to take the lodgings without previously asking the physician's advice, as there are several items to be taken into account regarding them: viz., some persons cannot bear the noise of the waterfall; others cannot climb hills or ascend staircases; again others with a delicate digestion cannot bear the cooking at hotels, and should therefore lodge at a private house, and then choose the restaurant; finally, others cannot endure the evaporation of the hot springs or baths, etc.

3. Wait at least one day before taking a bath.

4. Arrange to arrive at Gastein in the day time so as to have plenty of leisure for choosing lodgings. It would be well to drive with the luggage straight to the doctor's "Villa Hollandia" (on the right and upper road to Böckstein), and stay there at least half a day and a night; thus the visitors would have time to choose and deliberate, guided by the doctor or his son; for the landlords and landladies in other houses insist upon visitors paying for the room for three weeks, when they have left after one day. Therefore you should declare to the landlord you will only stay one day, and consult the physician before definitely engaging rooms.

CHEST SYMPTOMS DEVELOPED DURING A
PROVING OF *CHELIDONIUM MAJUS*.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS (commonly known as the Great Celandine) is a wild plant, growing to about a height of three feet, having large, long leaves, and bearing yellow flowers. The stalk of the plant is green in colour, round, tender, and thick-jointed. The plant when wounded emits a yellow juice, which has a very sharp and bitter taste. The leaves are of a yellowish-green colour, and are deeply divided at the edges. The flowers, which bloom in the summer, are followed by small long pods, which contain a shiny, blackish-brown seed.

The following are the principal chest symptoms developed during a recent proving of the drug:—

Great difficulty of breathing; sensation of tightness across the chest; oppression, anxiety, and tightness of the chest; great difficulty in breathing, with shooting pains in left thorax; difficulty of breathing at night when in bed; great desire to be out in the open air, so as to ameliorate the difficulty of breathing; sensation as if the chest were constricted, with oppression and shortness of the breath, the breath being short and laboured; severe stitches in the right side on taking a deep breath; difficult breathing, with pains in the right thorax, shifting to the left thorax, followed by short fits of coughing; short cough (dry), with severe pain inside the chest at every breath, pain aggravated by cough; burning feeling inwards between chest and shoulder-blades, with internal heat and great difficulty of breathing; sharp stitches in lower part of lobe of left lung; stitches in chest, with difficulty of breathing; soreness in left lobe of lung, with sensation as if a wound were there, greatly aggravated by taking a deep breath, or on sneezing or coughing; pain of a tensive nature in the right and left thorax; severe pains in left clavicle, at each breath; pains with jerking in clavicle (left); shooting pains in right side; at each respiration, very severe pains in the sternum; jerking, shooting pains to the right of the lower part of the sternum, extending towards the back, increased on breathing; pains of an oppressive character from under clavicle (left) to up the neck; great pressure, of a drawing character, from the shoulder-blade (right) towards sternum through the chest; sensation as if the chest were com-

pressed, with constrictive pressure under both arms ; pressure, of a spasmodic character, in the middle and behind the sternum at night in bed, awaking the prover ; sharp stitches as if from needles in the chest on inspiration, changing from left to right side ; tensive and lancinating pains in pectoral muscles ; intolerable pains in chest, only relieved by sitting upright and motionless ; pain as if there were an abscess forming in the chest ; sensation as if there were dust collecting behind the sternum, unrelieved by coughing ; painfulness to the touch, or on taking a deep inspiration, of the seventh and eighth ribs of both sides of the chest, with cold sensations passing from the spine to the ribs towards sternum (right side mostly affected) ; awakening of prover at night by constriction of chest, with anxiety, and sharp stitches passing through the chest, the pains impeding breathing ; severe stitches in right side, impeding speech and breathing ; headache of a burning character, followed by violent and sudden pain in the region of the seventh and eighth ribs (right side), the pains increased by respiration and by motion ; sharp stitches in the chest, compelling the prover to breathe short, pains greatly aggravated on taking a deep breath ; bruised pain in left side of chest, the affected side feeling all bruised ; severe stitches in right side, accompanied with chilly heat, and redness of the face ; pressure, of a tearing nature, left side of chest, towards left nipple ; very severe tickling in the larynx in the evening, inducing cough ; hollow, dry cough ; very severe cough of a spasmodic character ; short respiration, with short cough ; severe fit of coughing, dry, without expectoration ; when coughing, a pain is felt in larynx, chest, and back ; dry cough, with occasional expectoration of lumps of phlegm ; severe, exhausting cough, worse in the morning, with much expectoration from deep out of the lungs.

By the above symptoms it will be seen that *Chelidonium majus* in its action on the chest is analogous, firstly, to *Bryonia alba*, on account of the sharp stitches on taking a deep breath or on motion, and shooting pains in the chest ; secondly to *Phosphorus*, on account of the tickling in the larynx, inducing a dry cough ; thirdly, to *Dioscorea villosa*, in the sharp pains arresting the breath and motion ; fourthly, to *Æsculus hippocastanum*, in the tightness of the chest ; and fifthly, to *Sanguinaria canadensis*, in the burning and pressure in the chest, pains in the region of

the seventh rib, and stitches and shooting pains under the sternum.

In diseases of the chest, characterised by great difficulty in the breathing, tightness, and constriction of the chest; sharp pains, and stitches on taking a deep breath, tickling in the larynx, a dry, hollow cough, and such other symptoms as were developed during the proving, *Chelidonium majus* is a valuable remedy, and, being strictly homeopathic to the above symptoms, it may be relied on, and be prescribed with confidence. It may also be prescribed in cases in which there is a loss of appetite, and in which the emaciation is great. As great exhaustion, languor, prostration, and weariness on taking any exercise, even in walking, is developed during the proving, therefore any of these symptoms present in connection with those of the chest would be an additional indication for the use of the drug. Stitches in the region of the heart on coughing are also very common throughout the proving, and if met with by the physician, it should be borne in mind that they are amenable to *Chelidonium majus*. Great depression of spirits, incapacity for thought, and restlessness are additional symptoms for the administration of the drug, as also are giddiness (with a sensation as if there were a weight in the upper part of the head), throbbing headache, pressure and pain in the eyeballs, buzzing, ringing, or rushing in the ears, great thirst, nausea, vomiting, cutting pains in the stomach, congestion of the liver, constipation, pain in the region of the kidneys, restless sleep, mucus diarrhea, itching in the rectum (with pricking, crawling sensations), pains of a shooting character in the region of the bladder, reddish or dark-brown urine (becoming turbid almost immediately after passing), choking feeling in the throat, continual hoarseness (with dry cough), burning sensation in the bowels, great accumulation of flatulence in the bowels, sensation of dryness in the throat (with difficulty in swallowing), accumulation of a watery fluid in the mouth, heartburn, burning and heat from the mouth down to the stomach, toothache (during the night), coryza (with continual sneezing), itching and dryness of the left nostril, great oppression in the cardiac region, palpitation, lancinating pains in the heart, and stitches through the region of the heart, yellowness of the skin, neuralgia of a periodical character, and burning and twitching in the eyelids.

The mother tincture should be made of the whole plant, with strong alcohol, and the various dilutions may afterwards be prepared from this.

VETERINARY NOTE.

By AGRICOLA.

MANY years ago, when spending a summer amongst the sylvan delights of the extreme northern part of the Forest of Dean and on the borders of the Herefordshire estates of Guy's Hospital, a poor squatter, farming his 20-acre allotment, which he had gradually reclaimed from its wild moorland condition, came to me in great distress about his pig, which was roaming about in much pain. Evidently there was primarily acute gastritis, and the mischief was invading the abdominal tract.

A pig is of all domestic animals the worst to drench, even with our small potions, but we managed to get *Aconite*, *Nux*, *Bry.*, &c., administered; and although the intensity of the symptoms seemed to cease for a time, yet the animal died in the course of a few hours.

As chance would have it, one of my own porkers became in a few days similarly affected, and in spite of a varied treatment it, too, died; and when another also fell ill, I resolved to try that most admirable method in hydropathy, *i.e.*, fomentation with hot water (or, rather, hot aqueous vapour) and flannels covered with some non-radiating fabric, which in this case was cider-making haircloths. The poor animal resisted with pig-headed resolution the first hot flannel, which covered the whole surface, thorax and abdomen, from the front to the hind legs, each of which was held by a man, the animal lying on its back, but the relief afforded by the fomentation to the agonising abdominal pain was so marked that the poor animal positively grunted its thanks for each subsequent renewal of the flannels; in fact I may say that in one single half-hour the animal's life was saved.

Now during these past 30 years numerous instances of similar deaths amongst cottagers' pigs have come under my notice, so that I think I am justified in saying that the cause invariably is the same, *i.e.*, the horrible mess of chemical decompositions and *recompositions* which

is in the *summer* months invariably to be found in the cottagers' pigs'-wash tub.

PS. The poor man in question was one of a class fortunately now become almost extinct; he was known for miles around as "Jim Preece the Bleeder (of Man and of Beast) of Aconburys Hill," and had inherited by heirship (father to son for countless generations past) the art (?) and the connection and goodwill of the public around.

Shortly after the above loss of his pig he was sent for post-haste to a man taken in a fit in the hayfield. Jim bled him, and to death, I expect, for the man died soon after the venesection.

MATERIA MEDICA.

NATRUM SULPHURICUM.

Miss P., aged 19. For years—she cannot remember how many—has suffered from megrim headache every fourteen days in the right temple, pain shooting, begins in the morning after rising, increases till the evening, and only ceases about one a.m., when she goes to sleep. Relieved by cold compresses, in the open air, in a dark room, by vomiting; aggravated by noise, light, eating (dares not eat anything on the days she has the pain, otherwise it would be aggravated), by stooping, during menstruation. Whilst she has the headache the mouth is always full of water, causing her to spit constantly. Menses every four weeks, lasting eight days, attended by headache and diarrhea. April 12, puls. 30. April 25: yesterday, the day when this megrim should come on, the mouth was constantly full of water, and there was vomiting of mucus, but no headache. *Phosph.* 30. May 15, megrim five days ago; vomiting and flushes of heat. After the headache much thirst and craving for acids. Disposition irritable before the headache; *Natr. Sulph.* 30. May 25, no headache; rep. med. June 15, no headache; rep. med. June 24, no return of megrim.—Baltzer, *Arch. f. Hom.*, ii. 317 (*Journ. B. H. S.*).

SENEGA IN APHONIA.

Dr. H. C. Allen calls attention to *Senega* as an overlooked aid in aphonia. When its characteristic dry cough is present—

aggravated by cold air, and by motion, particularly walking—it will not fail to restore the voice, should this be concurrently affected.—*Amer. Homeopathist*, January 15 (*Journ. B. H. S.*).

AURUM IN ADENITIS.

In two cases of adenitis in children a rapid subsidence of the glandular swelling ensued on the administration of *Aurum*, given for concomitant mental affections—in one hallucinations and vivid dreams, in the other fearfulness and dread of being left alone.—*Hom. Journ. of Obstetrics, &c.*, March (*Journ. B. H. S.*).

AURUM IN FETOR OF BREATH.

In the winter of 1858 a lady of rank came to consult me about her daughter. She told me that the young lady exhaled such a disgusting smell from her mouth that she did not like to be in her vicinity, and had long ceased to kiss her. She knew no cause for the affection, and the worst of it was that her *fiancé* was coming on a visit in three months, but would be justified in breaking off the engagement on any pretext. When the young lady entered the room I was agreeably astonished to see a figure like that of Juno approaching me, but with eyes red with weeping. She shyly shook hands with me. She was about 23 years old, blonde and blue-eyed. Externally no defect could be observed; her mouth, as well as her tall but rather flabby body, was a model of cleanliness; not a single one of her faultless teeth was absent. The tongue was beautifully clean, also the fauces; and yet it required great resolution to come near her mouth, for the horrible stench nearly knocked me down:—

“Und von sich haucht den giftigen Wind.”
(Kampf mit dem Drachen.)

And yet all her functions, even the female ones, were normal. The conundrum was hard to solve. I resumed my examination of her, and it seemed to me that this was dependent on a scrofulous taint, and her mother confirmed my opinion, as she told me that her daughter when a little girl had frequently suffered from scrofulous affections of eyes and nose. On inquiry of her mother about her moral condition, I was told that she was always rather of a melancholy disposition, and that now she loved solitude, was reserved and serious, likewise timid and sad. From these hints I constructed my diagnosis and treatment. Guided by the law of similars, especially with regard to the state of the disposition, and also because of the scrofulous

diathesis, I prescribed *Aurum Metallicum* 5x trit., a pinch three times a day before meals; after three days a drop of the 10x dilution night and morning. The result fulfilled my expectations. After a week the mother told me with great joy that there was a decided improvement; after another week the breath was much purer, and after three weeks, during which she took a drop of the 30th dilution once a week, she was perfectly cured. Her wedding came off two months afterwards. The fetor never returned.—Pröll, *Arch. f. Hom.*, iii. 56 (*Journ. B. H. S.*).

EQUISETUM.

THE following paragraph from *The Times* will be interesting to homeopaths. The variety of horse-tail used in homeopathy is the *Equisetum Hyemale*, or "Scouring Rush," which produces its chief symptoms in the urinary region:—

"THE SUPPRESSION OF HORSE-TAILS.

"In poor pastures, as well as in arable fields, especially where they tend to become sandy or boggy, various kinds of horse-tails flourish, and are readily recognised by their quaint appearance, suggestive of forms of vegetation which are now well-nigh extinct. They are non-flowering plants, producing an abundance of very characteristic spores, and they spread freely when they have once taken possession of the soil. Three species dangerous to cattle have been the subject of an investigation, the results of which appear in the *Milch Zeitung*. These species, which all happen to be natives of Britain, are *Equisetum limosum* (the smooth horse-tail), *Equisetum palustre* (the marsh horse-tail), and *Equisetum arvense* (the corn horse-tail). The last two are regarded as dangerous to young cattle; and as the corn horse-tail will thrive in almost any soil, it is capable of causing considerable loss through the death of calves. Chemical analysis shows the dry matter of horse-tails to be distinguished from that of ordinary kinds of hay by a marked excess of potash, lime, phosphoric acid, and silica. It is alleged that milch cows eating freely of *Equisetum* will fall off 50 per cent in their milk yield in the course of twenty-four hours, and the milk be of poorer quality. Animals that have consumed horse-tails become weak in their hind-quarters, cease to thrive, undergo severe purging, and may lose some of their teeth. The result of investigations made with the view of suppressing these weed pests is to indicate that clean cultivation and the employment of salt or kainit as a fertiliser will prove successful."—*The Times*, June 14th.

INSTITUTIONS.

THE HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, JULY, 1894.

SINCE last report only four tracts have appeared, but these, it will be acknowledged, are not inferior in interest to any of those which have preceded them. They are—

47. "Allopathic Approaches to Homeopathy."
48. "The Evolution of Homeopathy."
49. "Hahnemann's Spirit of Homeopathy."
50. "Homeopathy in India."

The first shows the homeopathic tendencies of the old school in continuation of the same subject treated of in Tract 23. It gives unmistakable evidence of the gradual evolution of medical practice in the direction of homeopathy, though, as usual, without much direct acknowledgment of the great therapeutic principle revealed by Hahnemann. Though the moral doctrines of bacteriology have been largely adopted by the partisans of traditional medicine, they have had little or no influence on its practice, and our Tract shows that any real advance in the cure of disease has been gained by the adoption of homeopathic remedies and methods. Tract 48 is an interesting contribution to the history of homeopathy, from the pen of an American physician. Tract 49 is interesting and important, as it is a semi-popular statement by the founder of homeopathy of the principles of his system. It is, in fact, an epitome in popular style of the teachings of the master contained in his various essays and in his *Organon*, which are addressed to the profession. Tract 50 is an account of the introduction and spread of Homeopathy in our great Indian Empire. As the writers are themselves Indians, the phraseology is in some instances quaint, though always perfectly comprehensible. We have given their language without alteration, which would have detracted from the interest their unvarnished accounts are certain to evoke. The old civilisation of India seems to have been rather repelled than attracted by the coarse methods of European allopathic medicine, and homeopathy seems to be more in accordance with their modes of thought and traditional methods of treatment. It is evident that Hahnemann's doctrines and practice have found a congenial soil in India, where they seem to be bearing plentiful fruit.

During the past year nothing of importance has occurred in connection with homeopathy, unless it be the amusing episode of the editor of the *British Medical Journal* constituting himself a missionary to the United States of America, to lecture his

transatlantic colleagues on their derelictions and shortcomings in respect of medical ethics and etiquette. What he chiefly found fault with them was that they did not seem to be sufficiently aware of the enormity of their offence against the—*British Medical Journal*—canons of medical etiquette in tolerating among them those odious quacks, the homeopaths. The American allopaths treated his silly tirade with the contempt it deserved, and thereby showed themselves more enlightened than their would-be enlightener.

The popularity and usefulness of the tracts continue to be appreciated, both in this country and the colonies. Several of them have been translated into Italian, and they seem to be doing useful work in Italy.

BOOTLE HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

It is gratifying to learn that this unostentatious charity is being carried on with zeal and obvious success, inasmuch as a large increase in numbers of patients treated during this year over previous years is recorded.

The charity was inaugurated by the late Mr. Milton Stuart, who presented the commodious house, in which are rooms set apart for the reception of patients for consultation, dispensing, &c., suitably furnished, heated, and lighted free of cost to the trustees, who continue to conduct it on the lines initiated by the donor.

The consulting physician is Dr. Simpson, of Waterloo, who attends three times a week.

NORWICH HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE Annual Report for 1893-94 of this dispensary has just been published, and from it we learn that there has been a marked increase in the use of tickets supplied by the Hospital Sunday Fund, the share in which the committee desire most thankfully to acknowledge. The Committee would have been glad to record an increase in the number of subscribers, both of those who from conviction uphold the importance of homeopathic treatment, and also of the large employers of labour in the city, many of whose workpeople obtain treatment from the dispensary. The attendances at the dispensary have continued to be four times weekly, providing for 1,858 consultations, while the number of visits paid to patients at home has been 1,328. The value of tickets placed at the disposal of the medical officer and secretary has been experienced, as some by this means who are most

needy have been helped. The annual statement of accounts shows that the year commenced with a balance of £4 7s. 11d., and that the total receipts amounted to £112 9s. 6d. At the close of the financial year there remained a favourable balance of £6 5s. 10d., and £687 invested on mortgages.—*Norwich Chronicle*, Aug. 11.

NEW INVENTION.

WALFORD'S PATENT COMBINATION TURKISH BATH.

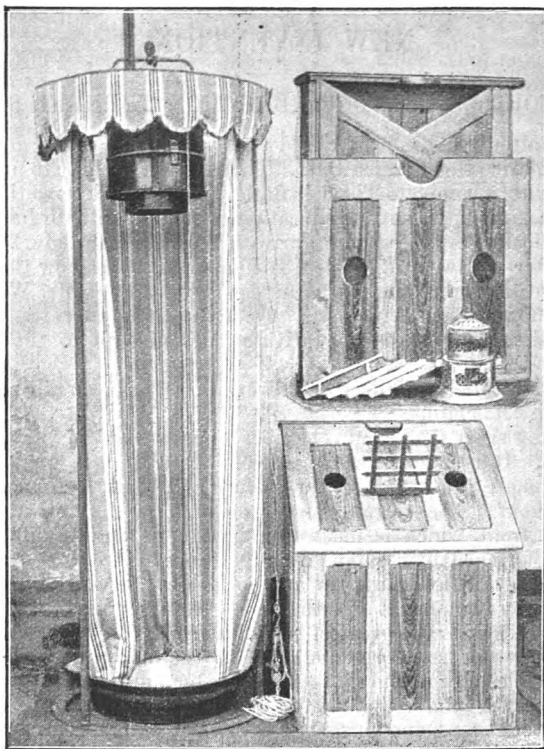
Our attention has been called to an invention which goes far to popularise the Turkish Bath. There is now nothing to prevent our having a complete Turkish Bath at home. Hitherto the one drawback to the domestic application of the hot air bath has been the difficulty, in the case of a private Turkish Bath, how to proceed after the sweating process is completed. But now this has been entirely overcome by the further invention of Mr. Walford of a Shower Bath, which will give a change of three temperatures, thus bringing up the private Turkish Bath to the same level as the public bath.

The advantage of this Bath over others is obvious when we recognise its claims.

At first sight the hot air chamber appears very like its predecessors. It is made of well-seasoned white and red wood deal. The panels are let into the stiles, and these are morticed throughout. The entrance into the bath is through a small door in front, which is pushed in or can be entered after the door is fastened by stepping over the front. The lid is made in one piece, and is drawn up as the bather sits inside, and is secured by two dowels on either side. Another thing we notice is that it is with the greatest ease the bather can get out of the bath: all that has to be done is to lift the lid out of the dowels and it slides down, when it is eased by the hands until it touches the floor. As the bather sits he can occupy his time with reading, a book rest being furnished with each bath. Armholes are cut to admit the arms to come through to turn over the leaves of the book or to wipe the face, and sliding shutters inside to shut them up.

Another feature of the bath is the comfortable hammock seat which the inventor has contrived. This is a webbing with four hooks attached, which fit into four rows of slots to admit of alterations to suit the height of the bather. The lamp used is a methylated spirit lamp, which either can be used alone or with a vessel over the lamp, which is filled with hot water and generates

steam, so that a vapour bath as well as a Turkish Bath can be had. The lamp can be placed anywhere in the bath where the heat is required to play with the greatest force upon the body. The bather sits upon a blanket which is thrown over the seat, and a footstool is placed for the feet to raise them off the floor out of the way of draught. The heat is kept in by tongues which fit into grooves. An important feature is the free admis-



sion of oxygen, which is circulated all round the bather, so that, unlike other Turkish Baths, either public or private, there is a constant fresh supply of oxygen feeding the body and the lamp all the while the bather is in the hot air chamber. But the feature of this bath is seen in the figure, which shows the bath folded up after use. The bath is upon castors. The doors fold inwards towards the sides, and the sides fold inwards again

towards the back, so that when folded the whole occupies a space of six inches from the wall.

The bather as he sits has plenty of room to move his arms, so that he can easily shampoo the front part of his body and legs.

Then when the bather comes out, the refreshing shower carries on the process and completes the bath in the only satisfactory way obtainable.

The Shower Bath is unlike the ordinary portable Shower Bath in some respects. It consists of a double shower head and an independent sponge bath, so that if desired the sponge bath can be used separately, and be taken from under the curtains and placed in any part of the room desired. There is no pumping up of the water. The double cistern or shower head is lowered to be filled by means of pulleys. The hot water is first poured into the top cistern, and then a valve is opened and the water descends. The top cistern is again filled with cold water: when the whole is charged, it is hoisted up to the top, and as it ascends it pushes aside a hook, which, after the ascending cistern passes, automatically returns, and upon descending grasps the frame in which the cisterns are held. The bather upon getting out of the hot chamber gets into the Shower Bath and pulls the chain, and receives a copious shower of hot water. When a sufficient quantity has descended, the chain connecting the lever with the top cistern is pulled and cold water descends and mingles with the hot water, after which the other chain is again pulled and a refreshing shower of tepid water gives a gentle shock to the body. When this is done, then both chains are pulled, and a delightful bracing shower of cold water brings the process of the bath to a close. The bather then steps out and wipes the superfluous water off his body, and enveloping himself in a sheet, walks to the next room and reclines upon a lounge or sofa till his skin becomes sealed and he is ready for bed or to dress himself, to carry on the battle of life once more, feeling fresher and lighter after eliminating the dead skin and other obstructions from the system.

In conclusion, we may add that the makers of the Bath are Messrs. Blake and Sons, Dallinghoo, Wickham Market.

EXTRACTS.

MEDICAL TYRANTS.

By J. B. S. KING, M.D.

INDIVIDUAL liberty is undoubtedly the most valuable and the most highly prized heritage of mankind. It is the right which every man has or should have, to do as he pleases with what is his own, to buy or to sell, to arrange and dispose, to think, to act or to refrain from acting—in short, to regulate his affairs and conduct of life according to the dictates of his own will and conscience.

Upon this liberty there is rightly but a single restriction, and that restriction is, that a man must so exercise his freedom that he shall in no wise interfere with the freedom of another. All the crimes on the calendar are simply some form or variety of interference with another's freedom, and hence the whole ground, use, and function of government is to preserve the freedom of the individual, and right here is the source of all our laws.

History is little else than a long record of attacks upon or struggles for the preservation of individual liberty. This is the mainspring of the fierce attacks, the stubborn sieges, the dogged defences, the famous battles of all ages. The history of Greece is such a record, the history of Rome another, the history of England another.

Men have given up their homes, their families, their lives in its defence. In our own country, in times still living in the memory of many here present, thousands of men paid the "last full measure of devotion," and the whole nation went through a "baptism of fire and blood" in order that this eternal principle should be vindicated in the case of certain thousands of negroes in the south.

Encroachments upon personal liberty have turned patient colonists and farmers into furious warriors, given to old men the sinewy vigour of youth, and nerved the arms of women and children to strike strong blows in defence of their inalienable rights.

The true function of government, as I said before, the sole legitimate function of government is to see that this great principle is carried out. The trouble is that governments often try to do more than this; and the moment they do so they transcend their use and tend towards paternalism and tyranny.

"But," I hear you exclaim, "what has all this to do with us?—we are living in a free country, under a republican form of government. Tell this to people who are ruled by kings or emperors; it does not concern us."

Alas! my friends, it does very vitally concern us. The day has perhaps passed when a foreign conqueror can subdue us, and by force of arms inflict upon us an alien language and religion, but liberty is at the present time being attacked, in ways more insidious and by means not less potent than in any former time whatsoever.

To infringe upon freedom it is not necessary that there should be a single powerful tyrant. A republican form of government may be so conducted as to be the most specious and the most odious of tyrannies. For it makes no difference whether it is one man or one million men that interfere with the rights of others, it is equally and in both cases tyrannical.

It may be some pope insisting that I should bend the knee when the Host passes, or it may be ten million men insisting that the unclean discharge of a sick cow shall be squirted into my veins. In either case the right of a human being to do as he pleases with what is his own is abridged or destroyed. Doctors in general, and even homeopathic doctors, are especially prone under various plausible pretexts to sin against this great fundamental and primary principle of individual liberty, and this is the subject to which the above preamble tends.

Not many years ago a well-known professor in an Eastern medical college published a pamphlet entitled, "Is the American Heart Wearing Out?" which was not remarkable for anything, except for the astonishing proposition it contained that boards of medical examiners should be appointed by the different states, whose duty it should be to examine annually the hearts of adult citizens, presumably to find out whether their hearts were wearing out or not, the examination to be compulsory and the fees to be paid by the government.

Here is a would-be despot of the most pronounced character living in what is supposed to be the freest country on the globe. He desires to compel citizens to have their hearts examined annually whether they wish it or not. If you come to that, why stop at hearts? Let the good work go on, and let us make laws for compulsory annual examinations of the lungs, liver, kidneys, and all the organs, at government expense. Would not the doctors grow rich? Would not the citizens be miserable?

That a presumably well-educated man should seriously make a proposition so absurd, shows how widespread is the ignorance of those grand general principles upon which all government is based.

There appeared in a late number of *The N. A. Journal of Homeopathy* an article so profound that it took two doctors to write it. It was on consumption, and received the hearty approval of the editor. The gist of it was that consumption was contagious, and killed a great many more people than smallpox,

or even than the cable cars. It should, therefore, be put on the list of contagious diseases by boards of health, and it was the duty of doctors to suppress it. Houses were to be placarded, consumptive patients were to be forbidden to ride in public vehicles, or go to public assemblies, or to spit on the street. Their private spitting was to be into clean rags, which were to be immediately burned, or into cuspidors containing disinfectants, and that as soon as it was possible, without creating a rebellion, all consumptives were to be banished and isolated like lepers to some far-away colony, there to end their days in innocuous desuetude and copious expectoration.

Notwithstanding the fact that many people, scientific people, even doctors, have reasonable doubts as to the contagiousness of consumption, and whether killing the germs in the expectoration would have any effect on suppressing the disease; notwithstanding the fact that science has committed many hundreds of egregious blunders in times past, and of the probability that she is making many more now, these two tyrants try to inflict their peculiar ideas on the rest of mankind. Several times during the past three years I have read articles in medical journals advocating the idea that doctors should interfere and prevent scrofulous, tuberculous, syphilitic, and deformed persons from marrying, with the view of preventing the propagation of the disease by heredity. The opening address of the president of a State medical society contained a long argument in favour of this. It was there proposed that people desiring to marry should first apply to a reputable physician or to a board of medical examiners appointed for that purpose, whose duty it should be to examine the candidates for marriage, and grant, or refuse to grant, as the case might require, permission to marry.

Here we have an odious outrage proposed upon human rights, which shows an amazing amount and variety of ignorance, not to say stupidity. It shows ignorance of law, ignorance of history, ignorance of human nature. The Czar of all the Russias has never ventured on so intolerable a despotism as this. Simply to propose such a thing is an insult to humanity. A thousand times better is it for a million bow-legged men to marry a million cross-eyed women, and for each to have a dozen bow-legged, cross-eyed children, than for a single man, however humble, to be denied his right of selecting for himself a suitable marriage partner, so important is the principle involved. But supposing, for argument's sake, that some such supervision over marriage was allowable, are doctors so wonderfully wise and virtuous and incorruptible as to make them the best judges in such matters? Do doctors never figure as co-respondents in divorce cases? Do they display such wisdom in the selection of their own wives as to make it desirable that they should decide the fitness of others for the marital relation?

Moreover, he must be a very inattentive observer of life who has not found out that the happiness of married partners depends far more upon sympathy, temperament, and mentality than upon physical qualities; and these are beyond the reach of stethoscopes, pleximeters, or sphygmographs.

Compulsory vaccination is a long subject, but I will only say that if a man owns anything on earth, he owns his own blood; and to inject anything good or bad into it against his will is a grievous outrage upon sacred rights that are as ancient as primeval man.

There are many other ways in which doctors play or try to play the despot and trample upon human rights, and, mark you, always with the best intentions.

Buckle, who spent a lifetime in the study of history, makes a remark, of which I can only give the substance, which is appropriate here. "There has never," says he, "in the history of mankind existed a reformer, who has had the power to carry out his reforms, but what, with the best of motives, he did infinite harm, by interfering with the freedom of mankind."—*Medical Visitor*.

TWO CALCAREA CARBONICA CURES.

WEAK ANKLES.

ABOUT a year ago B. S., aged 8, was brought to me by his mother, who stated that she desired me to direct her to a responsible dealer in orthopedic appliances, as she wanted braces adjusted to the child's legs and ankles.

It was an ideal bad case of bow legs and loose joints. Teeth bad; cranial bones not well developed; pulsation of brain plainly felt by moderate pressure over several places in parietal bones; sweaty head and hands; blue eyes, light hair, quite stout; very intelligent for his years.

I told the mother that we would first try constitutional treatment, which, if not satisfactory, could be followed by mechanical adjuncts.

Dr. Pierson, who saw the boy at a distance only, remarked, "That's a fine *Calcarea* case," and so it proved. A few doses of *Calcarea carbonica*, repeated at long intervals, made a perfect cure.

I saw the boy to-day, after a lapse of several months. A close examination failed to disclose the least deformity. The legs are as straight as nature would have them, the joints are firm, and his movements free and easy.

Herein is seen again the value of our law of cure in cases apparently surgical. My judgment is—in fact, I am positive—

that braces would have been injurious, whereas the similitum, by its mysterious power over the vital forces, worked out a splendid result in strict accordance with natural laws.

AN ENLARGED GLAND.

One morning I walked into a store to make a purchase. The clerk who waited upon me, observing my satchel, asked me if I were a physician. I replied that I was. This led him to show me an enlarged glandular swelling on the side of the neck, about the size of a hen's egg, with the remark that he intended to have it removed by a celebrated allopathic surgeon as soon as the rush of holiday season was over. He further informed me that it was tubercular in character and that "all the glands around it have got to come out." My desire to do a genuine service to humanity led me to surrender the prospect of a fee. I said—

"Suppose you can be cured without operation, how would you like it?"

"But it can't be done."

"Well, it can be done, and if you are ass enough to have that gland cut out your head ought to go with it. I should like to present you with a complimentary prescription—the indicated homeopathic remedy."

Calcarea carbonica, a single dose of a very high potency, cured the man so quickly that the diagnosis was doubted.

Suppose the diagnosis was wrong, is that any more creditable to the allopathic surgeon than his ignorance of how to cure without a knife? I did not prescribe for a name; I did prescribe for a patient—and cured him. This, however, is regarded as a secondary consideration in some quarters, the main point being to get a name to fit a condition and then proceeding according to an iron-clad rule.—*Dr. Howard Crutcher, in Southern Journal of Homeopathy.*

FAITH IN A MADSTONE.

MANY strange, and sometimes highly fanciful statements appear in American newspapers. The latest to hand deals with the curative properties of a certain stone in the case of rabies. A St. Louis journal says that nearly every one has heard more or less about madstones and the wonderful cures with which they are credited in saving life where a person has been bitten by a mad dog. Many regard these stones as a mere superstition, but statistics go to prove that they really do contain many wonderful properties. Madstones are seldom heard of anywhere except in the Southern States, where they are quite common, and most of the people of that section place great faith in them. It was

learned that Mrs. J. M. Parks, a lady residing in the city, was the possessor of one of these remarkable stones, and a reporter called on her to learn something about them. "Yes," she said, when questioned on the subject, "I have a madstone, and have had it for about eight years. My husband found it near Magnesia Springs, Fla. I have only had occasion to use it three or four times since it has been in my possession, and each time the best results followed. The reason that I have not used it oftener is that I never hear of a case where a person has been bitten by a mad dog until I see it in the paper, and then it has always been stated that the patient has been taken with convulsions. It is too late to use the madstone then. Spasms do not generally appear until about nine days after the person is bitten, and if the stone is applied any time previous to the convulsions the poison will be entirely drawn out by it. The worst case I ever cured with my madstone happened about four years ago, when a policeman here in the city named Price was bitten on the hand by a mad dog. His arm had swollen up to three or four times its natural size and had turned black. The man was suffering the most excruciating agony, and his physician had despaired of his life. I accidentally heard of the case and at once hurried to the house with my madstone. The doctor consented to give it a trial, and the result was that the man recovered and is now walking around the streets as well as ever." Upon the reporter asking if he might see the stone, Mrs. Parks immediately produced it, remarking as she did so, "It does not look nearly as powerful as it really is." It is a little porous, chalk-like substance about an inch long, half-an-inch wide, and a quarter of an inch thick, and appeared to be a sort of vegetable compound. "The process of applying the madstone," continued Mrs. Parks, "is very simple, and somewhat similar to vaccination. You select some part of the body between the bite and the heart, and with a sharp knife scrape the skin till the blood comes, then apply the stone to the raw spot. The stone will adhere immediately, and its drawing qualities are so great that it will almost bury itself in the flesh, sucking out the poison until all the pores of the stone are filled with the deadly virus. The stone then drops off of its own accord, and after being thoroughly cleansed with milk, warm water and soap is applied again. This is kept up until the stone refuses to stick, thereby showing that all the poison has been drawn out.—*Globe*, April 17.

ADENITIS.

A SERVANT girl, aged twenty-four, had for years had hard, swollen cervical glands, dyspnea, palpitation on going upstairs, and is always tired. Her menses were formerly scanty, but now

normal. After taking *Pulsatilla* 30 for six weeks I found many of the glands reduced in size, but some as large as ever. I prescribed *Baryta Carb.* Three months later I could only find slight swelling. I lost sight of her for three years, and then was told by her mistress that she had not had any further treatment, and I found the swelling of the glands entirely gone.—Villers, *Arch. f. Hom.*, iii. p. 113. (*Journ. B. H. S.*)

DYSMENORRHEA.

A YOUNG, pale and delicate lady, who had been subject to many abdominal ailments, suffered from dysmenorrhea with pain and scanty discharge. At that time she was depressed in spirits, chilly, and though weary she always wanted to be walking about. She had for a long time been under allopathic treatment, and got temporary relief from *Ichthyol.* She then came under my care, without much effect, until during a menstrual period a new symptom occurred. Whilst the menses, which were as before, lasted, she could not sit down owing to a very violent pain in the coccyx which radiated to the nates when she was seated, so that she had to take her meals standing. On the second day of menstruation, the sensitiveness of the part was so great that putting on her shift and a thin frock gave her pain. She got *Graphites* 30, five globules every two hours. The first dose was taken at noon, and when I saw her at eight p.m., I found her seated, and she maintained that position during my visit. When I rose to go away she expressed a wish to be able to rise up. I stopped the medicine, and the next morning she was free from pain, and the menstrual discharge continued to the unaccustomed length of four days.—Villers, *Arch. f. Hom.* iii. 112. (*Journ. B. H. S.*)

ENTERALGIA.

A YOUNG woman, aged twenty-two, who said she was otherwise quite well, had been troubled for eight weeks with a pain that came on every morning between three and four o'clock. On the right iliac region near the groin she had a violent pain spreading inwards with every inspiration, urging to pass water with scanty discharge, without relief to the pain. Nothing did her any good, and it was equally bad during the menstrual period. I prescribed *Rhus* morning and evening. During the first and second night after beginning the treatment she had the pains, but after that they quite ceased.—Villers, *Ibid.*, iii. 113. (*Journ. B. H. S.*)

HICCUP (*ZINC. VALER.*).

AN old gentleman, aged eighty-five, had recovered from an attack of pneumonia, and had suffered for some days from spasm of the diaphragm of the most intense character, with short intervals. In his days of health he always had a great tendency to hiccup. He could not obtain any rest at night, and food only increased the suffering. *Chamomilla* and *Ignatia* had no effect. I then selected *Zincum Valer.*, of which I gave six powders of the 1st dilution, one to be taken twice a day. The attacks gradually subsided, and at length ceased, though slight recurrences of it continued for some time.—Goullon, *A. h. Z.*, cxxviii. 74. (*Journ. B. H. S.*)

CYSTITIS TUBERCULOSA.

DR. JOUSSET records two cases of this disease, in both of which *Cantharis* was of benefit, but aggravated up to the 12th, while, even when the 30th was given, the amelioration showed itself most decidedly after the medicine was left off.—*L'Art Médical*, May. (*Journ. B. H. S.*)

ECZEMA (?).

A MARRIED country woman, aged twenty-six, who has always worked hard, is prevented working at all on account of soreness of both palms. Every fold of the palms and the folds between the fingers are red, secrete an ill-smelling, whitish discharge, and are very sensitive to touch and water. The pain caused by dipping them in cold water lasts a long time, that by touching only a short time. At night the pain comes on unless the patient carefully covers up the hands warmly. *Merc.-sol.* 30, twice a day, removed the rawness; the whole surface of the palms got the appearance of new skin, though there had been no desquamation. A fortnight later the hands appeared perfectly normal, and during the two months that have elapsed since then no amount of work has made the hands sore again.—Villers, *Arch. f. Hom.* ii. 318. (*Journ. B. H. S.*)

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

A GIRL, aged eighteen, had a hypochondriacal idea that she was too thin, though she was in reality quite plump for her age. Betwixt her regular meals, she took five or six times a day flour boiled in milk, and would even get up at night to eat.

Her catamenia were irregular and scanty, and she had swollen cervical glands. She got *Pulsatilla* 30, one drop *per diem*. After twenty-two days of this treatment she said she had now no more anxiety about her health, and her sisters said she was now quite cheerful and well. The menses had come on more copiously and all symptoms of chlorosis had disappeared.—Villers, *Arch. f. Hom.*, iii. 111. (*Journ. B. H. S.*)

RETINITIS ALBUMINURICA.

A CASE of this affection, where hemorrhage had taken place in the retina, is reported by Dr. Delap. The concurrent symptoms, especially aggravation of general state after sleep, led to the prescription of *Lachesis*; and after six months' course of the 6x a practical cure had been effected.—*Amer. Homeopathist*, May 15. (*Journ. B. H. S.*)

SHOCK.

In an interesting paper on "Our Surgical Remedies," Dr. Howard Crutcher writes as follows: "For shock, *Camphor*, *Veratrum Album* and *Carbo Vegetabilis* are pre-eminent. Coldness is the main feature of *Camphor*; blueness calls for *Carbo*; and the well-known cold sweat on the forehead and over the body points to *Veratrum*. I have repeatedly witnessed the efficacy of these remedies in surgical shock. One case is recalled where exceedingly brilliant results were obtained from *Carbo Vegetabilis*. The patient seemed to be sinking deeper and deeper into the depths of shock, from which it appeared there would be no awakening. I gave the remedy in water, and repeated it several times. Its action astonished the attendants. The patient recovered entirely."—*Med. Century*, May 1. (*Journ. B. H. S.*)

TARSAL TUMOUR.

A LADY, aged forty, had for five or six years on both eyelids hard lumps the size of peas. She had no recollection of having had any inflammation of the lids. On May 19, she got *Graphites* 30, two drops every week, and by the middle of October the lumps were so reduced in size that they could not be observed on superficial examination. The treatment had to be interrupted owing to a pain in the upper orbital border which came on when the eyes were fatigued, for which she got *Baryta Carb.* with good result.—Villers, *Arch. f. Hom.* iii. 112. (*Journ. B. H. S.*)

WRITER'S CRAMP.

A LADY, aged about thirty, had suffered for more than ten years from writer's cramp. From the slightest cause the fingers of both hands, but especially those of the right hand, stood out stiffly. Warmth and mental emotions aggravate, whereas cold, and dipping the hands in cold water, relieve. In the coldest weather she wears no gloves. Aggravation a week before menses. I treated her for eighteen months with very moderate result. One day, when examining her carefully, I was told that she had suffered from scorbutus shortly before her present complaint began, and that since then she had frequently had bleeding and ulceration of the gums. Thereupon I ordered *Staphis* 6 in frequent doses with permanent good results for gums and hands. The medicine had to be continued for a long time, because when she left it off the malady became worse. She has now been a year without any need to take medicine.—Hesse, *A. h. Z.*, cxxviii. 166. (*Journ. B. H. S.*)

THE EFFECTS OF HACHISCH EATING.

THERE is an interesting account in the *Cornhill* of an experiment in hachisch eating. The substance is used in different forms—in powder for smoking, in an oily extract, in a spirituous one, and even disguised in sweets and conserves. The last is the most pleasant form. It ordinarily takes effect upon the consumer in about three-quarters of an hour, but in rare instances it has only acted on the following day. The first effect upon the writer of the article was one of "subtle warmth" which came as it were in gusts to his head and chest, and seemed to permeate his body with a singular emotion. Later the conversation that was being carried on around him reached his understanding charged with droll significance :

"The noise of a fork tapped against a glass struck my ear as a most harmonious vibration. The faces of my companions were transformed. The particular animal type—which, according to Lavater, is the basis of every human countenance—appeared to me strikingly clear. My right-hand neighbour became an eagle; he on my left grew into an owl, with full projecting eyes; immediately in front of me the man was a lion; while the doctor himself was metamorphosed into a fox."

Soon he seemed able to read the thoughts of his companions. Objects around little by little clothed themselves in fantastic garb, and the arabesques on the walls revealed themselves in "rich rhymes of attractive poesy." He proceeds :

"My brain bubbled like a locomotive in which there is too much fire,

and carried me rapidly through infinite space, where I perceived at each moment a new perspective. Besides all this, I lost completely the idea of *time*, and should have been incapable of deciding whether my hallucination was of a minute's or of a century's duration."

Believing that the effect of the drug was becoming exhausted, the writer withdrew from his companions, but the moment he set foot on the pavement it seized upon him again with redoubled force :—

"I appeared to be gifted with the lightness of a sponge, and I remember that I held firmly on to a tree, fearing that I should suddenly disappear in the air with the velocity of a balloon. Vibrations, like shocks of electricity, ran through my body, and I was a victim to the most horrible sensations. An iron hand seemed to have got hold of my brain, and was crushing it; I was seized with dizziness, and I shudder even now when I think how intense was my suffering. . . . Shortly after this I began to feel myself growing tall, so immensely tall that I towered above the horizon, and my skull was even touching the blue roof of heaven!

"It seemed as if the walls of the universe spread out around me, and that there issued therefrom strains of delicious music. This circumstance filled me with pleasure, and seemed to extinguish the anguish and terror with which I had been previously tortured.

"I now began to experience a voluptuous happiness, to which no human enjoyment could be compared; I floated in a sea of pleasure, at once physical, moral, and intellectual. I had an immensity of love in my heart which enveloped all nature, and filled me with unlimited hope."

Under such impressions—which seemed to endure for ages—corporeal lassitude crept over him, and he finally entered into the embodiment of his personality as one does after the repose of sleep. On the morrow nothing remained of the effects of the hachisch.—*Westminster Gazette*.

THE APPLICATION OF MILK TO ARREST THE CAUSTIC EFFECTS OF CARBOLIC ACID.

BY ELIAS C. PRICE, M.D., BALTIMORE.

DURING the very hot weather in August last, I went to the drug store to get some liquid carbolic acid. The druggist asked, why not get the crystallised article? I replied that it was enough trouble to prepare the liquid acid for use, for it was necessary to dissolve that in boiling water, as it would not dissolve in cold water, and the crystallised acid would have to be melted every time you wanted to use it. He replied, take a pound, melt it, and it won't take long to do it, as it is partly melted already by the weather, pour it into a pound of glycerine, and you will have it always ready for use. I took his advice

took the article home, set it in a vessel of hot water, and as it melted down poured it into the glycerine. All went on very well : but after awhile a piece of unmelted crystal flowed into the neck of the bottle and obstructed it for a moment, then passed from the bottle with a gush and a portion of the acid flowed over the fingers of the left hand, which I had clasped around the neck of the bottle containing the glycerine.

I at once plunged my hand into cold water, but that did not seem to mend matters. The skin on the back of my little fingers looked like it was ready to peel off by the slightest friction ; just at that minute a student of Dr. B., came in to get me to go with her to see a patient. My fingers by this time had turned as white as milk, and were smarting terribly. I told her what had happened. She said at once, put some milk on them. I did so, and the smarting, except on one small spot, was relieved. I went with her a block and a half to see the patient, and when I came out of the house the palmar aspect of my fingers was restored to their natural colour. I came home, washed my hand in milk again, and that was all I did. In about a week a little scale, about one-fourth of an inch in diameter, came off of the back of my fingers where the smarting had been so severe.

Should I ever be so unfortunate as to be called, as I once was, to any one who has swallowed carbolic acid, I will certainly give them a large quantity of milk.—*Southern Journal of Homeopathy.*

HINTS.

(From the *Homeopathic Envoy.*)

Alstonia Constricta, according to Dr. Deitz, is very useful in disorders "peculiar to women which frequently prove quite rebellious even under the most carefully conducted treatment." Debility dependent on lack of digestive power is its keynote.

Arsenicum was Bœnninghausen's remedy for the ills of tobacco chewing.

Where there is a distressing sensation as though the head and hands were swollen in connection with sickness *Aranca Diadema 30* may prove curative.

The intense pain of a "felon" may be entirely relieved by painting the skin as far as it is shining red with fuming nitric acid.

Cramps of feet or toes which come on in bed may be relieved by *Ferrum met.*

Viscum album has proved to be a valuable remedy in rheumatic gout.

In dyspepsia accompanied by an afflux of blood to the head with heat, somnolence and distention of stomach *Gratiola* has often proved to be curative.

A dose of *Ignatia* 6 several times a day will take away all desire for tobacco smoking—so the provers discovered.

For obstinate cutaneous eruptions that have resisted treatment try *Lappa*.

Babies that sleep all day and cry all night are often cured by *Lycopodium* 30.

For chilblains try *Pulsatilla*.

In sickness where there is the peculiar symptom of dread of descending stairs or any other descent, *Borax* will probably be the remedy needed.

Variolinum is the virus of smallpox direct. *Vaccinum* is the same thing after it has been inoculated in a cow. Both of these remedies are said to be perfect prophylactics against smallpox, far better than vaccination and absolutely safe. A few doses of the 30th potency of either, it is said, will prevent arm vaccination from "taking." If this be so, and it is stated on pretty good authority, it is pretty good proof that in these remedies the public have an ideal preventive of smallpox.

Cuprum will prevent cholera.

Belladonna will protect against scarlet fever, and *Lachesis* against diphtheria, and *Pulsatilla* is a prophylactic against whooping cough.

PANCREATIC COLIC.—Minnich (*Berl. klin. Woch.*, Feb. 19, 1894) relates a case in which a certain diagnosis was possible. When 40 years of age, a man, now aged 68, had severe attacks of gall stones, the stones being found in the stools. He then had the best of health for ten years and a half, when the attacks recurred. One year ago he was seized with severe pain in the epigastrium, which he attributed to gall stones, and a further attack occurred eleven months later. He was a well-nourished man, and complained of pain, which became localised in a definite place under the left costal arch within the nipple line. The sclerotics were slightly yellow, but the urine and skin were unchanged. The attacks were repeated from time to time. Concretions of irregularly rounded shape were found later in the stools. They could be crushed with the fingers, and presented a smooth surface of a slightly yellowish-grey colour. The cut surface was dull white and not laminated; the diagnosis was obvious. Any complication such as carcinoma or abscess appeared to be quite excluded. Complete obstruction to the outflow of the pancreatic secretion must, in contrast to biliary obstruction, be rare owing to anatomical conditions. The cessation of the secretion may be due to atrophy of the gland. The evacuation of characteristic calculi, the presence of pancreatic colic and even jaundice (owing to the passage through or delay of the stone in the intestinal portion of the duct) are among early symptoms. One symptom will not suffice for the diagnosis.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

REVIEWS.

BURNETT'S "NEURALGIA."*

WE are glad to receive a new edition of Dr. Burnett's work on Neuralgia. The present edition has been enriched by considerable additions, notably a chapter on *Angina Pectoris*, which is full of the practical suggestiveness and pathological and therapeutic light which distinguish Dr. Burnett's writings. We notice also a passage on the after-pains of shingles which is new to us. All who wish to be up to date in the use of those potent agencies, the nosodes, cannot afford to be ignorant of Dr. Burnett's later works.

DISEASE OF THE BILIARY ORGANS.†

IN this pamphlet Dr. Kafka discusses the various diseases of the liver and gall-bladder, and the relation of the different Carlsbad springs to their cure.

INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW. ‡

WE are glad to receive a number of this journal, which is only an occasional visitor. It is published half in English and half in Bengali. The present number contains several articles of interest, including one by Dr. Majumdar, relating two remarkable cures by *Apis*.

DOSIMETRIC PRACTICE.§

"DOSIMETRY" is a method of preparing allopathic medicines in granule form so that outwardly they resemble homeopathic preparations. But they are very different nevertheless. They contain the crude substances in very minute doses and not the

* *On Neuralgia: its Causes and its Remedies, with a Chapter on Angina Pectoris.* By J. Compton Burnett, M.D. Second Edition, Enlarged. London: The Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.

† *A Contribution on the Diseases of the Biliary Organs.* By Theodore Kafka, M.D. Carlsbad: Franieck's Printing Office. 1894.

‡ *The Indian Homeopathic Review.* A monthly journal of homeopathic and collateral sciences. Edited by Prolap Chandra Majumdar, M.D. Calcutta: Published by A. C. Bhaduri, L.M.S., 34, Cornwallis Street. 1894.

§ *The Pocket Companion of Dosimetric Medical Practice.* By Dr. Westwood Wilson. London: Wertheimer, Lee & Co., Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 1893.

homeopathic attenuations. The "system" (if it can be dignified by the name) of administering them is almost purely allopathic, or, at least, pathologico-homeopathic. We believe some homeopaths have found the dosimetric preparations effective; and for any who want to know about "dosimetry" this little *Pocket Companion* will probably give them all they require. It is a pity, though, that a list of the preparations and their powers is not included.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, REMOVALS, ETC.

* * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointments if gentlemen will be good enough to forward them to us, and also of posts vacant and likely to be vacant, on receiving information from secretaries or committees. Under this heading also, we shall mention good openings for homeopathic practitioners and chemists.

REMOVALS.

DR. SHIRTLIFF, *Malvern*.—The vacancy at Malvern has been supplied by the removal to that town of Dr. Shirliff, late of Reading. His address is, HOLMWOOD, COWLEIGH ROAD, MALVERN.

DR. PULLAR, *Bournemouth*.—Dr. Pullar has removed from Beulah Hill, Norwood, to THE HOLT, WIMBORNE ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.

DR. RIDPATH, *Sunderland*.—Dr. Ridpath has removed to 8, GRANGE CRESCENT, SUNDERLAND.

VARIETIES.

ARSENIC-POISONING IN PAPER-MILLS.—An inquiry into the cause of the death of Tom Fox, of Wood Street, and Henry Battersby, of Duke Street, Glossop, who met their death from arsenic-poisoning whilst following their employment in the chemical department of the Dover Paper-mills, Glossop, was concluded on April 13. It appeared that deceased had been engaged in boiling hydrochloric acid for the manufacture of tinfoil-paper, and had died from inhaling arsenic fumes. Two other workmen who had been ill from the same cause gave evidence as to assisting in the boiling of the acid and tin. The jury found that the men died from the effects of arsenic-poisoning, caused by inhaling the fumes of the acid, which contained an excessive quantity of arsenic, which ought not to have been sent out by the Alkali Company in that condition. They further recommended that in future each vessel should be filled separately and covered before another was filled, and that the men engaged in boiling acid should be provided with respirators.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

CORN-HUSK IN CHRONIC MALARIA.—Dr. J. W. Pruitt, of Russellville, Ark., calls attention to the value of a distilled extract of the husk of the common Indian corn in the treatment of chronic diseases of malarial origin. The method of preparation is as follows: Take of the corn-husks, after the corn is gathered and well dried, free from stems and mildew, four pounds; water, sixteen gallons. This is placed in a suitable still of twenty gallons capacity, and ten gallons of the distillate are collected. This distilled extract is clear and transparent, resembling in odour and taste boiled green corn. In order to preserve it, one ounce of alcohol and half an ounce of glycerin are added to sufficient of the extract to make one pint. The dose of this is from one to two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours. It is of no particular value in acute malarial conditions, but in the chronic form of intermittent fevers gives excellent results. Dr. Pruitt has not known it fail in a single case of the chronic form of the disease. Its effects are almost immediately observed. It controls the temperature, quiets irritability of the stomach, regulates the action of the liver and kidneys, and reduces enlarged spleen. It has a mild diuretic effect in many cases, relieving dropsical conditions not dependent on actual kidney lesion.—*New York Medical Times.*

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:—Medical, Daily, 2.30; Surgical, Mondays, 2.30; Diseases of Women, Tuesdays, 2.30; Diseases of Skin, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Eye, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Ear, Saturdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Mondays, 2.30; Operations, Mondays, 2.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

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| <p>Blake (E. T.). Myxœdema, Cretinism and the Goitres, with Some of their Relations. Illust. 8vo, pp. 89. (Wright, Bristol; Simpkin. 3s. 6d.)</p> <p>Gould (G. M.). An Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology, and Allied Sciences, &c. 4to, hf.-bd. (Baillière, Tindall and Cox. Net. 40s.)</p> <p>Hyde (S.). The Nurse's Guide to Massage. 3rd. ed. Roy. 16mo, pp. 63, limp. (J. Heywood. 3s. 6d.)</p> <p>Jones (Stacy, M.D.). The Bee Line Repertory. 18mo, pp. 201. Leather. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. Net. 5s.)</p> | <p>Jones (Stacy, M.D.). The Medical Genius: A Guide to the Cure. 4th ed. 8vo, pp. 324. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. Net. 10s.)</p> <p>Tables of Doses and Strengths of the British Pharmacopœia. By the Middlesex College of Chemistry. 32mo, limp. (Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 6d.)</p> <p>Tomes (C. S.). A Manual Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative. With 285 Illusts. 4th ed. 8vo, pp. 567.</p> <p>Welpley (J. J.). Creameries and Infectious Diseases. Reprinted from the <i>Lancet</i>, April 21st, 1894. 8vo, sd., pp. 23. (Baillière, Tindall and Cox.)</p> |
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TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 80, *Clarges Street, W.*

All advertisements and business communications to be sent to the "MANAGER" of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E. C.

LITERARY matter and correspondences should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Dr. Thomas Simpson, Waterloo; Dr. Ridpath, Sunderland; Dr. Berridge, London; Dr. Johnson, Waterloo; Dr. Maffey, Sydney, N.S.W.; Dr. Mahony, Liverpool; Mr. Kopp, Greenwich, N.S.W.; the Rev. Mr. Walford, Dallinghoo; F. H. B.; Dr. Dillingham, New York; Mr. E. A. Word, Rothsay.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Drug-

gist.—Homeopathic Review.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Family Doctor.—Vaccination Inquirer.—American Homeopathist.—Vegetarian.—Journal Belge d' Homeopathie.—Monatsblätter f. Hom.—Hom. Recorder.—N. A. J. of Homeopathy.—Hom. Journal of Obstetrics.—Medical Visitor.—Minneapolis Hom. Mag.—Medical Argus.—Med. Century.—Monthly Mag. of Pharmacy.—New York Med. Times.—American Climates and Resorts.—Calcutta Journ. of Medicine.—La Homeopatia.—Animals' Friend.—American Institute of Hom.—Archiv. f. Hom.—Hom. Maandblad.—Clinique.—Southern Jour. of Hom.—Pacific Coast Jour. of Hom.—Hom. News.—Hom. Envoy.—New Eng. Med. Gaz.—Medical Advance.—Relation of Homeopathy to Pathology. Dr. Galley Blackley.—Macrobiotic, or On our Diseases and our Remedies. By Julius Hensel. Translated by Prof. Louis H. Tafel.—Electro-Therapeutics. By N. L. Ghose, L.M.S.—Text-Book of Gynecology. J. C. Wood, M.D.—American Institute of Homeopathy, Denver, 1894. Section, *Materia Medica*.—Homeopathic League. 8th Annual Report.—Tract 50. Homeopathy in India.—Hahnemannian Med. Coll. and Hosp. (Chicago) Calendar '94-95.—Boston University School of Medicine, 22nd Annual Announcement.

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

OCTOBER 1, 1894.

KNOCKING DOWN TEMPERATURES OR KNOCKING
DOWN PATIENTS ?

SINCE the appearance of our last month's leader on *Antipyryn* quite a number of articles have appeared bearing on the same subject. We have elsewhere quoted one from *The Lancet*, and we here take the liberty of reproducing another from *The Medical Press and Circular* of August 29. We give it exactly as it stands, with the exception that we have italicised certain passages.

According to *The Medical Press* the modern fashion of reducing temperatures at any cost with antipyretic drugs is based on an entirely wrong hypothesis, and is in effect not a bit better than the old method of achieving the same object by bleeding; we have as yet no working hypothesis of the cause and significance of fever, and all attempts to "suppress" it by antipyretics have failed. We are not sure that the microbe theory of fever, which seems to be favoured by the writer, is any more sound than the theory that fever is a thing in itself to be suppressed and not a symptom of a condition to be remedied. Certain it is that the microbe theory has been the death of thousands at the hands of antiseptic-loving physicians. Fever is a sign of vital reaction against some disturbing influence in the organism. Specific medicines in attenuated doses will neutralise that action, and the patient will be relieved of the fever and ultimately cured. Violent measures are mere blows in the dark, sure to injure the patient, whatever else they may do. It is the

practical acknowledgment of this that constitutes the chief value of the article we will now quote.

“IS PYREXIA A FRIEND OR AN ENEMY?”

“The etiology, significance, and treatment of pyrexia is a stock subject of observation and discussion. It comes up again and again with the persistence of a poor relation, yet the opportunities of its importunity can never be denied, seeing that *we are still without a working hypothesis in respect of the causation and significance of fever*. Should we, like our forefathers, see in fever a humour akin to a demon, fit only to be combated and exorcised by all and every means in our power, or ought we, *as more recent observations would seem to indicate*, to view fever in the light of a willing ally against the marauding and ubiquitous bacillus with its train of excrementitious toxins? That is the question, as SHAKESPEARE once observed under slightly different circumstances. If pyrexia did not have some beneficial effects as in some way an obstacle to the bacterial invasion it would not, as was urged by an ingenious but somewhat too hypothetical speaker, have been perpetuated in the animal organism. Most of Nature's reactions are purposive, and, *as we have failed in our efforts to suppress fever*, we may well ask ourselves whether or not the rise of temperature which characterises all acute specific affections does not, like abscess formation in response to local irritation, tend to prevent the further elaboration of lethal processes? We know that, as a general rule, pathogenic bacilli can best be cultivated at the normal or a slightly lower temperature. We know too that variations of temperature within comparatively narrow limits seriously interfere with their development and proliferation. This fact alone affords matter for reflection. May it not be that the stimulation of the thermogenic centres is one of Nature's means of combating the evil genii in the shape of microbes which secrete the poisonous toxins, with the elaboration of which the pyrexial process is so closely associated? Is pyrexia, and, if need be, hyperpyrexia, not an attempt to sterilise the blood and the tissues of the agents that are working havoc therein? In considering the question of the thermometric phenomena associated with the specific fevers, we must, indeed, bear in mind that a certain comparatively high temperature is as natural to a given diseased condition as is a normal temperature in health. *A man afflicted with a pneumonia may really be more ill with a low temperature than when he presents the pyrexial phenomena usually associated with that disease*. It is obvious on the face of it that the therapeutical indications in respect of fever are less simple and straightened than they appear at first sight, and these considerations serve to emphasise the difference in the action of the two great classes of antipyretic agents—those which act directly on the thermogenic

centre, and those which merely reduce the surface temperature, and prevent the accumulation of heat within the organism. If a rise of temperature really represents an effort on the part of Nature to attenuate the biological activity of the invading organs, *we must be rendering sorry service by diminishing the irritability of the thermogenic centre in response to the stimulus given by the enemy.* The result of antipyretic treatment, strictly so-called, tends to support this view. Professional opinion at the present time tends to discount the indiscriminatory use of drugs of the *Antipyrine* class for the purpose of reducing temperature. The patient, after the artificially induced fall of temperature, is often worse off than when the fever was in full swing, and grave symptoms often accompany, and may even be said to measure the efficacy, of the antipyretic medication. An exception may perhaps be made in favour of drugs of the *Quinine-salicylic* group, which have a thermolytic effect in virtue of their bactericidal action. *Quinine*, for example, is most efficacious in suppressing malarial fever when given some hours before the attack, at a time when the temperature is subnormal. It is, therefore, less a thermolytic than a microbicide. It is hardly necessary to premise that purely clinical observation cannot be implicitly relied upon, for the data which it affords are conflicting, incomplete, and inconclusive. Our forefathers bled for fever, and in so doing they were, possibly unconsciously, acting on strictly logical principles. To withdraw a certain proportion of the microbe-laden blood from the organism is to reduce *pro tanto* the disease-producing causes, just as in local tuberculosis we seek to minimise the risk of generalisation by the ablation of all accessible foci of infection. Venesection is out of date, and medicinal antipyresis has taken its place, *but there are grounds for suspecting that the results are, to put it mildly, not more satisfactory,* and public opinion is just now somewhat hostile to this empirical meddling with the action of the vital centres. No such difference prevails in respect of what may be termed the external method of thermolysis—by cold baths, wet packs, and the like. Any evil effects dependent on recourse thereto can easily be avoided or averted by the careful application of common-sense principles. In future, it may well be that true wisdom may consist in treating fever as a valuable friend and ally, rather than as an enemy to be fought at the expense of the organism.”

KALI IOD. COUGH.—*Kali iod.* is not often indicated as a cough remedy but there are cases that will not get well without it. For instance, in a tickling cough that has for a cause an ulcerative condition of the laryngeal or tracheal mucus membrane. A good indication is a feeling of soreness or rawness in the larynx, perhaps more on left side.—Dr. Dewey in *Medical Century*.

NEWS AND NOTES.

PERSECUTION OF BERLIN HOMEOPATHS.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of September 8th publishes the following paragraph; the concluding sentence will be read with much satisfaction:—

“The Central Union of homeopathic medical practitioners in Germany held their sixty-second annual meeting at Eisenach on August 9th and 10th. The secretary, in his report, complained strongly of the increasing persecution to which, he says, homeopathic practitioners and students suspected of homeopathic leanings are exposed at the hands of the orthodox faculty. During the past year professional honours have been withheld, it is alleged, from a number of medical men fully entitled to them, solely on the ground of their being avowed homeopaths, while examinees of whom it was known that they were favourably disposed towards the Hahnemannian doctrine were badgered and bullied by the examiners to an unheard-of degree, and even formally called upon to renounce their principles, and submit to the teachings of the orthodox school. But as the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, so the number of homeopathic practitioners increases year by year in spite or because of persecution.”

“INSTINCT” VERSUS ALLOPATHIC “COMMON SENSE.”

OUR indefatigable contributor, Mr. Frederick Kopp, of Greenwich, N.S.W., sends us the following cutting from *The North Shore and Manly Times* accompanied with his own comments:—

“Hogs like to chew coal, that is bituminous coal, and they do this from a natural instinct. Among the causes of indigestion, diarrhea, and other functional disturbances of the digestive organs, is a state of abnormal acidity. In bituminous coal, hydrogen is the predominating element, and it is also probable that, when hogs are fed for any length of time on food which is deficient in nitrogen, instinct prompts the animal to evince a desire for bituminous coal. Bituminous coal also contains sulphur, as *Sulphuric-acid*, which, to some extent, serves a beneficial purpose in the animal economy.”

“If I am not very much mistaken,” says Mr. Kopp, “hogs are not supposed to possess the attribute of common sense, but are endowed with what is commonly known as instinct. Now, how is it that the hog, when suffering from the acidity above mentioned, does not make for the nearest chalk cliff, or use his snout to try to dig up some other anti-acid, such as lime, magnesia, or soda, to relieve his complaint? Why does he prefer a substance containing an acid? According to allopathic reasoning, his instinct must be greatly at fault. But, nevertheless, the fact remains that the instinct of the hog guides him to

select his remedy in accordance with the law of similars! It is a fact well known among homeopaths that acidity of the stomach is best treated with an acid, and *Acidum Sulphuricum* has proved to be a very valuable remedy in this respect. In fact, some of the more enlightened members of the old school are just beginning to find this out, and make use of it accordingly."

FATAL HYPNOTISM.

The Daily News of September 18th contained the following account sent through Reuter:—

"A shocking occurrence is reported from Najiregzhaza, in Hungary, a young girl having died while under hypnotic influence. A hypnotist named Neukar gave a *séance* last night at Tuskir Castle, belonging to Herr Theodor von Salomon, a wealthy landed proprietor. There had been a dinner-party in the house, and a number of guests were afterwards experimented upon in the drawing-room. Fräulein Ella von Salomon, the host's daughter, acted as medium. She was sent off into a trance, and while unconscious, was told that she was suffering from consumption. The words were hardly out of the hypnotist's mouth when the girl uttered a piercing shriek and fell heavily to the ground. Doctor von Vragassy, the late chief of the Vienna First Aid Society, was among the guests, and rushed to the girl's assistance, but all his efforts to resuscitate her were unavailing."

The Times of September 23rd published further details of the occurrence quoted from *The Pester Lloyd*. It is an account by Dr. von Bragassy (or Vragassy as spelt in *The Daily News*).

"It is not true, as was at first stated, that the medium was to be supposed to suffer from disease of the lungs. The hypnotiser, Neukar, fixed as the object of his experiment the condition of his brother residing at Werchez, concerning which the opinion of the physicians vary. . . . In about twelve minutes the medium exclaimed, 'I am fast asleep.' The young lady gave signs of great excitement, which, according to her parents, had not been observable on the occasion of previous experiments. Neukar requested his medium to go and see his brother at Werchez, and say what was the nature of his illness and what cure should be adopted. What followed was really incredible. The medium began a scientific description of the lungs, giving a minute account of their diseased condition with technical particulars which even an ordinary doctor would not give, and which might only be expected from an experienced specialist. With a full command and correct use of technical expressions she gave the closest details, extending to a full diagnosis of inflammation of the lungs, and declared that the prognosis was very unfavourable, as against that kind of disease medical skill was powerless. In conclusion, she described the end of the patient in the usual Latin terminology. Immediately afterwards she fell back senseless, uttering a piercing shriek. I at

once had recourse to every conceivable means of bringing her to consciousness, but it was all in vain. Within eight minutes, her pulse began to fail, and death shortly followed."

It is said that a post-mortem examination was made, and that the immediate cause of death was found to be "concussion of the brain."

WOMEN-DOCTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Westminster Gazette of September 12th is responsible for the following:—

"According to recent statistics there are about 2,000 women practising medicine in America, of whom 130 are homeopaths. The majority are ordinary practitioners, but among the remainder are 70 hospital physicians or surgeons, 95 professors in the schools, 610 specialists for the diseases of women, 70 alienists, 65 orthopedists, 40 oculists and aurists, and finally 30 electro-therapists. In Canada there is but one medical school exclusively devoted to the training of medical ladies, but in the United States in 1893 there were ten, one of them being a homeopathic establishment."

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF NEW YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The City Press of September 19th contains this announcement:—

"Mr. F. Hills Cole, an old boy of the Haberdashers' Hoxton Schools, has just received his degree of M.D. in New York. Dr. Hills Cole studied medicine at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and gained the Second Faculty Prize for the second highest grade of scholarship during the college course. Before going to America he was for some years an assistant master, firstly at the Haberdashers' Hoxton Schools, and afterwards at Aske's Hatcham Schools."

RABIES IN PARIS.

In spite of Pasteur (or is it because of his cultivation of the virus?) Paris is at present a hot-bed of hydrophobia, as witness the following paragraph. It will be noted that nothing is said about, or expected from, the Pasteur treatment.

"According to a report read by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz at the last meeting of the Seine Council of Hygiene, it transpires that four

persons succumbed to rabies in the Seine department during 1893. Two of the victims were men, one a woman, and one a child. Two were bitten in the city of Paris, and two in the suburbs. Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz pointed out that in one case only out of the four was the owner of the dog that caused the death prosecuted. He was condemned to pay a fine and 1,200*fr.* as compensation. The suggestion was made that this measure ought to be more rigidly enforced, as if people felt that a pecuniary risk was attached to a dog suspected of madness, more care would be taken to watch the animal or to muzzle it. The Council voted an expression of opinion to the effect that stringent measures should be enforced."—*Chemist and Druggist*, Sept. 8th.

PASTEUR AND YEAST.

In years gone by Pasteur has done splendid work in the investigation of the process of fermentation. The credit of this we have never sought to deny him. But even here his fatal tendency to generalise on too slender a basis of facts appears in the light of recent investigation to have led him astray. At a meeting of the Chemical Society reported in *The Chemist and Druggist* of June 30th, Pasteur's conclusions are very freely criticised.

"Mr. Horace Brown gave a very brief abstract of a paper by Mr. Adrian Brown, his brother, on 'The Specific Character of the Fermentative Functions of Yeast-cells.' The result of Mr. Brown's work controvert the generalisations of Pasteur, which have been accepted as the true explanation of the phenomenon of fermentation for more than twenty years. If yeast be sown in a liquor containing carbohydrate material, the oxygen necessary for the respiratory purposes of the growing yeast-cells is under ordinary circumstances obtained from the carbohydrate molecule, which then becomes further changed into CO₂ and alcohol. But if the liquor be freely aerated, a great increase in yeast-reproduction is possible without any corresponding alteration in the amount of fermentation products. Mr. Brown says Pasteur's observations are obscured by the conditions under which he worked. He took cane-sugar and yeast, and the inversion which the sugar undergoes prior to fermentation complicates the reaction. The author concludes that some other theory than the 'starvation' hypothesis must be sought, for the instability of the sugar molecule is not due to the bite the yeast takes out of it.

"Mr. Brown's statements were corroborated by Mr. Heron and another Fellow. If large volumes of air be blown through a vat of 'sweet wort,' it may become changed from right-handed rotation to levo-rotatory in the course of about twelve hours.

"Dr. Armstrong said it was not absolutely necessary to accept the statements made by Pasteur twenty years ago, because during that interval our knowledge of the constitution of things had developed very greatly, and newer knowledge was always likely to result in the modification of conclusions based upon experiments of earlier days."

THE POPULARITY OF *NUX*.

It is interesting to note the important place accorded to homeopathic "*Nux*" in old school therapeutics. It actually occupies the second place of all drugs prescribed, as will be seen from the following note which appeared in *The British Medical Journal* of June 23rd. It may even be said to occupy the first place, since *Spirits of Chloroform* is prescribed mostly as a matter of routine to disguise the taste of other less palatable drugs.

"POPULAR AND UNPOPULAR DRUGS.

"The relative frequency with which different drugs are used is a curious subject, upon which it is not easy to obtain trustworthy information. There is a general impression that while certain drugs are prescribed by everybody, and prescribed often, others are seldom used by anybody, and some which still figure in the *Pharmacopœia* not at all. The question has a practical bearing, since the answer to it must, to some extent, guide the revisers of the *British Pharmacopœia* when that difficult task is shortly undertaken. A debt of gratitude is therefore due to Mr. Martindale, who has collected and analysed 12,000 prescriptions dispensed at six pharmacies—2,000 at each.* The records are from Aberdeen, Bournemouth, Carlisle, Cork, Oxford, and the author's pharmacy in London. The object of these statistics is to show the frequency or infrequency of the appearance of various drugs and preparations in the prescriptions of medical practitioners, and thus to assist the compilers of our national *Pharmacopœia* in their undoubtedly difficult task of making a selection of drugs and preparations for omission from the next edition. It appears that the highest score for frequency of use is gained by spirits of chloroform, tincture of *nux vomica* coming next. Extract of *cannabis indica*, ammoniated mercury, and lemon juice are at the bottom of the list. Bicarbonate of sodium occurs about twice as often as bicarbonate of potassium. *Liquor arsenicalis* has been dispensed 352 times, *liquor arsenici hydrochlorici* only 39. *Ipecacuanha* wine figures 504 times, antimonial wine 39. There are 126 official articles which have never been once ordered; these include most of the cataplasmata, a number of plasters, enemas, extracts, infusions, and liquors. These statistics afford valuable evidence; the ground covered, however, is too limited, for the prescriptions dispensed in six pharmacies in different parts of the kingdom cannot give sufficient data from which to draw accurate conclusions. It is only by extending the work which Mr. Martindale has begun that any reliable results can be obtained, and not only should prescriptions be taken, but also medicines in general use for which it is well to have an authoritative standard of strength or purity."

* *Analyses of Twelve Thousand Prescriptions*, compiled by W. Martindale, F.C.S. London: H. K. Lewis, 1884. Fcap. 4to. 2s. 6d.

WALFORD'S TURKISH BATH.

SOME of our readers may like to know that there will be an opportunity of seeing the new Turkish Bath described in our last issue, as it will be on view at the forthcoming "Health Exhibition" to be held at the Drill Hall, Upper Warwick Street, Liverpool, from September 24th to October 20th. The exhibition is held in connection with the Sanitary Institute, Parkes' Museum, Margaret Street, London, W.

IN our present issue will be found an article by Dr. Gallavardin, of Lyons. Dr. Gallavardin has also sent another communication, which will appear in the next issue.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TREATMENT OF INTERMITTENT FEVER OF HOT CLIMATES WITH *LACHESIS* 200.

By Dr. GALLAVARDIN, of Lyons.

As a supplement to Dr. John H. Clarke's highly instructive monograph on *The Therapeutics of the Serpent Poisons*, I should like to illustrate the rapid efficacy of *Lachesis* against recurrent attacks of intermittents of hot countries.

OBSERVATION I.

A young soldier had contracted in Tonquin attacks of intermittent fever, which had persisted after his return to France. After the failure of all the usual remedies, he had been sent to pass two or three months at the military hospital of Vichy. The attacks of fever still continued to appear every fifteen or twenty days, and I was consulted. I gave five doses of *Lachesis* 200, to be taken, each dose singly and undivided, every ten days. They cured completely that intermittent fever which had persisted for more than a year.

OBSERVATIONS II., III., IV., V.

I treated and cured in the same manner with *Lachesis* 200

three young soldiers who had contracted intermittent fever in hot climates. The subject of Observation V. was not cured because he remained in the south of Algiers, or because he had not taken the remedy as I had directed.

"ANODYNES AND HYPNOTICS."

WE are glad to see that our leading article of last month on *Antipyrin* (which *The Morning* did us the compliment of quoting at some length) has not been lost on our contemporary *The Lancet*, as the following article from the issue of that journal of September 15th will show.

"When we consider the number of anodynes and hypnotics that have been introduced within the last few years, and the freedom with which they are now prescribed and administered, it is impossible not to be struck with the wealth of means at our disposal for combating the ravages which pain and sleeplessness work on both mind and body. Antipyrin, acetanilide, sulphonal, trional, chloralamide, and others which might be named will be sufficient to indicate the extent to which our armamentarium has been strengthened. And yet when we think of the powerful effect which those drugs exercise, of the almost immediate relief to most distressing conditions which they so often furnish, it is impossible not to believe that there is 'another side to the shield,' and that those medicinal agents, blessings in their proper place, not uncommonly become curses and engender a condition of things which is infinitely worse than that to overcome which they were originally administered. When it is a matter of common knowledge that even such a nauseous drug as paraldehyde may actually become the seductive allurements to a harmful habit, it is scarcely to be wondered at if indulgence in other drugs, similar at least in the effects they produce, is occasionally carried to harmful excess. We cannot too strongly deprecate the free and irresponsible manner in which antipyrin, for example, is administered or taken without medical advice asked or received. One thing in reference to this particular drug is quite certain—and its habitual 'eaters' will be the first to acknowledge the fact—and that is that frequent indulgence, as with most drugs, leads to habituation, and that increasingly larger and therefore more harmful doses have to be taken in order to produce the desired effect; and, while, the desired effect may be obtained with the larger and more frequent dose, the side effects, so to speak, are also produced more and more strongly, and the patient is in danger of suffering complete physical shipwreck, or at least of producing in himself such a condition of bodily weakness as must render him more liable to

succumb to what would be, under other and more favourable circumstances, but a slight illness or a temporary disorder. We do not wish to undervalue this or any other drug of a similar class. Useful and helpful undoubtedly they are, but it should never be forgotten that they are only administered in order, as it were, to mask the painful effects which accompany some departure from physiological health, and that they do not of themselves restore normal function. The sufferer from migraine must not imagine that he is curing his migraine by taking such drugs; he is only saving himself from some of its effects, and unless radical measures are taken to prevent the recurrence of the disorder he will find that his dose of anodyne has to be repeated more and more frequently, and with increasingly disastrous results to his general health.

"What has been said about anodynes applies even more strongly to hypnotics. Sleeplessness is no doubt one of the most distressing accompaniments of energy and intellectuality, and however efficacious or apparently harmless certain drugs may be in procuring sleep, such rest is only obtained at such sacrifice and with a certain amount of actual risk. Many of the drugs which are used as hypnotics have been introduced so recently that their full dangers are neither known nor appreciated. Our readers, taking a mental retrospect, will remember how the harmlessness and efficacy of chloral were vaunted, but we now know what danger lurks in its crystals and what havoc it has wrought and is still working in many lives. Doubtless, artificial sleep has to be obtained sometimes, but it should always be remembered that, in treating sleeplessness with hypnotics, we are only treating a symptom, and that this distressing symptom, unless its cause be rationally combated by other means, will subsequently require stronger, and therefore more harmful, doses of its sedative. The medical profession has great responsibilities in regard to such drugs as we have mentioned, and too great care cannot be exercised in preventing patients from themselves having control of such powerful remedies. They are sadly prone to experiment, not on themselves only, but on their trusting friends, for whom drugs often have the fascination that squibs and crackers have for schoolboys; and in more than one instance within our knowledge the chance administration of a drug by one friend to another has had effects so appalling as to be almost incredible."

To the above may be fitly appended the following from *The Daily News* of September 17th.

"A correspondent of the *Roma* gives a shocking account of the 'morphine institutions' in Paris, where people go to be operated upon with sub-cutaneous injections of morphine, just as

they do to be intoxicated with opium in the opium dens. At one of these morphine institutions for men, visited by him, the greater part of the customers were young men. 'I recognised,' he says, 'among them a comic actor of one of the theatres on the boulevards. The morphinists take strange and various attitudes. Some are stretched on sofas, others crouched in the depths of arm-chairs. Their limbs are inert, their eyes fixed without seeing anything; their faces have a rosy tint and an expression of bliss that lasts as long as the effects of the morphine endure. Some smile, others look serious. I had a very painful impression of the scene, and was convinced that the evil makes immense progress, and will kill these unfortunates by degrees. The director (*maitre*) injects morphine in the arms, thighs, or other parts of the body, according to the patient's resistance.' The correspondent then describes a similar 'institution' for women."

From the following note which appeared in *The British Medical Journal* of September 8th it seems that the medical profession which is responsible for the introduction of the hypodermic syringe provides also a large contingent of its victims :—

"MORPHINOMANIA IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

"Dr. Jules Rochard, in the *Union Médicale*, draws a gloomy picture of the increase of the morphine habit in France and elsewhere. The habit, he finds, becomes incurable at the end of six months of indulgence. The fair sex and the doctors are, in his opinion, the most deeply addicted to morphine. He draws an unpleasant comparison between the behaviour of each kind of delinquent. Women, he says, delight in declaring how they indulge in this vice, and show ornamental hypodermic syringes to their friends. Dr. Notet states that a lady having broken the needle of her syringe in a remote country village, wounded her skin with scissors and thrust the stump of the needle into the wound, injecting herself in this manner till a new syringe arrived from Paris. Men, Dr. Rochard declares, and especially medical men, the bulk of male morphine injectors, take the greatest pains to hide their vice. Hence the precise number cannot be estimated. He believes, however, that doctors and persons associated with them form nearly half the total of men addicted to morphine."

POPULAR ERRORS EXPOSED.

By THOMAS SIMPSON, M.D.

WE are oft-times censured by regular practitioners for

bringing professional discussions before the popular notice, because, it is contended, the public cannot possibly form a correct opinion on purely scientific subjects, *e.g.*, in matters medical. But a little reflection will convince the objectors that no other alternative exists so long as wilful misrepresentation and persistent frowardness are to be confronted and confounded.

Fifty years ago persecutions most bitter were imposed upon brave men who "for the advancement of the race were wiser than their time," who dared to stand alone in the defence of their convictions of truth. Occasions were eagerly sought for demanding an inquest in the event of a death of a patient treated homeopathically, and this result has been realised in many instances, but no conviction has ever been granted by juries, who showed their independence of professional prejudices and personal pique in their refusal to yield to the clamour of partisans, or to condemn the practice which was so manifestly humane. Another form which their animus assumes is by insinuation. A patient seized with apoplexy is said to have perished for lack of treatment. "Nothing was done to avert the fatal issue," it is said, though the incident is of common occurrence, and death often results within twelve hours under any treatment, or even without medicine at all. Again, we are accused of "trading upon a name," although it must be well known how utterly groundless such an assertion really is. Where is the man who emblazons upon his plate, his address card, or note-heading the cognomen "homeopath"? Again, it is contended that men who profess to prescribe according to the motto, "*Similia similibus curantur*," do not often act consistently with their professions, but give large doses of crude drugs, and make use of nostrums such as Parrish's Food, Scott's Emulsion, and Bland's Pills. These indictments only prove the insincerity or the ignorance of our detractors.

The daily experience of the conscientious physician who prescribes according to the most enlightened views of the nature of disease confirms his faith in single remedies and specific medication. The rapidity with which the rightly chosen remedy manifests its power to heal requires to be seen to be believed.

Therefore it is, we cease to marvel at the coyness and the crudeness of the novices, of the tyros in homeopathic study, who are now so ready with their suggestions of

"new" remedies for old diseases, which have eluded the observation of these gentlemen until collateral literature so commonly promulgated by medical annuals and druggists' price lists have pressed these old servants of the homeopath into the service of the inquiring and ingenuous physician.

Just now a doctor in Cheshire was summoned to a patient who had gone away from home for rest and change. She was suffering from chronic dyspepsia, with slight organic changes in the stomach and bowels. This gentleman ordered *Bismuth*, *Calumba*, *Cascara*, *Podophyllin*, effervescent mixtures, pills, and draughts, with the common result of aggravation. The patient apprehended a long illness and hastened to her home so that she might be under the care of her usual attendant. To this man the Cheshire doctor wrote in an innocent, naïve strain, describing the lady's recent experiences and recommending a new remedy of Dr. Fraser's, of Edinburgh, a yellow powder enclosed in a gelatinous capsule. On inquiring I found this powder was *Potassium Bichromate*, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. for a dose, and I felt constrained to inform my medical friend that Dr. Drysdale introduced this drug into medicine, especially emphasising the fact that he recommended it for chronic gastro-enteritis, thirty years ago, and advising him to study "*Materia Medica, Physiological and Applied.*"

SURGICAL INTERFERENCE WITH LOCAL MANIFESTATIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL STATES.

By JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.

THERE have recently been reported in two numbers of *The British Medical Journal* (August 4th and 18th) cases so strongly bearing out the main contention in my new work on *Non-Surgical Treatment of Diseases of the Glands and Bones*, that I cannot forbear to reproduce them in the pages of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD. In the one instance disastrous results followed removal of lymphatic glands; and in the other the removal of tubercular uterine appendages was followed with fatal metastasis of the disease.

"PERSISTENT EDEMA AND ELEPHANTIASIS FOLLOWING EXTIRPATION OF LYMPHATIC GLANDS."

"Riedel (*Arch. f. klin. Chirurgie*, vol. 47, Pts. 3 and 4) mentions how rarely cases have been published in which

persistent edema or elephantiasis has been noticed after extirpation of lymphatic glands. These results of the operation, he thinks, are not really very rare, for he has himself observed them in three cases. The first was that of a boy, aged 12, where edema of the whole arm and hand was the result apparently of removal of lymphatic glands from the axilla three years previously. The second patient was a strong-looking man, aged 30. Some years previously he had contracted a soft chancre, and suppuration about the left inguinal glands followed. Since then the glands had always remained tender, and became swollen after much walking or after any excoriation of the glans penis; suppuration in both groins followed on one such occasion, and the sinus openings refused to heal. Riedel excised the inguinal glands, and found them studded with minute abscesses about the size of millet seeds. After the operation the wounds healed well by granulation, but, when seen about two years later, the patient was found to have some degree of elephantiasis of the skin of both thighs and the lower part of the trunk; he had also enlargement of the glands in the right axilla. The third patient was a strong-looking man, aged 30. A soft chancre, acquired three-quarters of a year previously, had given rise to suppuration in the left groin, and the sinuses would not heal. Riedel excised the left inguinal glands, and about half a year later an elephantiasis of the skin of the thigh developed itself. In both the second and the third cases the development of the elephantiasis was associated with repeated erysipelas-like attacks. Riedel declares himself uncertain about the advisability of complete extirpation of inguinal glands in similar cases."—*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Aug. 4th.

“REMOVAL OF TUBERCULOUS APPENDAGES FOLLOWED BY TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS.

“Binaud (*Gazette Méd. de Paris*, July 7, 1894) relates a case which was under the care of Demons, of Bordeaux. The patient was a housemaid, aged 26, subject for a few months to pelvic pains, very acute at the outset, and also to severe headaches. Double pyosalpinx was diagnosed; no period had been seen for several months. On May 5, 1892, Demons removed the appendages. Careful microscopical examination showed that the Fallopian tubes were infiltrated with tubercle. A drain of iodoform gauze was left in the lower extremity of the wound for four days. From May 7th the patient seemed quite well till May 26th, when vomiting, anorexia, and rise of temperature occurred. Symptoms of tuberculous meningitis slowly developed. On June 2nd there was left hemiplegia, and the right side of the face was paralysed. Next day the patient was comatose. After temporary improvement, she died on June 8th. The base of

the brain was covered with greenish exudation, and tuberculous deposit was found along the vessels of the pia mater. The lungs and other viscera were free from tubercle, but the abdominal wound and an omental adhesion to its lower angle were infected."
—*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Aug. 18th.

REMARKS ON THE "MATERIA MEDICA."

By EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

CAMPHOR.—As this is one of those substances of such frequent use, and for such an almost infinite variety of cases, that there seems a most wide-spread idea in the public mind that it may be taken in almost any quantity, and administered by anybody, and for almost anything, I shall go into some of its medicinal properties with more minuteness than would otherwise be necessary, as it can pretty easily be shown that *Camphor* has a most wide-spread and penetrating action on the human economy, consequently is an agent of immense good or evil according to the judiciousness or otherwise of its administration. First, in the general remarks, our author observes—I do not look upon the list of symptoms which are known of *Camphor* as complete; I consider it merely a beginning of such a list, which may be completed hereafter. This medicine has always been given at random in large doses, so that its true action could never be known, for this additional reason, that it has always been employed in combination with other drugs, and, what is worse, in the midst of the tumultuous raging of the disease. . . . The action of this substance on the healthy body is extremely problematic, and difficult to define, for this reason, that the primary action of *Camphor* alternates too suddenly, and is too easily confounded with the reaction of the vital principle, which makes it difficult to distinguish between this reaction and the secondary effects of *Camphor*. Some of the results of the action of *Camphor* are just as problematic and astonishing as that action itself. It neutralises the effects of a variety of *vegetable* medicines (even of *Cantharides*, and a number of mineral and metallic medicines), and must therefore have a sort of general pathological action which we shall perhaps never be able or permitted to designate by a general term, lest we should stumble into the realm of shadows, where fanciful dreams

hover around us in the place of perception and knowledge by the senses; where we grope in the dark instead of being enlightened by experience, and where, in spite of our attempts at penetrating into the inmost constitution of things, which little minds are so prone to boast of, we reap nothing but pernicious error and self-delusion as the fruit of such hyper-physical speculations. I know from experience that *Camphor* removes the violent effects of a number of medicines, which had either been improperly selected or administered in too large doses; in all such cases it acts as a palliative, as an antipathic to the primary action of those drugs. . . . One grain of *Camphor* (dissolved in eight drops of alcohol) unites with four hundred grains of tepid water, and may be dissolved perfectly by means of shaking, contrary to the doctrine contained in almost every *Materia Medica*. . . . Owing to the short duration of its action, and the rapid change of its symptoms, it cannot, generally speaking, be used as a remedial agent in the treatment of chronic diseases. *Camphor*, when applied to the skin, producing a kind of erysipelatous inflammation, it may be applied externally, to similarly inflamed parts, provided the erysipelas, irradiating over the skin and disappearing momentarily on pressure, is a mere external symptom of a sudden internal disease, the other symptoms of which correspond to those of *Camphor*. In the Siberian influenza, when it appears amongst us at the time when the hot weather has already set in, *Camphor* may be used as a palliative; but it is an excellent palliative on account of the disease having a short duration, and ought to be given in frequent and progressively increased doses in water, as taught above. In this way *Camphor* does not shorten the course of the disease, but deprives it of its danger, and diminishes its intensity until it reaches its termination. (One dose of *Nux Vomica*, one pellet of the 30th potency, when homeopathically indicated, frequently cures the disease in a couple of hours.) *Opium* is an antidote to *Camphor*. On the other hand, *Camphor* is a great preserver of life in cases of poisoning by *Opium*: the effects of these two substances neutralise each other. It is astonishing that *Camphor* and *Opium* should be mixed together in the same prescription by physicians of the old school." These are Hahnemann's opening remarks, then in the detailed symptoms we read in the moral sphere—Very great anguish, confusion of ideas, delirium; he proposes absurd

things; rage, with foam at the mouth; all the external objects are repulsive to him and excite his ill-humour; he feels as if he would like to push them out of his way; desire to dispute; mania to dispute. Before proceeding to the outline in other spheres, I will here introduce some from the classical work known as Allen's *Materia Medica*, merely premising that they are recorded as having been produced by "a few pieces of crude *Camphor*." The whole account is most graphic, and reminds one much of the effects of *Cannabis Indica* (Indian Hemp), previously referred to in these papers. I should much like to transcribe it all, but time forbids, so I shall give a few sentences from which, however, all can see the peculiar and deep-reaching action of this drug in the moral sphere—most deadly nausea, the thought continually occurred as in delirium, "I am dead—no, I am not dead, but indeed I must be dead;" the external world for me existed no longer; the earth upon which yesterday I lived and moved had run its appointed course, and I was the final and solitary fragment of the whole creation. There was no other feeling in my soul than that of my hopeless, endless damnation. I sank back upon the bed, *believing that I was the spirit of evil in a world forsaken of God*. Faith and hope were gone. There was here no longer any God, or rather the Infinite Himself, like all His works, had ceased to be. What soul could paint to itself my everlasting dwelling as the evil one, alone in a vast universe, without faith or hope, and my heart for ever broken by unimagined tortures? The sense of touch was gone, and my eyes protruded from their sockets. I tried to weep, but my eyes were dry. I tried to pray, but the words sounded hollow from my chest like reverberations from a cracked vessel. Some tea given to him tasted cold, though he was assured next day it was fairly boiling. All took place, not in a half-waking state, but clear and distinct, with full conviction of their reality, and so vividly that the smallest incident was perfectly recollected. Since that time has been subject to these attacks of terror when alone. *I am constrained to this agonising self-contemplation, in spite of every effort of the will, and every opposition which my thoughts can make.*

I sleep but little, and very restlessly, which is quite the reverse of my former habit. I often wake shrieking and crying for help, because it seems that a murderer

stands at my bedside. My temper is irritable and peevish, with an inclination to despair and suicide. The source of my annoyance is not the presentation of images, but of feelings simply, without any mixture of the visible; it is my personal self, my unembodied spirit. By day I am quite quiet; night and solitude are my terrors.

I return now to the M. M. P. *Vertigo, heaviness of the head; the head inclines backwards (after ten minutes). If he thinks of his pain it disappears instantly. Headache as if the brain were sore and felt bruised; want of memory; pale countenance—sensation as if all objects were too bright and shining—excessive contraction of the pupils; dark red ulcer in the left meatus auditorius externus larger than a pea, a stinging pain on touching it (after twelve hours); suppuration after thirty-six hours; feeling as if the teeth were too long, with aching, which appear to originate in a swelling of the submaxillary glands; accumulation of saliva in the mouth, which is sometimes tenacious and slimy; disagreeable warmth in the mouth; nightly pain in the throat, during and between the acts of deglutition, as if the pharynx were sore and ripped up, with a sensation in the throat as if one had swallowed rancid things; likes to drink without being thirsty; frequent and almost continual empty eructations after dinner; everything tastes bitter; cold sweat, especially in the face, at the commencement of vomiting; cooling sensation, especially in the pit of the stomach; violently burning heat in the epigastrium and hypogastrium; trouble from flatulence in the abdomen; short-lasting ascites. Constipation, as if the peristaltic motion of the intestines had diminished, and as if the rectum had become narrower; urgent desire for stool; urine yellow-green, turbid, smelling musty; thin stream, as if the urethra were contracted; burning urine during emission; weakness of genital organs and want of sexual desire the first two days; amorous ecstasy; expulsion of a thin nasal mucus without sneezing or true coryza early in the morning when rising, and in the evening when going to bed; dry coryza; mucus in the trachea, making the voice rough; it cannot be hawked up; oppression of the chest, resembling a suffocative catarrh, as if it originated in the pit of the stomach; stitches in the left chest when walking; painful drawing stitches through and between the scapule, extending into the chest, when moving the arms, for two days; painful pressure in the right elbow joint, more violent when*

leaning it on the table ; in this case the pain extends to the hands ; cracking of the hip, knee, and tarsal joints ; drawing pain, as from bruises, in the right thigh, and on the inner side near and below the patella ; he fears lest the knee should suddenly bend forwards ; the legs feel heavy as if drawn down by a weight attached in the bend of the knee ; drawing cramp pain in the dorsum of the foot, especially during motion ; tearing in the tips of the toes of the left foot, and under the nails when walking. Camphor excites most of its pains during motion ; inexpressible uncomfortableness in the whole body ; on the first day most of the symptoms existed only, when only partially thinking of oneself ; the tearing in different parts of the body was felt when dropping to sleep, and disappeared, especially the headache, as soon as he thought of his pain ; next day, on the contrary, he was able to bring on pain by his imagination, or rather he only felt it when thinking of himself with great attention ; he felt best when not thinking of himself at all ; loss of consciousness, tetanic spasm for a quarter of an hour, followed by sinking of the whole body, after vomiting, consciousness returns ; *difficult motion of the limbs ; sopor and delirium ; insomnia ; dreams about his plans ; the whole night he talks with a low voice, while asleep ; the inspirations are shorter than the expirations during sleep ; when closing the eyes, during his slumber, he sees objects which at times seem to him too thick, at times too thin ; this apparent difference alternates with the pulse ; he is too sensitive to cold air ; shuddering with goose flesh, the skin all over the body is painful, even when touched but slightly ; the body is cold all over ; redness of the cheeks and lobules ; heat in the head, with sensation as if sweat would break out, with shuddering over the limbs and the abdomen ; small hard pulse, becoming more and more slow ; the pulse gradually increases in quickness ; frequent chilliness in the back ; slight shuddering with paleness of the face ; shuddering, chilliness and goose skin over the whole body for one hour (immediately) ; chills, and chattering of teeth ; copious cold sweat ; increased warmth of the whole body, with redness of the face ; heat over the whole body, increasing to the highest pitch when walking ; heat with trembling ; very dry skin, even when in bed, with good appetite.*

In reviewing the above epitome, notice first in the general remarks, "employed in combination with other drugs," and put by the side of this "it neutralises the effects of a

variety of vegetable medicines," and it is plain on the surface what the uncertainty of result must be in such medication. Then, "in the middle of the tumultuous raging of the disease" reminds us once more of the importance of knowing when *not* to administer, as well as when to administer, a medicine; febrile paroxysms of all sorts, in which so frequently recourse is had to this drug, are an instance of a class of affections in which it is of the greatest importance to avoid the moment of the "tumultuous raging" above referred to. In the remarks on its external use, how carefully it is guarded by the fact that there must be internal symptoms corresponding to those of *Camphor*. The frequent doses recommended in Siberian influenza, with reason assigned, are a valuable hint of a principle to guide in that most difficult question of the frequency of repetition. The most remarkable moral phenomena, from rage to hopeless despair, and all the fearful feelings portrayed, yet combined with the retention of the calmest judgments, "not in a half waking state, but clear and distinct, with full conviction of their reality, and so vividly that the smallest incident was perfectly recollected," prove not only a most remarkable, but a most profound, deep-reaching action on the mental and moral spheres of our present being, and the effect in many ways remaining so long and, while under the action of the drug acutely, as we may say, "time seemed an eternity," was the more striking as the action is said to be evanescent, and is so in many cases, as has been abundantly proved by its value in that most rapid of mortal diseases, Asiatic cholera. Hence we see the danger of *à priori* reasoning in medicine, for here is a drug which has characteristically shortness of duration of action, yet equally characteristically lengthened duration of action. In *Camphor*, too, we find another drug of use in tendency to suicide. Returning to the M. M. P., the interesting condition, "if he thinks of his pain it disappears instantly," arrests the attention; while many symptoms point to cold sensations, there is nevertheless internal burning, burning urine, heat in head, increased warmth of whole body with redness of face. Such alternating symptoms, which are quite frequent with many medicines, warn us against the danger of jumping to a conclusion as to the indicated medicine in any given case because one or two marked symptoms are in both disease and remedy; we must have what is *characteristic* in both—in other words, what *marks*

both patient and medicine; in *Camphor*, e.g., heat would not guide unless other symptoms were very markedly calling for it, because heat, though present, is not characteristic of *Camphor*. Short lasting ascites will show a resemblance to *Bry.*, whose fever also is characteristically, coldness; the two drugs also have aggravation of symptoms during motion. The remaining symptoms are sufficiently conclusive of a powerful action over the entire functions of the body, as well as the limbs, and the induction of a distinct fever, and while proving the value of our drug, also prove the rashness of an indiscriminate use of it in all and every form of catarrh, as well as suggest that its constant domestic use for keeping away moths from clothing may oftentimes have been followed by results little looked for by those who have thus availed themselves of its really great virtues. If we only remember that every ailment for which a medicament has been proved useful, has been removed because that medicament was capable of producing a very similar condition in the healthy, and for no other reason whatever, we shall be kept from making hazardous experiments in the dark, or from the remarkable idea that any particular thing may be taken because it is so simple that if it does no good it can at least do no harm.

THE VALUE OF *PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM* IN DISEASES INCIDENTAL TO CHILDHOOD.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

THE value of *Podophyllum Peltatum* as a hepatic remedy is now well known. Not only acute, but also chronic cases of hepatitis of long standing have yielded to the potent powers of this drug; and this is but the natural outcome or result of the great natural and scientific law of curing likes by likes. In the proving of this drug we have pains, soreness and fulness in the region of the liver; severe twisting pains in the liver, with a feeling of heat; these symptoms being followed finally by congestion and enlargement of the organ. Primarily the drug induces a very large flow of the bile, the functional activity of the liver being also greatly increased; secondarily it causes great torpidity of the liver, the bile is retained, and jaundice naturally follows.

It is not my intention here to dwell on the various symptoms that are developed in the human body during a proving of the drug; I shall but point out some of the principal disorders incidental to childhood, in which the administration of *Podophyllum Peltatum* is followed by highly gratifying and beneficial results. I have personally found it to be of priceless value in several affections peculiar to children, in which it has always justified my highest expectations.

During difficult dentition, so greatly fraught with danger to infantile life, in which rolling of the head is a prominent symptom, *Podophyllum Peltatum* stands in strict homeopathic relationship, and acts like a charm. Also in those orders of dentition, in which coldness of the face, and at the same time perspiration of the head, during the slumbers of the little patient, are present, these symptoms are amenable to the action of the drug. Again, during dentition, when this natural process is attended with painful diarrhea, grinding of the teeth, and screaming, *Podophyllum Peltatum* is the drug indicated. The stools may be green, yellow, brown mucus, or watery, and without or streaked with blood. It is also very effective in offensive chalk-like stools, which are very frequent, and accompanied with great thirst and gagging. In constipation, of an obstinate character, and of several days' duration, the drug acts homeopathically, and soon restores the bowels to a healthy action.

It also acts well in removing the affection in older children known as grinding of the teeth; this symptom usually takes place at night, while the child is lying asleep in bed.

In cases of acidity of the stomach (another very common disorder of early childhood, where the food in the stomach very rapidly turns sour, and where there is a regurgitation of the food, with acid eructations), the drug can be administered with very gratifying results. In cases of poisoning by *Podophyllum Peltatum*, which have terminated fatally, an enormous swelling of the abdomen has always taken place; in children, with distention of the abdomen and diarrhea, the drug may be used with beneficial results, even should these symptoms occur during enteric fever.

In cases of whooping cough, in which loss of appetite and constipation play a prominent part, it is often of great

service. Perspiration of the feet at night yields to *Podophyllum Peltatum*, for which it is a prime remedy.

In the restless sleep of children it has great influence, and is one of the most efficient drugs we possess in our *materia medica* for this by no means uncommon symptom. The restlessness is often accompanied with whining, which is a further indication for the administration of the drug. The sallow appearance of the skin in some children, generally caused by torpidity of the liver, rapidly disappears under the action of the drug.

In infantile diarrhœa, in the acute stage, *Podophyllum Peltatum* acts well in cases where the following symptoms are well marked:—Sudden exhausting discharges, fetid, and very profuse, generally worse in the morning, sometimes accompanied with frequent retching without vomiting, and great drowsiness; nevertheless, the sleep is of a restless character, with moaning, rolling of the head, and perspiration of the same. The diarrhœa generally is not so severe at night, but assumes its more violent character again in the morning.

In enteritis it is indicated by the following symptoms:—Diarrhœa, worse in the morning, in which the appearance of the stools is of a constantly varying character. A tendency to jaundice, as shown by the yellow tint of the whites of the eyes and the skin, is a further indication for the use of the drug. Also, in prolapsus ani, in which the motions are loose, of a brownish colour, and are hot, and smell very acrid, it is also of great service.

In cases also in which the prolapsus occurs at every stool, or most frequently in the morning, this remedy is also indicated, and may be prescribed with great advantage.

Constipation, alternating with diarrhœa, is often a very troublesome affection in children, and very often can be readily cured by the administration of *Podophyllum Peltatum*. In constipation, the most prominent symptoms are clay-coloured stools, or pale evacuations, mixed with green. The feces are generally dry and hard, and are passed with great difficulty, sometimes being covered with a tough yellow mucus. Restless sleep and a sallow skin are additional indications, as also are headache and flatulence.

The disorders mentioned above are well-known attendants on the process of dentition and other complaints incidental to childhood. For such we have in *Podophyllum*

Peltatum an excellent remedy, whose beneficial effects have been fully demonstrated, not only by the proving of the drug itself, but also by past and clinical experience.

It will also be seen by the above symptoms that the range of the action of the drug is fairly comprehensive, comprising the head, teeth (dentition), intestines, liver, abdomen, and skin (the symptoms peculiar to the skin are generally caused through the inactivity of the liver), and its value will, therefore, be at once recognised. It is a very useful and reliable remedy, and one that ought to be brought into greater prominence than it is at present, in treating the various symptoms mentioned above. In cases where it has been used, its beneficial influence has made itself felt very rapidly, and it is a striking illustration of the solidity of the foundation of the law of *similia* and of the truth of that law.

It is thus, by practical experience in the proving of a drug, and its application in disease, that the superiority of the homeopathic system over every other is so strongly brought to light.

In conclusion, a sallow skin, restless sleep, rolling of the head, perspiration of the head, sudden debilitating diarrhea (the discharges being fetid, very profuse, and worse in the morning), obstinate constipation, grinding of the teeth, acidity of the stomach, moaning, screaming, or whining during sleep, and distention of the abdomen, are unailing indications for the administration of the drug. To obtain the best results, it is necessary to use the dilutions above 3x for the primary symptoms, and for the secondary symptoms dilutions below 3x. For instance, diarrhea is a primary symptom, and requires the higher dilutions, while constipation is a secondary symptom, requiring the lower attenuations. The majority of the various other symptoms I have mentioned as coming under the control of the drug are best met with the 1x and 2x dilutions.

THE PSORA DOCTRINE OF HAHNEMANN.

EXEMPLIFIED IN THE CASE OF THE EMPEROR
NAPOLEON I.

By JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.

In that most interesting work *Memoirs of Napoleon I.*, by his private secretary, Baron de Méneval, are two pas-

sages which bear out in so striking a way the teaching of Hahnemann as to the constitutional nature of scabies or itch, in some cases at least, that I cannot forbear quoting them and putting them side by side.

The first passage occurs on p. 103 and following of vol. i., and relates to the year 1802. Méneval is giving a picture of Napoleon when first he entered his service:—

“[Napoleon] was then in the enjoyment of vigorous health. He had recently been cured” [Query?—See following extract.—J. H. C.] “of an internal disease, from which he had begun to suffer greatly during the second year of the Consulate. *This suffering was caused by an inveterate cutaneous affection,*” [itch] “*which had been driven into the system by the remedies he had taken,* and of which the skilful doctor, Corvisart, had just relieved him. I have heard it said that during the siege of Toulon [1794] one of the gunners of a battery where Napoleon was, was killed. It was important that the firing should not slacken. Napoleon took the rammer and loaded the cannon several times. Some days later he was covered with a very malignant itching skin disease. He tried to remember when and where he could have caught this disease. It was then discovered that the artilleryman from whose burning hand Napoleon had taken the rammer was infected. In the carelessness of youth, and being entirely absorbed in his work, he had neglected to undergo any treatment. *He contented himself with some remedies which only caused the outward signs of the disease to disappear, but the poison had been driven into his system, and caused great damage.* This was the reason, it was added, of the extreme thinness and poor, weak look of Napoleon during the campaigns in Italy and Egypt.”

The translator of the work, Mr. Robert H. Sherard, adds this note:—

“A lady who met Napoleon several times in April and May, 1795, speaks of him, according to Stendhal, as ‘the thinnest and queerest being I ever met’; and elsewhere as ‘so thin that he inspired pity.’”

As is well known Napoleon eventually succumbed to cancer of the stomach in the year 1821. The opinion of the doctor reported by Méneval in the passage which I will now quote from vol. ii. pp. 30, 31, might almost have been

taken word for word from Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*. Méneval is now writing in 1806:—

“ [Napoleon's] constitution was naturally robust, and the care which he had taken in his youth to break off all bad habits had fortified it. He had all the advantages of the bilio-sanguine temperament. This kind of temperament, in spite of certain disadvantages, is considered the best. I never saw Napoleon ill; he was only occasionally subject to vomiting bile, which never left any after effects, and which were a natural and healthy purge for him. He had feared for some time that he was affected with a disease of the bladder, because the keen air of the mountains caused him a kind of dysuria; but this fear was found to be without foundation. It has been noticed that men are rarely really suffering from the disease with which they imagine themselves to be afflicted. The existence of the kind of disease which killed the emperor was not suspected at that time, and I never heard him complain of pains in the stomach. I have heard a skilful doctor maintain that affections of the kind—of which Corvisart undertook to cure the First Consul at the beginning of the Consulate—are incurable when they are not seriously treated from the very outset. He asserted that remedies administered too late, and general care, can retard the progress of the virus, but not entirely destroy it; that its presence causes temporary perturbations in the part to which it is attached, and that sooner or later it ends by mastering it and creating mortal ravages. *This doctor was persuaded that this virus was the germ of the disease to which Napoleon succumbed at St. Helena.*”

In other words, the “psora” with which Napoleon was infected at Toulon was never entirely cured, although the wise treatment of Corvisart gave vast relief. The vomiting attacks were in all probability psoric crises, and as such were, as Méneval puts it, a relief to the system; but only a temporary relief. The last development of the psoric miasm in the downward progress was the formation of cancer which killed the patient.

HYOSCYAMUS COUGH.—The cough of *Hyoscyamus* is worse lying, especially if the head be low. It begins as soon as the head touches the pillow and is relieved by sitting. *Belladonna* and *Bryonia* must sit up to cough but in distinction to *Hyoscyamus* sitting up does not relieve the cough.—Dr. Dewey in *Medical Century*.

MATERIA MEDICA.

THYROIDIN CAUSES AND CURES DIABETES.

THE following paragraph from a recent number of *The British Medical Journal* gives a further insight into the pathogenesis of *Thyroidin*. Guided by other indications I am using *Thyroidin* in a case of *diabetes* with most excellent effect. All trace of sugar and thirst have disappeared, though the diet is not very strictly regulated.

"GLYCOSURIA FROM TAKING THYROID EXTRACT.

"W. Dale James (*Brit. Journ. Derm.*, June) reports the case of a medical man, aged 45, and an 'old psoriatic,' who had taken *Thyroid* extract before Christmas without any effect on the disease, probably owing to the small doses swallowed—one Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. tabloid twice a day. On March 22, 1894, he began taking four tabloids daily, and at the end of a week complained greatly of depression, with frequent flushings and palpitations. The nervous symptoms increased, and the patient felt and looked a very old man. Before another week had elapsed his thirst became unquenchable; the quantity of urine greatly increased, the breathing became embarrassed, the pulse rose to 132 per minute, and the smell of acetone was detected in the breath. On April 4th the urine had a specific gravity of 1032, and sugar was freely found by all tests. The *Thyroid* treatment was at once stopped, and antidiabetic diet adopted. The quantity of sugar decreased daily, and on April 13th none could be detected. The general condition steadily improved, and on April 30th the patient was quite well, except for the psoriasis, which had not improved. Polyuria following the administration of *Thyroid* has been noted more than once, but, as far as the author has been able to ascertain, this is the first case in which glycosuria has been caused by the treatment."

I have italicised the symptoms which have not been noticed before. These must be added to the pathogenesis published in our pages.

J. H. C.

THYROIDIN—FURTHER EXPERIENCE.

WE reproduce here the greater part of two articles from *The British Medical Journal* of July 7. The first is by Dr. Auld, "On the Effect of Thyroid Extract in Exophthalmic Goitre and on Psoriasis." In the Exophthalmic

Goitre case the *Thyroidin* aggravated. Presumably if it had been given in the 3x or 30th potency it would have cured:—

EXOPTHALMIC GOÏTRE.

It has been alleged that Graves's disease is benefited by thyroid extract, though I have not come across any reliable data on the subject. A consideration of the facts and suggestions so ably propounded in the last Bradshawe Lecture by Professor Greenfield would tend to lead one to the opposite conclusion. To bring the matter to a practical test may be so far possible, although in cases of *active* Graves's disease the difficulties and pitfalls encountered are self-evident. The following case, however, seemed peculiarly suited for this purpose, and at the suggestion of my friend Professor Charteris the treatment was begun by giving one of Burroughs and Wellcome's tabloids every three days. Dr. Charteris also closely watched the case along with myself.

The patient, a young woman aged 26, had been under my care for two years for Graves's disease. For the first year the symptoms were typically developed, but the patient then got gradually better until latterly the disease seemed to be in a dormant or resting condition. At this time the thyroid gland itself was considerably enlarged throughout, but this enlargement was of a variable character, showing temporary fluctuations. A slight, but by no means obtrusive, degree of exophthalmos was present; the pulse-rate was from 90 to 100, and the temperature normal. As soon as the treatment was begun, the pulse and temperature were recorded twice daily. By the end of the first week, the exophthalmos had become much more pronounced, a symptom commented on by both the friends of the patient and by herself. The right eye was more affected than the left. The patient also complained of returning pulsation in the neck, which had become more swollen, and she felt weaker and out of sorts. After two weeks there was in addition diarrhea, and the patient was paler and thinner. In the third week the dose was suddenly increased to two tabloids per day, continued for nine days, when sickness and perspiration ensued. The heart's action rose from 99 to 138, and the temperature record for a fortnight was as follows: Morning (before treatment) 98°, evening (after first tabloid) 100°; morning 99°, evening 99°; morning 100°, evening 100°; morning 99°, evening 100°; morning 100°, evening 99°; morning 99°, evening 99°; morning 100.6°, evening 99°; morning 100.6°, evening 100.8°; morning 100.4°, evening 99°; morning 100°, evening 99°; morning 100.6°, evening 100.1°; morning 100°, evening 100.8°;

morning 99°, evening 99°; morning 100°, evening 100°. The sudden increase in the dose did not affect the temperature.

These facts speak for themselves. It seems to me that the effect of the thyroid extract was to rekindle the symptoms of the disease, and so support the view that Graves's disease is caused by a hypersecretion on the part of the thyroid gland.

PSORIASIS.

The papers of Dr. Byrom Bramwell, on the treatment of psoriasis by thyroid extract, induced me to make a trial in a case which came under my care at the Royal Infirmary, on May 4th. The patient was a young man, aged 19, thin, anemic, and undergrown. The arms and legs were covered with angry-looking inflamed patches, while frequent patches also occurred on the trunk. He had been taking a mixture containing iron, quinine, and arsenic, with alleged benefit. The disease, the patient said, came out every year about February, and tended to get well towards the end of the summer; usually, however, a few patches were left over the knees. He was given one tabloid daily of the thyroid extract with no other treatment, and by the end of a week every trace of the disease had disappeared.

I freely admit the remarkable character of this result, for even granting that the disease in this case had a natural tendency to disappear, it seems clear that the thyroid treatment had a marked, nay, a specific, effect. I have observed marked desquamation of the skin follow thyroid feeding in some cases of myxedema, and it is probable some skins are more susceptible than others. It is advisable to continue the treatment for some time after the disappearance of the psoriasis to prevent a relapse.

The next paper is entitled, "A report on some recent cases of 'Malignant' Indian Syphilis treated with Thyroid Extract," and is by J. Duncan Menzies, M.B., Surgeon, R.N. :—

During the homeward voyage from Bombay in H.M.S. *Euphrates* I had an opportunity of studying the therapeutic action of thyroid extract in a few bad cases of syphilis. The patients were all invalids, lying in the military hospital, having been sent down from their respective stations for change to England. They were all in a very weak, sickly state, the disease being complicated by malarial fever, bowel complaints, &c. All mercurial and alterative treatment was suspended for the time, in order to watch the effect of the remedy. With the

kind permission of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lyons, A.M.S., the senior medical officer in charge of troops, I was enabled to make the following notes :—

CASE I.—C. C., aged 23. Private.

History.—Disease contracted at Allahabad, 1893.

Symptoms.—Very severe type of syphilide, a rupial rash, with almost constant fever; swelling of the ends of the long bones and joints; marked cachexia and emaciation; does not seem to be improving; will probably be a permanent cripple. I visited the patient on April 4th. He was then in a very weak condition, much disfigured by the eruption. Two large sores implicated the nose, and he had several similar ulcers on his body. The thyroid course was commenced this day. Thyroid tabloid (B. W. and Co.) (grs. 5) daily in water. April 6th. Desquamation noticeable on face. April 8th. Crusts on nose dropped off. April 9th. Arms improving, slight thyrodisia present. He continued thus till April 14th, when the medicine had to be stopped on account of severe epistaxis and pyrexia. Ergot and turpentine were prescribed. Next day the treatment was resumed, and 10 grains were given. April 18th. Manifest improvement of arms; sores all cracking and drying up. April 22nd. Slight ague attack. Right leg much better; ulcers healed, leaving pigmented scars. Joints less swollen. April 27th. Transferred to Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

Remarks.—This patient was distinctly benefited by the new medicine. The serous crusts dried up and separated in a remarkable manner.

CASE II.—A. P., aged 24, bombardier, Royal Artillery.

History.—Admitted to hospital, May 22nd, 1893. Disease contracted at Allahabad. Invalided by medical board at that place, January 15th, 1894.

Symptoms.—True primary lesion, severe secondary stage. By November, 1893, the patient had become extremely debilitated, anemic, and emaciated. The body was covered with a sloughy, rupial eruption; the head and face being the part chiefly affected. Improvement *nil*; growing weaker; permanently unfit to serve as a soldier.

Previous Treatment.—Mercury in all forms; iodides, nutritive and supporting diet, &c.

When visited on April 4th, the patient was in a terrible state, his face, head, and body being a mass of irregularly shaped sores. He had no pyrexia at first and his pulse was fairly good. One tabloid was given daily till April 8th, when the dose was increased to 10 grains a day. The beneficial effect of the new medicine soon showed itself. On April 11th the rupial crusts exhibited white, circular, desquamating edges. April 16th. Dose 15 grains. April 21st. Ship at Malta coaling. Not so well; cough, coryza, and dyspnea. Temperature, 104°; pulse, 120; respirations, 30. Symptoms aggravated by coal dust. The thyroid extract was omitted. He was ordered cough linctus, and linseed meal to chest. April 22nd. Temperature, 104°; pulse, 120; still very low. Arsenic and

phenacetin; port wine and extras. On April 23rd the temperature was 102.2° the pulse 100, and he had passed a better night. At the evening visit the thermometer marked 104°. He was ordered quinine, gr. xv., at once, and on April 24 the temperature was 98°, and he was much better. One tabloid was given. He would take nourishment in small quantities only. On April 25th the large deep oval sores on the scalp were healing rapidly and satisfactorily. On April 27th he was disembarked to ambulance train.

Remarks.—A serious and anxious case. The patient was in a desperate state on embarkation at Bombay. In spite of the high fever and unfavourable conditions of life on board ship in a crowded hospital, I think the man's general condition was improved by the new remedy.

CASE III.—M. R., aged 26, driver, Royal Artillery.

History.—Admitted June 25th, 1893. Disease contracted at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras. Venereal complaints prevalent in the station. Typical sore. Secondary stage developed July 26th, 1893, before primary lesion had quite healed. A papular rash appeared, followed by a dull red, indolent, ulcerating syphilide.

Previous Treatment.—Antisyphilitic; mercury hypodermically, &c.

On April 4th 5 grains of extract were ordered. On April 6th the skin was improving, acting freely; desquamation commencing. April 12th. Dose increased to 10 grains; eruption not so dusky; pink granulations under scabs. On April 14th the dose was increased to 15 grains, and on April 17th to 25 grains, which was well borne. On April 18th two large ulcers on the left shoulder were rapidly drying up. A bedsore on the left hip was much better. No thyroidism was noticed. The pulse was 96 and regular. Warm permanganate fomentations ordered to facilitate desquamation. Wine and extras. On April 20th the face was still very red, but the unhealthy cachectic look of the man was fast disappearing. All the larger sores were granulating. On April 22nd there had been a further advance, and the general health was much improved.

Remarks.—This man was in an advanced stage of syphilitic cachexia when received at Bombay from the dépôt at Deolali, and had been over ten months in hospital.

CASE IV.—T. H. S., aged 21, private.

History.—Admitted from the station at Bareilly, December 8th 1893. Disease contracted on station, October, 1893.

Symptoms.—Extreme debility, cachexia, emaciation, pains in long bones; copious rupial rash on trunk, scalp and extremities.

Previous Treatment.—Mercury, arsenic, nervine tonics, general support; improved slightly in hospital. A medical board at Moradabad recommended change to England, January 22nd, 1894.

The patient, when placed under my care, on April 4th, was in a miserable corrupt state, his body being covered with foul, discharging, malodorous sores. On April 10th desquamation was noticed after 10-grain doses of extract. The old scars were actually peeling, and his general condition began to improve. The crusts over the ulcers

became detached, leaving flat, pigmented, healthy granulation areas. On April 14th a large ulcer on the left hip was closing. On April 17th the dose was increased to 20 grains. Pulse 96; no untoward symptoms. On April 20th the face was desquamating freely; an ulcerated patch involving the right upper eyelid showed pink granulations. The sores were dressed with simple ointment. On April 22nd the dose was reduced to 15 grains, as there had been slight diarrhea on the previous day. The patient continued to gain strength, and was disembarked on April 27th.

Remarks.—This was my best case. No recurrence of the eruption took place. Old cicatrices took on a healthy action, and the pigmentation in a great degree disappeared. I should like to draw attention to the following considerations: 1. The exceptional virulence of the poison. 2. The undeniable value of thyroid extract given alone, without any mercurial preparations. 3. The hygroscopic and absorbent properties of the powdered extract. I have found it useful for insufflation and dusting purposes. “Tabloids” are very susceptible to moisture. Three other cases came under my notice: (a) Rupial ulcers of face and arms. (b) Ozena, with ulceration of nasal passages. (c) Hereditary syphilitic patient with a broken down gamma of calf. These men also decidedly progressed under the new treatment. I am inclined to regard the remedy as a powerful skin tonic and adjuvant to the mercurial and alterative treatment of syphilis.

SANGUISUGA OFFICINALIS.

We believe Dr. Burnett was the first to employ a tincture of the common leech as a homeopathic remedy for hemorrhage due to certain altered conditions of the blood. The indications lay in the fact that bleeding will continue long after a leech has dropped off, showing that the leech bite is a poisonous bite, the leech poison having caused a condition of blood which prevents the clotting which usually occurs. The following extract from *Nature* of June 21st respecting the proceedings of the Physiological Society of Berlin is interesting in connection with this point:—

“Dr. Lilienfeld gave an account of his researches on the clotting of blood. He had succeeded in separating Al. Schmidt's fibrinogen into two substances, ‘thrombosin’ and an albumose. The former unites with calcium and forms fibrin, while the albumose retards clotting. The separation of fibrinogen into these two constituents may be brought about by means of acetic

acid, nuclein, nucleic acid, and other substances. Blood-clotting accordingly consists in a disintegration of leucocytes setting free nuclein; the latter then decomposes the fibrinogen, and enables the thrombosin to unite with the calcium salts of the blood. While the blood is circulating in the body it contains no free nuclein in solution, and hence clotting is impossible. The speaker further considered that peptones (albumose) and *leech-extract prevent clotting by themselves uniting with the calcium of the blood, and thus preventing its union with thrombosin.*"

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Lancet* has discovered this venerable member of the homeopathic pharmacopeia. It is no doubt sufficiently sanctified for *The Lancet's* reception by the frogs and rabbits of Dr. Gliski.

"We have received from a correspondent a communication calling our attention to the merits of apocynum cannabinum, or American-Indian hemp, or Canadian dog-bane. This drug, he says, has been for some time in use in America as a diuretic, and it is included in the United States Pharmacopeia. Its value, he thinks, as a cardiac tonic has perhaps not been sufficiently recognised, and he quotes recent communications from Dr. Gliski (the *Vratch*, Nos. 6 and 7, 1894) on its action. Dr. Gliski has carried out a series of investigations on frogs and rabbits with the drug, and afterwards treated himself and several patients. He found that the root of apocynum cannabinum contains a substance which acts similarly to digitalis, but does not produce cumulative effects. It moderates the heart's action, slowing the pulse and rendering it fuller and harder. Where the heart is dilated it rapidly lessens the area of cardiac dulness. When given in cardiac cases it increases the daily secretion of urine and removes dyspnea, palpitation, anasarca, and ascites. In medicinal doses—fifteen drops of liquid extract three times a day—it never produces any unpleasant effects beyond some throbbing of the vessels in the head. In Dr. Gliski's own case the left ventricle had been hypertrophied for three years, with temporary attacks of dilatation, during which attacks only a systolic murmur was audible at the apex. He suffered at these times from dyspnea, which was increased by any exertion, and from pain in the precordia. These symptoms disappeared in two days under the use of American-Indian hemp, the pulse diminishing from 110 to 80 beats per minute, and becoming fuller. During the first day there were frequent calls to micturate, but the total quantity of urine passed was not decidedly increased. In some other cases, where adonis vernalis, convallaria, strophanthus, or digitalis had proved useless, apocynum cannabinum produced an immediate effect. We have given some account of this drug in *The Lancet* before March 13, 1886, and it is mentioned in Martindale and Westcott's Pharmacopeia."

Yes; it is also mentioned in Homeopathic works of much earlier date.

URTICARIA FOLLOWING THE ADMINISTRATION OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Geo. W. Sequeira, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., communicates the following to *The British Medical Journal* of July 7th :—

“Mrs. L., a middle-aged healthy-looking woman was taken on May 28, 1894, with a somewhat severe attack of general urticaria. She complained of prostration, pain in the head, nausea, and general febrile symptoms.

“The attack could not be traced to any irritating ingesta in her diet; it lasted about four days, during which time she was obliged to keep to her bed. At my last visit she showed me a prescription she had commenced taking on May 26th, which she had been ordered for rheumatism. I found it contained potassium iodide, and she was of opinion that the medicine had not suited her; as she felt her ‘eyes water’ and seemed to sneeze a good deal after taking the first dose.

“From May 26th to 28th she had taken in all 25 grains in divided doses of 5 grains.

“As urticaria is a somewhat exceptional eruption after iodide of potassium, I thought the foregoing case not altogether devoid of interest.”

INSTITUTIONS.

MELBOURNE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Homeopathic Hospital was held at the board room, St. Kilda Road, on Friday, July 27th, when Mr. J. W. Hunt occupied the chair.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and balance sheet, which showed that during the past year 4,426 patients had benefited by the charity. There had been 292 casualties, 25,314 prescriptions had been dispensed, and the average daily attendance of patients was 128.52; 64 in-patients had been brought forward from last year, since which time 740 had been admitted, of whom 675 had been discharged as cured or relieved. The daily average of in-patients was 63.19; and 293 operations had been performed. A total of 3,334 out-patients had been treated, of whom 2,814 were discharged as cured or relieved. The number of persons who had received treatment since 1876 was 48,208. The income for the year amounted to £3,182, and the expenditure to £3,437, which, with the addition of the overdraft brought forward of £158, and a refund of £7, left a debit balance of £421; £1,905 was the present balance to the credit

of the endowment fund, but the present indebtedness of the building fund account was £557. The board expressed its thanks to the Hospital Sunday committee, and the united hospital appeal committee and others, through whose efforts donations had been received. Special reference was made to the loss sustained by the institution in the death of the late Dr. Günst, who was connected with it since its foundation.

The Chairman alluded to the falling away in the volume of the Hospital Sunday collections, and said that a few years ago the sum available from this source was £900 while this year it had dropped to £322. From present appearances there was a likelihood of a still further decrease. On this account something would have to be done to assist the charitable institutions in a similar direction, as it was necessary the income should be kept up. In his opinion some new scheme would have to be adopted, and the most feasible appeared to be one of direct taxation; so that those who did not now contribute would be made to do their share in maintaining the efficiency of the charitable institutions.

Mr. G. Crespin, the treasurer of the hospital, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Votes of thanks were accorded the committee, the medical staff and the officers of the institution, and to the Ladies' Aid Society.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:— President, Sir W. J. Clarke; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. W. Hunt and J. M. Bruce; honorary treasurer, Mr. G. G. Crespin; honorary auditors, Messrs. C. W. Ellis and Wm. Siddeley; members of the board of management, Messrs. Charles Hudson, B. Poulton, W. E. Pickells, Thos. J. Howard.—*Melbourne Age*, July 28th.

EXTRACTS.

CANNABIS INDICA—A PROVING À DEUX.

THE following "proving" of *Cannabis Indica* (of which Hashish is made) appeared in *The Chemist and Druggist* of December 30, 1893. Though written by a humorist it bears the stamp of actuality, and appears to be an account of a genuine experience. If it is not, it is an uncommonly good study:—

HASHISH.

BY LUKE SHARP.

LAST week's London Edition of *The Detroit Free Press* con-

tains an amusing record of a hashish experience professedly related to "Luke Sharp" by a young English chemist at Naples. They were undergoing the beer cure together, and were talking about hashish.

"I suppose," said the chemist, "that the drug affects no two men alike. I took it twice—but never again—never again. The first time I took the normal dose as given in the pharmacopeia. It had practically no effect. It kept me awake all night, and in a state of some excitement, but that was all.

"Last winter in Naples, three of us, a young Spaniard—or rather a Brazilian—an Italian and myself, got talking about the drug, and I said I would make up a dose for each, the agreement being that we would all take the dose together in my room. Next day I made three doses, each four times the normal amount, and putting them in a bottle, met my two comrades in the evening. The Brazilian refused to take it there, but the Italian and I touched glasses and drank down our portions.

"We resolved to go to the Florentini Theatre. The play was one of Cossa's, with Tina di Lorenzo, a favourite actress, as leading lady. Up to this time the large dose had had no effect on either of us, although I remember I was a little flustered about my change at the box office, and counted it over several times, but without comprehending whether or not I had received the exact amount. We took our places together in the stalls. The play was going on, but although familiar with it, I found a difficulty in following the thread of the story. It did not interest me as usual, yet my mind was preternaturally clear. It seemed to me that my friends and I were whispering to each other, but there were cries around us of 'hush, hush,' so we must in reality have been talking loudly. Suddenly the Italian crouched, pulling his broad-brimmed felt hat over his brows.

"'The theatre is coming down,' he cried, 'Let us get out of this. We are going to be crushed.'

"I ridiculed the idea, but felt there was something in it. I kept saying to myself, 'This is the hashish,' yet it did not convince me. I knew we were in some vague danger, and so I got up with my friend and we made our way to the wall. He squeezed against the wall, crouching and peering up under the brim of his hat, repeating over and over again:

"'Look out for the ceiling. It will be down in a minute. See how it is waving up and down like a canvas tent in a storm. Keep close to the wall. It is the only safe place.'

"We couldn't find the door, feeling for it along the wall. We seemed an eternity circling around, my friend rubbing the coat off his back against the side of the theatre, searching

with his hands for the door. I wondered why they didn't stop the play till we found the door. I kept saying to myself, 'The drug has no effect on me, but I must keep myself well in hand, for the Italian is in a bad way. Now, who in heaven's name has removed that door, and why was it taken away?'

"At last we got out of the theatre, after what seemed hours of effort. Once outside, I insisted that the Italian should go to a café and have some coffee. He would not agree to this, but kept crouching along the walls of the houses. The town was coming down, he said, and looking up I saw the tall houses toppling dangerously towards those opposite. I thought the middle of the street the safest place, but he wouldn't have it so.

"'I am dying,' he cried; 'I know it. I am going to die in a few moments. I will not die in the middle of the street. I want to be close to the wall.'

"Then he began to cry.

"'What is that stuff you have given me? You have poisoned me. What have I done that you should poison me? I have never harmed any one.'

"I could give no explanation. I knew there was a reason, but it eluded me. I took the bottle from my pocket to dash it against the wall. He was very alert, and divined what I was about to do. He seized my arm and became violent.

"'You have poisoned me, you villain, your best friend. You want to destroy the evidence. I shall not allow you.'

"I then remembered I had taken the same dose myself, and I became suddenly indignant at his charge.

"'Don't make a scene in the street,' I cried. People were pausing and looking at us. I didn't like that. 'Look, I will take the rest. It is not poison.'

"And with that I swallowed the rest of the stuff and threw the bottle away. I had now eight times the normal dose. We went into a café, but the Italian refused to drink any coffee because I ordered it; but took a glass of water. He told everybody I had poisoned him, and appealed to them, but they thought us both drunk and tried to soothe him, at which he wept and begged not to be taken into the middle of the street when he died. At last I got him home, and told his people what the trouble was, and asked them to give him as much coffee as he would drink. In talking to them I spoke every word slowly and carefully, counting out my words as if they were coins. Then I got out, hailed a cabby and told him where to drive me. I remember after that standing in a café with the driver and drinking brandy. My throat was in a horrible condition.

"I climbed the six flights of stairs to my room and locked

my door. I fastened my window with great care, for I knew, somehow, that my double dose had not yet taken full effect, and I felt that when I was completely under its influence I would throw myself out on the street. Yet my mind, which was getting clearer and clearer, said to me:

“What is the use of fastening your window? What you fasten you will as easily unfasten when the time comes.’

“I threw myself on the bed. My mind became extravagantly lucid. No problem existed that it could not instantly solve. I yearned for pencil or pen that I might write. I felt that the result would be something marvellous. The mystery of life and death was as plain as noonday. All the vexed questions of mankind were clear, and if I had had a pen such a book would have been written that the whole world would marvel that there had ever been two opinions on these disputed points.

“At last my mind became so lucid that it began to upset its own explanations. It would solve a problem, then change sides and refute the solution, next restate the case, prove it again, and immediately after show the absurdity of the proof, and thus it went, going down a long corridor that appeared to end in darkness, until I shouted:

“My God! I shall go mad. We must begin at the beginning again or I shall go mad!’

“We would then begin at the beginning again. I knew now that if I had taken exactly five drops more of the hashish solution it would have killed me. I said this must be remedied. One drop from the window would equal five drops of the solution. This fact is not known to chemists. I laughed at the idea. It seemed then very funny. I remembered that a chemist when he commits suicide never poisons himself. He cuts his throat or hangs himself. I saw that it was required that I should throw myself from the window, and I laughed again as I thought of the futile fastening. I said to myself, ‘I told you so.’ I tried to get up and go to the window. I could not move hand or foot. I lay on my back with each arm stretched out at right angles to my body, and stared up with burning eyes at the ceiling, but could neither close my eyes nor move a finger. And thus I lay till morning, when I went to business feeling very shaky, and my employer thought I was a dying man from the ghastliness of my face.

“My Italian friend spent the night alternately laughing and weeping. He told his watcher a hundred times during the night how I had poisoned him, and that I had drunk the rest of the stuff so as to kill myself, knowing I would be executed for the crime. He knew that I was dead, but said I would come in the morning and drag his own lifeless body into the middle

of the street. Then he wept as he implored the watcher not to allow this to be done, laughing again when he was assured it would be circumvented. He tried to go down to his office next day, but had to call a cab and return. He was ill for a week, and neither of us had any desire to repeat our experiment with hashish."

RAPID SUPERVENTION OF SYMPTOMS OF POISONING FOLLOWING THE APPLICATION OF A BELLADONNA DONNA PLASTER.

THE following notes of a case of poisoning by belladonna appear to be worthy of record on account of the extreme rapidity with which the symptoms followed the application of a belladonna plaster to the lumbar region.

A man aged fifty-seven years, on December 13, 1893, after a powerful stroke with a pickaxe while at work as a gardener, experienced a sharp stabbing pain in the loins. He had some difficulty in moving after it, but friction with mustard oil gave him some relief. He suggested the application of a belladonna plaster, and one about six inches by four inches in size was procured and applied over the surface, which had been rendered hyperæmic by the stimulating oil. He then proceeded to walk home, a distance of about two miles and a half. He could only walk slowly, and in about three-quarters of an hour he noticed that his mouth was becoming dry and his tongue dry and swollen. The skin under the plaster felt very cold, and there was a peculiar numbness in his hands and feet. This increased so much in intensity that he hardly knew when his feet touched the ground, and at the same time the power of moving his legs became more feeble; consequently, he had much difficulty in "guiding his steps." He began to feel "dizzy," and noticed that the lights in the shop windows seemed to flicker. Everything he looked at was streaked with lines, alternating black and white in colour, and each appeared to be about a quarter of an inch in thickness. Later his sight began to grow dim and his mind became very confused. He arrived home in about an hour and a quarter, and after having vomited he became quite unconscious, having no recollection of anything which took place until 4 a.m. I saw him about an hour later, and found his pupils widely dilated and not reacting to light. His breathing was somewhat hurried and deep. The lips were apparently very dry and the tongue dry and coated. There was delirium, incoherent and muttering, and of an amused type; he frequently burst out laughing in quite a hearty manner. The pulse was 70 per minute (usually it is about 55). The tendon reflexes were very

pronounced. Muscular power was very feeble; he was quite unable to change his position. The facial muscles and fingers frequently twitched. Having been informed that he had on a belladonna plaster, it was removed, and the plaster still adhering to the skin was cleaned with olive oil and afterwards well washed. There was no abrasion of the skin under the plaster, but it was markedly hyperæmic from the previous vigorous treatment. I then gave him half a grain of the extract of physostigma about 5.30 p.m., and repeated it twice at intervals of two hours. About 8 a.m. (twelve hours after the application of the plaster) he commenced to perspire very freely, and discharged a copious amount of urine—none having been passed previously to this—when all the symptoms rapidly improved, so that by 12 noon on the next day he seemed to be almost well again, complaining only of weakness in the legs. The dryness of the mouth and the swollen condition of the tongue had quite disappeared, the reflexes were not nearly so pronounced, and the pulse-rate was about 60 per minute. The pupil remained dilated and sluggish, and only assumed its normal condition after three days.—Dr. W. J. HOWARD in *The Lancet*, January 27th.

THE PATHOLOGY OF GRAVES'S DISEASE.—Reinhold (*Munch. med-Woch.*, June 5, 1894) relates the following case in a woman, aged 35. The patient had previously been under treatment for hematemesis, and at that time no signs of Graves's disease were present. She was admitted with influenza, Pfeiffer's bacillus being found in the sputum. On the third day the temperature again rose, and there was painful swelling of the thyroid gland. She was discharged well a month afterwards. Three months later she was readmitted with all the symptoms of Graves's disease. Here the connection between the strumitis and the latter disease must suggest itself. The same parts of the gland were enlarged as after the influenza. The inflammatory affection had given rise to a permanent alteration in the gland. The occurrence of Graves's disease after influenza has frequently been observed. Thus after an acute infective involvement of the thyroid gland, Graves's disease may appear. The author refers to the different views as regards the nature of this affection—whether it is due to a disease of the sympathetic or to a lesion in the medulla (Mendel), or whether it is a functional neurosis (Charcot). Moebius has advanced the view that it is a disease of the thyroid gland itself. He points out that occasionally some or all of the symptoms of Graves's disease may exist in ordinary goitre, and that Graves's disease is in many ways the opposite of myxedema, &c. It has been suggested that the former is due to hypertrophy, the latter to atrophy of the gland; myxedema has been known to follow upon Graves's disease. If the local theory is accepted, many clinical difficulties still remain. The specific treatment with thyroid gland has been without effect and opinions on the value of removal of the thyroid are divided. The author refers to another case in which Graves's disease followed upon scarlet fever. Here the gland was already enlarged, but no symptoms existed previously.—*British Medical Journal*, July 7th.

REVIEWS.

HOMEOPATHY: ALL ABOUT IT.*

WE can best give an idea of the scope and aim of this work by a quotation from the preface.

“In a lecture published shortly after his death, the late Sir Andrew Clark said, in reference to a disease about which he was lecturing, ‘There are no fixed principles for the treatment of the disease;’ and he immediately added, ‘MEDICINE IS THE MOST UNPRINCIPLED OF SCIENCES.’ A statement of this kind is such a grave libel on Hahnemann and his work that it calls for the most strenuous repudiation by whomsoever it may be uttered, and all the more when it is made by a man in the responsible position occupied by the late Sir Andrew Clark. Less than a hundred years ago it might have been said truly enough; but ever since the consciousness of a *want* of principle in medicine was impressed with crushing force upon the great mind of Hahnemann, and impelled him to the gigantic labours by which he brought order out of chaos, the reproach of unprincipledness lies only with that section of the profession which has steadily refused to accept the gift he has offered to the world. How long it will take to bring about the change I know not; but sooner or later the school of Sir Andrew Clark will have to open its eyes to the fact that medicine is not the unprincipled, anarchic thing they seem to delight in proclaiming it to be.

“In the following pages I hope to give a bird’s-eye view, as it were, of what Hahnemann has done for the Art of Healing and for mankind. I have often been asked by friends and patients for some handy work on homeopathy which shall give them the means of answering their friends (medical and others) when the latter affect to put down homeopathy and its adherents with a few contemptuous expressions. ‘We know,’ they have said, ‘that the doctrine of Hahnemann is true, for we have experienced its beneficent effects in our own bodies, and *that* reason we can give, and it ought to be enough; but we should like to be able to do more than this—to meet all the erroneous statements allopaths are constantly making about homeopathy.’ Now there are numbers of works (especially the excellent publications of the Homeopathic League, from which I shall freely quote) which give the information needed, but not one which gives in handy form a sufficiently complete and compact survey of the question for every-day use. Such a work I have here

* *Homeopathy: all about it; or the Principle of Cure.* By John H. Clarke, M.D. London: The Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 1894. Cloth, pp. 110. Price 1s.

endeavoured to provide. And I have kept in view (and hope to interest) not friends and foes of homeopathy alone, but also that large section of the community who have never found an opportunity of learning anything about the New System, either for or against. Finally, I have endeavoured to give a sufficiently comprehensive reply to those who have already advanced so far as to ask to be told 'ALL ABOUT IT.'

HEMPEL'S "SCIENCE OF HOMEOPATHY."*

It is just twenty years since Dr. Hempel signed the preface to the work the third edition of which is now before us. Dr. Hempel was a vigorous thinker, and the force of a strong personality breathes on every page of the treatise. An adherent of the philosophical scheme of Swedenborg, Dr. Hempel held that—"The homeopathic remedial agent cures the disease because the drug-force contained in this agent is in relations of supreme affinity to the natural morbid process going on in the tissues;" and further that "the forces which create drugs are the very forces which develop diseases in the physiological tissues."

Whether we accept all the conclusions of the author or not, no one can deny the ability of this treatise, not the least valuable part of which is the cases drawn from the writer's experience.

HOMEOPATHY AND PATHOLOGY.†

DR. PULLAR has done very rightly to reprint his excellent pamphlet on this ever-interesting topic. We cannot do better than give an idea of its scope than by quoting Dr. Pullar's latest preface.

"It was lately suggested to me that a reprint of the following paper might be acceptable to some of my colleagues who, while holding fast to the law of similars, are yet uncertain as to the precise standpoint of homeopathy in regard to ever-changing theories of disease. I have endeavoured to give due weight to the different aspects of the question, and to hold the balance impartially between the extreme views on either side. At the

* *The Science of Homeopathy; or A Critical and Synthetical Exposition of the Doctrines of the Homeopathic School.* By Chas. J. Hempel, M.D. Third Edition. Philadelphia: Boericke and Tafel; London: Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 1894.

† *The Interpretation of the Homeopathic Principle in Relation to Pathology.* By Alfred Pullar, M.D. Edin.

one extreme are those who find therapeutic indications almost exclusively in subjective symptoms; at the other, we have the exponents of practice based entirely upon physiological lines. The true point of view, it seems to me, will be reached by some *via media* between these divergent paths. As Hahnemann long ago observed, disease consists in a "dynamically altered" condition of health; and even now many of the phenomena have no adequate explanation in current physiology. Hence I believe that any therapeutic system based on hypothetical data and on crude conceptions of medicinal action, must inevitably fail to cover the whole ground. Moreover, in comparing the pathogenetic effects of drugs with post-mortem conditions due to natural disease, it is necessary to bear in mind that these objective changes in the tissues are only results of disease, and not the morbid process itself. Whilst, therefore, pathological data are interesting and important so far as the crude effects of drugs are concerned, I venture to doubt whether such observations are essential to the fabric of homeopathy in its practical aspect.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, REMOVALS, ETC.

* * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointments if gentlemen will be good enough to forward them to us, and also of posts vacant and likely to be vacant, on receiving information from secretaries or committees. Under this heading also, we shall mention good openings for homeopathic practitioners and chemists.

CITY CONSULTING ROOMS.

DR. CLARKE, *Cornhill, E.C.*—The Editor of this journal has taken consulting rooms in the Bank premises, No. 73, Cornhill. The entrance is in Newman's Court, and the full address is 3, NEWMAN'S COURT, 73, CORNHILL, E.C. Dr. Clarke will attend on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 11 to 3, commencing Tuesday, October 16th; on other week-days he will be at home at the same hours at his residence, 30, *Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.*

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. LEATH AND ROSS, *Old Jewry.*—The lease of No 5, St. Paul's Churchyard having expired, Messrs. Leath and Ross have removed their city establishment to the new building, JEWRY HOUSE, OLD JEWRY, E.C. Mr. James Leath commenced business in St. Paul's Churchyard as a publisher as long ago as 1836. Publishing homeopathic works led to his undertaking the agency for homeopathic medicines, and gradually the latter business preponderated over the former.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SPREAD OF LEPROSY.—THE INDIAN LEPER CENSUS.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—After a comparative silence of about a year public interest seems to have revived as to the spread of this painful and repulsive disease. A new Leprosy Commission has been appointed by the Cape Government to inquire into the spread of leprosy in South Africa, which is the third Commission of Inquiry on this subject in that colony. Another Leprosy Commission has been appointed by the Danish Government to study the disease in Iceland, while a sub-committee of the London National Leprosy Fund has been appointed to conduct further investigations. Meanwhile there is an accumulation of evidence that leprosy has reappeared in certain districts in Russia, Spain, Sicily, Mexico, and Cuba. Moreover, both in South Africa and New South Wales, Leprosy Repression Acts have been passed with a view to arrest its fearful progress. In a recent work by Dr. J. Nevins Hyde it is stated that there are between three and four hundred lepers in Cuba alone. During my recent visit to China and Japan I found that the disease was increasing in both countries. Dr. J. M. Swan, house-surgeon at the Mission Hospital, Canton, informed me that from five to eight hundred lepers present themselves for treatment yearly, while in Japan this insidious and mutilative disease is gradually gaining ground. In my recently published volume, "The Recrudescence of Leprosy and its Causation," I produced the testimony of more than fifty experienced medical witnesses as to the inoculability of this disease. A considerable number of these have not only testified that it was communicated by vaccination, but have also furnished the details of numerous cases where it had been spread by this means. I am aware that the Indian Census of 1891 does not confirm my conclusions as to the spread of leprosy in that country as compared with 1881, but careful medical inquiry has elicited the startling fact that while leucoderma, psoriasis, melanopathia, lichen pemphigus, lepra mollusca, lepra maculosa, lupus, purulent elephantiasis, arsenical erythema, and other diseases were included in the Census of 1881 under leprosy, clause 14 of the Census regulations for 1891 excluded all the cases except aggravated forms of *lepra tuberculosa*. *The Indian Journal of Pharmacy* of April 6, 1894, in a leading article, maintains that "of the 131,660 lepers enumerated in 1881, 15,799 were not lepers, and 42,604 of the sufferers were not in the same condition as those enumerated in

the 1891 census." These corrections would seem to show that in 1881 there were only 73,267 lepers as compared with 127,056 in 1891, or an increase of 53,789, instead of the decrease of 4,604 claimed by the Leprosy Commissioners! This lamentable increase, allow me to add, is contemporaneous with the extension of vaccination, and confirms the conclusions of the late Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Morell Mackenzie, and other eminent physicians as to the recent spread of this terrible disease in India and the Crown Colonies. The Indian Leprosy Commissioners were repeatedly invited by Dr. Chew to examine cases of invaccinated leprosy at Calcutta, but for reasons best known to themselves they ignored the opportunity, and in their report ignored the facts. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that their report has been received with distrust both at home and abroad.—Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM TEBB.

Devonshire Club, St. James', London,
August 25, 1894.

CINTRA WATER.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—The water here, which comes in little artificial aqueducts from the Sierra, is highly ferruginous, as is shown by the Prussian Blue test.

This water is well known for its powers of causing very frequent diarrhea—up to ten motions per diem (ceasing at night!)—in a previously healthy person. Analysis does not show any large amount of the ordinary mineral water cathartics.

Catharsis is attributed to vegetable matter, but this hypothesis cannot, I think, be supported by facts or analogy. My own belief is that we have here a proving of *Ferrum*. Witness the following considerations:—

- (a) Anemic subjects suffer far more than non-anemic.
- (b) Attacks, in the first case, usually occur directly after, nay, during, meals.

The treatment that I suggest is abstinence from water, as far as is possible, and the exhibition of *Pulsatilla*. The allopathic measures in vogue, *Bismuth*, *Opium et hoc genus omne ridiculum!* are quite fruitless, I need hardly say.

This diarrhea is the one hygienic drawback in this most exquisite of spots.

I should be glad to hear whether the experience of others in regard to chalybeates bears out my theory.—Yours truly,

RALPH H. BELLAIRS.

Cintra, Portugal, August 25, 1894.

VARIETIES.

BLIND HEADACHE.—Blindness accompanying or as a precursor of headache is found under several drugs. *Gelsemium* has it quite marked. *Kali bich.* has the peculiar symptom of blindness preceding headache, but as the headache grows worse the blindness disappears. *Causticum* has blindness with headache differing from *Kali bich.* in that the blindness does not diminish as headache increases. The blindness of *Silicia* comes on after the headache. There are others—*Natrum mur.*, *Iris versicolor*, and *Psorinum* having blinding headaches. These six drugs will be most often indicated in blinding headaches.—Dr. Dewey in *Medical Century*.

WHORTLEBERRY LEAVES IN THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES.—Dr. R. Weil (*Hospitals-Tidende*, Nov. 7, 1893) recommends whortleberry leaves in diabetes mellitus as an efficacious and uninjurious remedy. They should be gathered before fruit-bearing sets in. Dr. Weil learned their use from a peasant. Two handfuls of the leaves are boiled with two quarts of water down to a quart. He now employs the extract in the form of pills, each containing twelve centigrams (2 grs.), which corresponds to twelve grammes (3 dr.) of the leaves. First one pill three times a day is taken, after which they may be gradually increased to five pills three times a day. In the writer's patients he has observed an extraordinary prompt and lasting action. The quantity of sugar can only be determined by polarisation or fermentation, as, after using the remedy for some time, the urine contains certain reducing substances.—*New York Medical Times*.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:—Medical, Daily, 2.30; Surgical, Mondays, 2.30; Diseases of Women, Tuesdays, 2.30; Diseases of Skin, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Eye, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Ear, Saturdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Mondays, 2.30; Operations, Mondays, 2.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

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| <p>Browne (Ralph). <i>Neurasthenia and its Treatment by Hypodermic Transfusions</i> (According to the Method of Dr. Jules Chéron). 8vo, pp. 56. (Churchill. 1s.)</p> <p>Cheyne (W. W.). <i>The Treatment of Wounds, Ulcers, and Abscesses</i>. Cr. 8vo, pp. 198. (Pentland. 3s. 6d.)</p> <p>Clarke (John H.). <i>Homeopathy, All About It; or, The Principle of Cure</i>. 18mo, pp. 98. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 1s.)</p> | <p>Cornaro (Lewis). <i>How to Regain Health and Live a Hundred Years</i>. By One Who Did It. Transl. from the Italian. 3rd ed. 12mo, pp. x-88. (Marshall Bros. 1s.)</p> <p>Guy's Hospital Reports. Edit. by W. Hale White, M.D., and W. H. A. Jacobson. Vol. 50 (being Vol. 35, 3rd ser.). With General Index. 8vo, pp. 738. (Churchill. 10s. 6d.)</p> <p>Hartridge (G.). <i>The Refraction of the Eye:</i></p> |
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- A Manual for Students. With 98 Illusts. 7th ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 274. (Churchill. 6s.)
- Holcombe (Wm. H.). The Truth About Homeopathy. A Posthumous Manuscript. Also a Sketch of the Life of Dr. Holcombe. 8vo, pp. 48. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. Net 1s. 6d.)
- Kohlrausch (F.). An Introduction to Physical Measurements. With Appendices on Absolute Electrical Measurements, &c. 3rd ed. Transl. from the 7th German ed., by Thomas Hutchinson Waller and Henry Richardson Proctor. 8vo, pp. 496. (Churchill. 12s. 6d.)
- Lowe (G. M.). Accidents. (Practical Nursing Series, No. 4.) 12mo, pp. 70. (Roxburgh Press. 6d.)
- Mackay (George). On Blinding of the Retina by Direct Sunlight: A Study of Prognosis, Based Chiefly upon Accidents During the Observation of Solar Eclipses. 8vo, pp. 62. (Churchill. 1s.)
- Muskett (P. E.). Prescribing and Treatment in the Diseases of Infants and Children. 3rd ed. Revised, enlarged, and rearranged. 18mo, pp. 348. (Pentland. 6s. 6d.)
- Pharmacopœia (The) of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (Golden Square). Edit. by F. G. Harvey. 5th ed. Fcap. 8vo, pp. 112. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Reynolds (E. S.). Primer of Hygiene. With 60 Illusts. 18mo, pp. 174. (Macmillan. 1s.)
- Scott (J.). Manual of Urine Testing. 2nd ed. Enlarged. 18mo, pp. 54. (Fannin, Dublin. Simpkin. Net 1s. 6d.)
- Thorowgood (J. C.). Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis: A New Edition of "Notes on Asthma and Bronchial Asthma." Cr. 8vo, pp. 130. (Baillière. 4s.)
- Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature. 2nd ser., vol. 16, part 2. (Asher. 6s.)
- Waugh (A.). Schoolroom and Home Treatments. With Illusts. by H. J. A. Miles. Cr. 8vo, pp. 160. (Cassell. 1s. 6d.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 30, *Clarges Street, W.*

All advertisements and business communications to be sent to the "MANAGER" of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LITERARY matter and correspondence should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Mr. Wm. Tebb, London; Mr. Fred. Kopp, Greenwich, N.S.W.; Mr. Bellairs, Cintra, Portugal; Dr. Pullar, Bournemouth; Dr. Mahony, Liverpool; Dr. Gallavardin, Lyons; the Rev. Mr. Walford, Wickham Market.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—Homeopathic Review.—Maanedskrift f. Hom.—Monatsblätter f. Hom.—Archiv. f. Hom.—Family Doctor.—Hom. Envoy.—Hom. Maandblad.—La Homeopatia.—Calcutta Journ. of Medicine.—Clinique.—Medical Visitor.—Jour. Orifical Surgery.—Minneapolis Hom. Mag.—Hom. News.—American Homeopathist.—Med. Century.—Hom. Physician.—L'Art Médical.—American Climates.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Revue Hom. Belge.—Medical Argus.—Medical Advance.—Pacific Coast Jour. of Hom.—New York Med. Times.—Announcement 8th Annual Course of Instruction in Orifical Surgery. E. H. Pratt, M.D.—Uterine Pathology. E. H. Pratt, M.D.—Myxedema Cretinism and the Goitres. E. T. Blake, M.D.—Common-Sense Homeopathy. By Dr. Murray Moore.—Interpretation of the Homeopathic Principles in Relation to Pathology.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

DIPHTHERIA TOXIN AND ANTITOXIN.

IN our estimation the present *furor* in favour of the new treatment of diphtheria by the serum of immunised animals is not altogether ill-founded. The serum and the animals will, we believe, be found to be entirely superfluous, but the principle will remain—the manufacture from the virus by some process of attenuation of a medicine antidotal to the same poison when at work in an organism. The principle is the principle of homeopathy, and the merit of it belongs to HAHNEMANN and his followers, notably HERING, and, above all, SWAN, whose labours are still but little recognised within the ranks of his fellow homeopaths. If only SWAN had had the wit to perform a number of useless experiments on horses and guinea-pigs with the nosodes he introduced, his name might now be trumpeted through the world in place of the inoculators of Paris and Berlin! In any case it is the duty of homeopaths to show to the world the essential homeopathicity of the modern practice, and to show also that it entails the resort to dosage sufficiently infinitesimal: a given amount of *Diphtheria Antitoxin* immunises an animal 100,000 times its weight. *Tetanus Antitoxin* exercises preventive influence in the proportion of 1: 100,000,000.

Briefly the process by which the *Diphtheria Antitoxin* is produced is as follows:

The bacillus which is considered to be specific of diph-

theria (the KLEBS-LÖEFFLER bacillus) is cultivated in a broth. After it has grown for a certain time the liquid part is passed through a porcelain filter, which removes all solid and living particles, and transmits only a clear fluid. This is *Diphtheria Toxin*. It is highly poisonous, causing death when injected into animals.

So far this is entirely analogous to the celebrated *Tuberculin* of KOCH. But the *Toxin* is not used as a curative agent as KOCH's *Tuberculin* was. Instead of this, an animal is treated with the *Toxin* partially neutralised by the addition of *Iodine*. (*Iodine*, be it here remarked, is one of the leading homeopathic remedies in diphtheria.) The *Toxin* is administered from time to time (always by subcutaneous injection), and each time the *Iodine* is diminished in proportion until at last the *Toxin* is administered pure. By this time the animal is so inured to its action that it produces no effect. But the animal's blood is altered: it does not contain the *Toxin* in poisonous quantity, but it does contain what amounts to a tolerably high homeopathic attenuation of the *Toxin*; and when the serum of this animal's blood is injected into a human patient suffering from diphtheria, marked curative effects are said to follow.

There is this much to be said for this method, that it is not anything like as cruel as PASTEUR's hydrophobia method, which entails the keeping up of an endless succession of rabid animals. The horses treated by the *Diphtheria Toxin* do not suffer in any appreciable degree; they are necessarily well cared for, and are often better off than they were before.

But we maintain that, just as in the case of *Tuberculin* and *Hydrophobin*, homeopaths were beforehand to discover a better and entirely unobjectionable method of producing an attenuated virus of these diseases of high therapeutic value; so in the case of diphtheria the homeopathic attenuations of the cast-off membrane, or the *Diphtheria Toxin*, will do all that the present clumsy methods claim to accomplish, and much more. Homeopaths, with their

splendid armamentarium against diphtheria, including *Merc.-cyan.*, *Merc.-biniod.*, *Kali bichrom.*, *Lachesis*, and a host of others, are not in the desperate straits of the allopaths when brought face to face with this disease. At the same time, homeopaths should not neglect what will probably prove a potent remedy. The day of the nosodes is at hand, and it behoves homeopaths everywhere to make themselves masters of their uses. They are not to be used lightly, nor in low attenuations, if the best results are to be obtained; but unless homeopaths lay claim to the inheritance left them by HAHNEMANN, HERING, and SWAN, the old school will step in and appropriate their birthright—high potency doctrines and all.

ALLOPATHY AS SHE IS PRACTISED.

IN the course of an address by Dr. J. F. GOODHART on "Common Diseases Mistaken and Mistreated" published in the *Lancet*, October 13th, the author gives such a graphic picture of ordinary allopathic practice, that we are sorry that we have not space enough for the address in full. We must, however, quote one passage. He is dealing with the condition known as "gout or the uric acid diathesis." A large part of the prevalent opinion upon gouty conditions is derived from the presence of urates in the urine. "Every one knows that there are hundreds of people who, as soon as they see their urine thick on standing, rush off to their medical adviser for a pill for their liver, or—more reprehensible still—take a pill without consulting him at all." (Why it should be "more reprehensible" to take an unnecessary pill without advice than to take the same pill under advice is clear enough from the professional point of view; but the patient is evidently a gainer). Dr. GOODHART contends that the notions of the faculty and the public are all wrong as regards both the meaning of the symptoms and the dieting and physicking ordinarily prescribed.

Speaking of the great variety of conditions under which the symptoms may appear, he says :

“Now, notwithstanding all this diversity in the manner of its appearance, if the patient seeks advice every one is put through the same mill. Uric acid is the devil, and attempts are made to drive it out. The uric-acid-er is deprived of red meat and sugar, and so on through a long list of the ‘may not eats’ and ‘may not drinks,’ until at last the patient is reduced to this : that on asking him what he has been allowed he savagely replies, ‘Nothing, Sir, nothing! everything I liked or cared to eat he cut me off.’ And as for drugs, again, every one goes through the same round—hot water, cold water, alkalies, iodides, salicylates, and so on, through piperazine up to the latest new uric acid solvent ; until at last one arrives, perhaps, at some such collection of drugs as this, jotted down one day from some of the various prescriptions of one of those poor souls. A periodate of something—the iodohydriodide of caffeine, the triiodide of caffeine, the hydrochlorate of pilocarpine, cimcifugin, metaldehyde, hydrochlorate of thallin, tincture of erythrophloeum, and musk. It was not easy to divine the intent and purpose of the administration of these drugs in the particular case ; but when I thought upon these things I saw that they were amongst the most expensive luxuries of the apothecary’s shop ; a dose of any one of them costs more than the best native oyster. Then I saw that the prescribers were well versed in the art and practice of medicine, for I could fancy that all these remedies led, in gradated series, up to the musk, and musk, you know, is a strong stimulant, and so far may be called tonic—more particularly when the druggist’s bill comes in and you find that you have been swallowing from half-a-crown to four-shilling mouthfuls, and, instead of coaxing each to ‘linger longer,’ that it has been gulped down with a rush and put under cover with all the pomp and circumstance of reckless haste. I can very well understand that it is conceivable that in the fire and fury thus engendered even uric acid might find it difficult to preserve its cohesion, and might retire in favour of the commanding force. Now do not let this be considered as expressive of an opinion against these remedies that I have mentioned. I am very fond of musk, for instance, upon occasion, and that occasion I take to be any bad case of typhoid fever, when it is one of the best restoratives that I know. It has gone out of fashion, I think, because it is so very expensive as in some cases to be well-nigh prohibitive. I well remember going to see the wife of a very small tradesman in the east of London who was so desperately ill with typhoid fever that it seemed as if she could not possibly live. I said to my friend, who was in attendance, ‘The only drug that offers any chance to her is musk, but you must give it sparingly, it is so expensive.’ I heard no

more till perhaps three weeks later, he came into my room with, 'I say, do you know how much that musk cost? Five pounds!' 'Well,' I said, 'I told you it was expensive; but what of the patient?' 'Getting well,' said he. 'Oh, well,' said I—. 'Yes, but five pounds!' said he. I remember well, too, another occasion, when a cheery and irresponsible clinical clerk took me to the bedside of a hospital patient and exclaimed with admiration, 'This man has ten pounds worth of musk inside him!' But to return to uric acid."

Dr. GOODHART then goes on to ask :

"Is it possible that all these things—headache, high tension, epilepsy, convulsions of another sort, hysteria, mental depression, fatigue, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, gout in the stomach, Raynaud's disease, paroxysmal hemoglobinuria, anemia, Bright's disease, glycosuria, gout, rheumatism, morbus cordis, and so on—are all produced by this, as I say, excess of a body that we have all more or less to become acquainted with? . . . I am sure . . . that I have seen many a patient made more and more ill by persistence in a rigid form of dieting to get the uric acid out of the system. It is all very well for a man to make experiments on himself and then go and preach a universal rule."

(After this Dr. GOODHART is drawn to HAHNEMANN'S standpoint of individualisation, only he makes a sad muddle in attempting to state it):

"I maintain that that ignores the very first principles of the art of medicine, viz., that disease is in all cases individualised, and that we have to treat the *individual* and his *malady through him*. If it were not so we should certainly by now be treating disease by a code of rules, and how happy should we not be?"

The italics are Dr. GOODHART'S. If he had only stopped at the word "individual" Dr. GOODHART would have been on safe ground; but he spoiled it all by finishing the sentence. When he says we have to treat "*the malady*" through the individual he shows himself to be still in the depths of allopathic darkness, in spite of his struggle to find light. There is no malady as a distinct thing to treat—only a deranged organism. And how is Dr. GOODHART going to "individualise a *disease*"? It can only be done by individualising a case, and that only in the Hahne-

mannic way, by taking the totality of the morbid manifestations. And when he has done this what is the good of it unless he has some corresponding method of individualising remedies to match? The truth is that there is no possibility of any real therapeutic advance except on the lines laid down by HAHNEMANN, and all the frettings of men like Dr. GOODHART, who have vision enough to see the unsatisfactoriness of therapeutics as generally practised, will be impotent for good until they add to their vision sufficient generosity to acknowledge the virtues of one who fretted to some purpose long before they were born, and led the way out of the Egypt of medicine into the Promised land of Therapeutics.

NEWS AND NOTES.

THE ALLOPATHIC CONSCIENCE.

It is not a little amusing to see how the conscientious allopath struggles with the false position in which his attitude towards homeopathy has placed him. How is the allopath who is asked to meet a homeopath to preserve at once his dignity and his fees? That is the "ethics" of the situation. Here is a "case of conscience" of the kind from *The Lancet* of Oct. 6th. *The Lancet's* answer to the correspondent in trouble about his professional soul is delicious: it gives him no directions, it merely lectures the homeopath who has been sufficiently inane to seek allopathic advice.

"CONSULTATIONS WITH HOMEOPATHS.

"An old subscriber is puzzled as to his duty when asked to meet a homeopath who is always most agreeable to place the treatment unreservedly in his hands on strictly allopathic lines and to be guided entirely by his advice and directions, which he has always found to be honestly carried out. He asks first what is his plain duty—to go or not to go? Secondly, does he by going incur the displeasure of the General Medical Council? Our general answer would be that in their very nature, as between those who do not agree, such consultations are to be avoided. More particularly in regard to a specific case, when the homeopath abandons all his principles and becomes for the time

being an ordinary medical practitioner, it does not seem that our correspondent's honour is necessarily involved, however the homeopath's may be. The General Medical Council, we may say in reply to our correspondent's second question, does not interfere in such cases. We must not venture here to moralise on the ethics of homeopathy as illustrated in this case; but it is obvious that consultation with practitioners who can entirely subordinate their principles when occasion requires is unsatisfactory. The honest course for such a homeopath would be to admit that his system has failed, and to give up the case to those who have larger views of medical doctrine and duty."

We must own that there is a good deal of force in these remarks. A very back-boneless homeopath this particular specimen must be.

IN *The Lancet* of Oct. 21 another allopath with an uneasy conscience seeks the guidance of the allopathic censor of medical morals. We trust he is satisfied with the oracular utterance of "Ed. L." The particular grievance of this unhappy person seems to be that in deference to "codes of medical ethics" he has lost a patient, whereas he need not have done so if he had only been a little less straight-laced like "many well-known physicians and surgeons" who, as he has recently learned, do habitually consult with homeopaths! Well may he ask, "Are the codes of medical ethics worth the paper they are written on?" and begin to think that "rules are only made to be broken." We may reply to him that "codes of medical ethics" are distinctly *not* worth the paper they are written on so long as they are framed, as at present, for the especial protection of sectarian ignorance and arrogance. But here is the letter in full and *The Lancet's* reply:—

"CONSULTATIONS WITH HOMEOPATHS.

"TO THE EDITORS OF *The Lancet*."

"SIRS,—Recently I was asked to take charge of a boy and report my opinion to his late medical attendant. I found that the boy was being treated homeopathically. I declined to write to the homeopath, as I considered that correspondence concerning the case would be equivalent to a consultation, and refused to be a party to the administration of homeopathic medicines. For doing this I received an angry and indignant letter from the homeopath, who stated that not only did physicians frequently meet him, but called him into consultation with them. Was I right in refusing to correspond with a homeopath on a purely medical case? Are the codes of medical ethics worth the paper they are written on? I have recently heard of so many well-known

physicians and surgeons consulting with homeopaths that I begin to think rules are only made to be broken.

"I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

"F.R.C.S. ENG."

"Oct. 12th, 1894."

* * * Our correspondent's question is a natural, and not altogether an easy, one. We see that a distinction may be drawn in some cases between meeting a homeopath in consultation, which is useless and unsatisfactory, and reporting to him one's opinions, which might be a mere act of courtesy between two members of a profession equal in the eye of the law; and acts of courtesy cannot be too much multiplied. But we gather that our correspondent had grounds for thinking that the homeopath was interfering in the treatment and would use the report in this way and for this purpose. This is an indefensible position for any medical man who realises the difference between medical science and medical fads to place himself in, and the only course left to him is courteously to decline correspondence on what is, after all, a question of treatment.—Ed. L.

"HAPPILY."

Was it by a mere slip of the pen that the word "happily" found its way into the first sentence of the paragraph which we quote below from *The Medical Press* of Sept. 26? If not, we shall expect the editor of that journal to do his best to bring about the same "happy" state of affairs in this country which exists in Hungary:—

"HOMEOPATHY IN HUNGARY."

"The strained relations which exist in this country between orthodox and heterodox practitioners are happily not universal. Our correspondent at Buda-Pesth availed himself the other day of the opportunity of visiting the municipal *Krankenhaus*, which provides accommodation for close upon one thousand patients. Of this number about two hundred are allotted to the homeopaths, and the heretic members of the staff seem to get along all right with the others, in fact, the mention of the pious horror with which this heresy is regarded at home excited astonishment and amusement. Our correspondent adds that this hospital will bear comparison with the largest and best constructed hospital in London or Paris. It is constructed on the separate block system in conformity with the suggestions of a special committee of experts who were despatched to the principal European cities for the express purpose of studying the latest innovations and improvements in hospital construction, organisation, and management. It is situated on the outskirts of Buda-Pesth on the healthiest site available."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AND HOMEOPATHY.

DE mortuis nil nisi bonum is an adage from which we have not the smallest intention to depart, but, without doing so, we may nevertheless remark on the attitude taken up by the late genial *litterateur* and anatomy professor with regard to the science of homeopathy. We are all the more justified in doing so by the fact that *The British Medical Journal* uses the opportunity of an obituary notice to praise and recommend a pamphlet he wrote against homeopathy many years ago. It was the foible of the late Dr. Holmes to prophesy the near approaching end of homeopathy, just as it is the foible of some divines to prophesy the speedy end of the world. And just as the world has a way of going on and letting the divines die with their prophecies, so it has been with homeopathy and Dr. Holmes—the prophet is dead at a green old age and homeopathy is vigorous and young. It may be remembered that on the occasion of his last visit to this country, Dr. Holmes had a reminder of the vitality of homeopathy which gave him a painful shock. He paid a visit to Malvern, and arrived at night. On taking his first look out of the window the following morning to admire the scenery, the first thing that caught his eye was a large bust of Hahnemann glaring at him from the window of the flourishing homeopathic pharmacy over the way.

“ THE DANGERS OF VACCINATION.”

UNDER this heading *The North American Review* publishes a powerful article from the pen of Dr. W. B. Hidden. The following extracts speak for themselves:—

“ During the civil war the writer had charge of an enclosure where there were 1,500 men, and the small-pox among them; every person within the enclosure who could be persuaded to submit to the operation was vaccinated, and a careful record was kept of each case; many of those vaccinated, where all the requirements of Jenner were fulfilled, had the confluent small-pox, while several who had never been vaccinated had the lightest of so-called varioloid. Though educated to believe in vaccination, the nine months' experience caused me to doubt its efficacy, and subsequent investigations and personal experience have produced a well-grounded belief that vaccination is the best perfected and most dangerous humbug the world ever saw. . . . Contagion is like a plant, in that it must find a soil suited to its growth or it is of no effect—harmless; hence it is that one person

in a family may have small-pox and all the rest escape, as in the following instance: The writer found a returned soldier in the second stage of small-pox, surrounded by parents and a large family of children who had never been vaccinated. The soldier was sent to the pest-house, the family out of doors and vaccinated, while the house was thoroughly fumigated; result, no one had the small-pox, nor did the vaccination take in any case."

A LONG VIGIL.

WE take the following from *The Westminster Gazette* of Oct. 23rd:—

"NO SLEEP FOR OVER A YEAR.

"The Schull Guardians, county Cork, have, according to *The West Cork Eagle*, discovered a case of insomnia in that workhouse which possibly is without parallel. A man named Decourcey, who is half-witted, has, it is alleged, been 880 days without sleep day or night. He is over seventy years of age, eats his meals regularly, and is in excellent health."

SYMPATHY EXTRAORDINARY.

THE Daily News of Oct. 23rd published the following letter:—

"SYMPATHY OF TWINS.

"TO THE EDITOR OF *The Daily News*.

"SIR,—An incident occurred on the 17th inst. which may prove of some interest to the readers of *The Daily News* and others. I have twin daughters, now twelve years old. While at dinner on the 17th inst., one of them jumped up and said that a dog bit her leg just above the ankle. We all laughed, knowing that there was no dog in the room nor in the house, as we keep none. An hour afterwards her sister, the other twin, went out, and a neighbour's dog bit her exactly where the other complained of being bitten whilst at dinner. That seems strange to me, and what is equally strange is that both the twins had pain alike after the dog bit one of them, and the one that was not bitten would cry out in her sleep that a dog had bitten her. The one felt what the other suffered from, and as the one gets better the other's pain lessens. On what ground can this singular incident be explained—physical, physiological, or psychological? Perhaps one of your readers can explain. To me it seems strange.—Yours, &c.,

"J. LLOYD JAMES, Congregational Minister.

"March, Cambridgeshire. Oct. 20th."

OUR esteemed *confrère*, Dr. Proell of Graz and Gastain, has promised to send us contributions during the winter.

WE greatly regret to learn that the celebrated veteran homeopathist of Paris, Dr. Leon Simon *père*, has recently died in that city.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CURE OF UNCLEANLINESS BY *AMMON. CARB.*

By Dr. J. P. GALLAVARDIN, of Lyons. Translated by Dr. CLARKE.

OBSERVATION I.

A LADY, aged 52, who had been affected with mania for a year, had become unclean to such a degree that she passed both urine and feces in the bed, and when at table for her meals spat on the tablecloth and into the plates.

On March 4, 1875, I gave her *Ammonium Carbonicum* 30, one dose to be taken daily for six days in succession.

Twenty days after having taken this remedy she recovered, little by little and completely, the normal cleanliness which she had before her mania. This cleanliness persisted up till her death, which was occasioned by an attack of foudroyant apoplexy on June 2, 1875.

OBSERVATION II.

A lady, aged 58, affected with hemiplegia following apoplexy, had become idiotic, uncleanly, a spoiler, defecating involuntarily once a day, and frequently wetting the bed.

On October 9, 1875, I gave her *Ammonium Carbonicum* 30 to take once a day for five days in succession.

By the 13th of October she had already recovered her appetite, her intelligence, her liveliness, and previously normal cleanliness.

OBSERVATION III.

A gentleman, aged 73, affected with dementia, a spoiler to the extent of defecating involuntarily four to five times a day, took *Ammonium Carbonicum* 30, which cured him in five days of his dirty disposition. Afterwards he remained cleanly up to the time of his death.

In France, when we speak of people affected with de-

mentia, we habitually say that they have fallen into childhood (*tombés en enfance*), because they retrograde to the state in which they were during their first childhood.

Twenty years' experience has shown me that this malady can *always* be cured when it is treated from its commencement. When treatment is begun too long after the commencement it cannot be cured; but at the least we can dissipate the troublesome symptoms, and particularly uncleanliness, as the three preceding observations prove.

Among the old men whom I have cured completely of dementia from the commencement four are still living, aged 74, 81, 83, and 90 years; the last could only be cured after a treatment of three months, probably on account of his advanced age.

Many readers may suppose that I have been able to dissipate uncleanliness in the three subjects of the preceding observations because this uncleanliness was the symptom of a malady, namely, dementia. I will now show by Observation IV., which follows, that *Ammon. Carb.* can dissipate the symptom uncleanliness in persons in good health and having no other malady.

OBSERVATION IV.

M. X., aged 30, has always been very uncleanly, neither washing his face nor his hands. He makes a parade of his uncleanliness, especially on Sunday, during which he wears the dirtiest hat and clothes he possesses. He is lacking in judgment, is a great caviller, very disputatious, indolent (*indolent*), and excessively lazy (*paresseux*). He has an antipathy against his sisters and his father, shuns his family, frequents bad company, but he is not a libertine.

On January 11, 1883, I caused to be administered to him, without his knowledge, a single dose of *Ammonium Carbonicum* 200 in his soup.

On January 22nd he begins to be more and more cleanly, to such a degree that he reprimands others for their uncleanliness, and makes them sweep the rooms carefully, and he brushes his clothes when he goes out and when he comes in.

On the 28th of January he shows himself, perhaps for the first time, with his face washed, his hair combed, and dressed with taste. He no longer cultivates bad company,

but prefers that of his father whom he previously shunned ; he no longer has antipathy to his sisters, to whom he has become very attentive. His judgment has developed.

All the people of his acquaintance are astonished to see the young man of cynical aspect transformed so rapidly into an elegant, polite, and amiable young man. And now this happy transformation, effected by a single remedy, given in a single dose, has held good for a period of nearly twelve years.

This is what practitioners can accomplish who are not merely veterinarians in the service of man ; for they treat in him not only the animal, the material being, but besides the moral and the intellectual being. Hence they do not apply Veterinary medicine to man, but Human medicine, and they dissipate his passion and vices, and develop his good sentiments, his intellectual faculties, which were in germ sometimes for thirty or thirty-eight years, of which I have recently had examples.

If the fourteen thousand homeopathic practitioners at present existing utilised the numerous psychical properties of their medicines, they would contribute to the increase of public and private morality, to concord in families and between citizens to the diminution of criminality, and would, in this way, show that their therapeutics is a scientific discovery having the highest social importance. It is to be presumed that their therapeutics would then obtain among the public a well-merited consideration and extension.

Post scriptum. I have treated several children from three to ten years of age whose intellectual development was very backward. Like spoilers (*gâteux*) they passed motions more or less involuntarily. I dissipated these uncleanly habits by giving them from time to time a single dose of *Ammon. Carb.* 200.

THE EYE AND EAR, AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THERAPEUTIC SYSTEMS.

DR. COOPER'S OBSERVATIONS ON DR. ORD'S PAPER.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—A professional engagement having prevented me, most unfortunately, from being able to remain at last evening's British Homeopathic Society's meeting for Dr. Theophilus Ord's paper upon

the Eye and Ear, I take this opportunity of going over the ground I had intended to, taking as my text the syllabus of his paper, and for which I trust, with your usual kindness, you may be able to find a space in your Journal.

Truly yours,

ROBERT T. COOPER, M.D.

30a, George Street, Hanover Square, W., Oct. 5, 1894.

In the short space of time allotted to a speaker at these meetings it would be impossible to deal satisfactorily with the many interesting points raised in this paper. I will confine myself to a very few, and then will refer to matters which, though connected with the paper, may not seem to be so at first sight. The first subject I wish to take up is the action of our old and well-tried remedy *Hepar Sulphuris* upon the ear. *Hepar* as a remedy for aural affections holds, if not the first, certainly one of the first positions amongst the multitude of remedies that we possess. Its action is definite, circumscribed and satisfactory. I wish I could say the same for all our remedies, and when I suggest that this very satisfactory action of *Hepar* is due to a large extent to the fact that it is an exceptional remedy, inasmuch as it acts conformably with expectation, whether given in repeated doses or in single ones, or whether given in low dilution or in high potency, I speak advisedly. Indeed, I can hardly call to mind any other remedy which in ear diseases acts uniformly well when repeated, except it be *Calcareo Carbonica* in some of the deafnesses of childhood. When I say that the action of *Hepar* is limited and circumscribed, I mean this:—that in the chronic discharges of the ear for which we are in the habit of prescribing *Hepar*, I find very markedly, and I may say beyond all question, the discharges that *Hepar* works upon with specific energy are those that date origin from attacks of scarlatina. This fact I have stated on other occasions at our meetings, and I now wish to emphasise it. When one has definitely proved a fact in connection with a remedy, not alone is one to be excused for not repeating the same experiments, but it is even questionable whether one has the right to go over the same ground again. When, therefore, I state that I have additionally confirmed this observation, I must explain myself. On many occasions when absent from the hospital, the then house surgeon or other practitioner in taking my work has frequently prescribed *Hepar* for discharges of the ear. In

no case, whether these dated origin from scarlatina or not, have I refused to continue with the *Hepar* whenever there was the slightest grounds for supposing it to be doing any good. In not a single instance have I met with anything but temporary improvement, unless the symptoms dated from scarlatina. This statement requires a word of explanation. I do not for a moment mean to say that in an ordinary furunculus of the meatus or a recent abscess thereof, the *Hepar* will not come in as an available and a fairly efficient remedy; quite the contrary, as will also *Belladonna*, *Mercurius*, *Aconite*, and a host of other remedies. What I do mean to say is this:—that in the chronic purulent catarrhs of the middle ear, whether a great amount of discharge exists or not, and where there is a great amount of perforation of the membrane, and a turgid condition of the mucous membrane of the middle ear, evidenced as it often is by coarse granulation or even the formation of polypus, we get in *Hepar* a most efficient remedy provided such cases date origin from scarlet fever. If along with this tissue change there exists a great amount of deafness, which though often the case is by no means an invariable accompaniment, *Hepar*, especially if given in the thirtieth dilution, is beyond question a wonder-working remedy.

It has seemed to me that while the discharge is more under the control of the lower dilutions; the recovery of hearing is best secured by the thirtieth, the dilution in which I have most frequently given it.

I need hardly remind the members that when I speak of purulent conditions of the ear dating origin from scarlatina, I am quite alive to the fact that such conditions are pathologically incurable if they have originated during the violence of the fever itself; that is to say, if the whole force of the fever of scarlatina settles, as it sometimes does, upon the ear, and especially if the tympanic membranes remain unbroken; the chances are a hundred to one that incurable adhesions form within the middle ear. Hence the necessity in such cases for putting in force the operation of paracentesis of the membrane during the height of the fever, and thus relieving the middle ear. If the membrane of its own accord perforates, the condition left may not be incurable; while if the affection dates origin from a period subsequent to the scarlatina, and more especially of course if the membrane is found to be

perforated, the resulting affection, no matter how pronounced the aerial deafness may be, is almost invariably within the curative province of *Hepar*.

To give an example: I remember once attending at a house and having pointed out to me a poor girl who stood crouched up in a corner looking the picture of misery and despondency. At first sight she appeared to be idiotic. Her friends said to me, "If you can do anything for that poor girl we shall be eternally grateful." She was quite unable to work owing to a deafness dating from scarlet fever eight years before. Nobody would receive her into their service, seeing that she was quite unable to take messages even when roared at. That girl came under me at the hospital, and in about nine months afterwards, thanks mainly to *Hepar*, was able to take a housemaid's situation, and could converse with scarcely any difficulty. So much for *Hepar*.

In contrast with *Hepar* comes its compeer, *Sulphur*.

Having carefully worked out many indications for *Sulphur*, and more especially its periodic action, I expected, when I first took up ear diseases as a specialty, to be able to knock off many old deafnesses with it. I do not hesitate to say I have been disappointed. To begin with, it is not often that we get marked periodic symptoms in association with ear disease. Whether it is that the class of case I have been thrown into contact with in London has not owed origin to malaria or not, I am unable to say; but this I do say, that whereas a large number of suitable cases of aural disease are easily curable with *Hepar Sulphuris*, very few are curable with *Sulphur* itself.

Spigelia, also, is an accredited remedy for periodic deafness, and it too has failed me in many cases. Whether the ascription in our books of *Spigelia* to periodic deafness means that it cures a deafness coming on periodically, or one that is only aggravated periodically, I know not; but this I do know, that I have not hitherto succeeded with it—a statement that I by no means wish to go forth as synonymous with a pronouncement of its uselessness. *Spigelia* is one of those remedies, a single dose of which, Hahnemann asserts, is capable of acting over a period of four weeks;—a feature said to belong to other remedies, and one which I do not consider to have been sufficiently discussed at our meetings.

Briefly, while on the subject of periodicity let me refer

to a case actually under my care at the present time at the hospital. A young lad who is suffering from deafness and discharge, with extensive perforation of the membrane of the right ear, took certain remedies without much effect during the first month or so of treatment. He then complained that the discharge was much worse at noon and at midnight. This is not by any means a frequent feature of aural catarrh. Knowing this to be an indication for *Sulphur*, I gave it to him first in ϕ pilules. This certainly broke down the intermittence of the symptoms, but it did not stop the discharge: I then gave a fortnight of *Sulphur* 200. This rather increased the discharge; so that for the next fortnight he was left without medicine. At the end of this fortnight, the discharge from the right ear was so great that at night it left large patches of stain, as he described it, the size of his fist, upon the pillow case. I then gave him a single drop of my own tincture of *Rubus Fruticosus*. Next night the discharge had stopped, and when seen a fortnight afterwards the perforation was healing up well, and beyond a slight moisture in the meatus there was no discharge whatever.

Had I had to deal with a case of Ague, of Chagres or of other intermittent fever, in which the symptoms, like as in the last case, reached a height, or otherwise notably altered at noon and at midnight, I would, judging from past experience, have confidently looked forward to the patient's complete restoration to health under the influence of *Sulphur*.

The next drug that I shall take up is *Tabacum*. This there can be no doubt is a remedy whose proving must convince us of its great power over the eye as well as the ear. It is a remedy, too, that requires us to make inquiry into the fact that while some tons of it are being consumed every day in London and throughout the world, not alone by smoking but by chewing as well, it yet proves so potent an agent in disease when given in small doses, and of such little injury when used indiscriminately, although undoubtedly poisonous. A case of ear disease characterised by excessive noises in the head cured with *Tabacum* was given in my paper on Single Doses in the September number of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD. I saw the gentleman there referred to within the last few days, and he expressed himself as remaining quite free from tinnitus.

But the affection that I wish to emphasise as specially

applicable to *Tabacum*, is a collection of symptoms in young men, which I take to be due to an anemic condition of the brain. Such a case came under my treatment some few years ago. The youth, whose age was about nineteen, was employed as a post-office clerk, and though well able ordinarily to carry on his duties, would be occasionally seized with semi-vertiginous sensations and a peculiar paleness of the face and expression of vacancy, during which he would chatter a lot of silly nonsense. After trying several remedies, I gave him *Tabacum* in the third dilution, and this perfectly restored him to his normal condition. This young fellow had been, when a child, recovered from an attack of tubercular meningitis by my treatment.

The symptoms met by *Tabacum* resemble very closely those produced by vicious habits, particularly masturbation, for the consequences of which I would suggest it as remedial.

I shall now say a few words upon a broader aspect of the subject.

The ear and the eye as organs of the body stand out bold and prominent, stamped with a singularity and a character that place each of them in pronounced contrast with the other and with every other organ of the body. Each forms of itself a chapter, which, studied aright, leads to most remarkable and most valuable conclusions. To suppose that as representative of a system of medicine, we could ignore the teachings of either the eye or the ear, would be absurd to the last degree. I presume from the syllabus furnished to us on the notice paper of this meeting, that Dr. Ord has gone upon the well beaten track of drawing a picture of the similarity that exists between the various portions of the eye and of the ear. If so, he has been anticipated, some twenty-five years ago, by our old friend Dr. Richard Hughes, who with his masterly pen portrayed these similitudes in a way that few could equal.

In the early period of my special study I endeavoured to follow suit, and if I say that I failed, it was but a case of "*errare cum Platone.*" The fact is that if, as medical philosophers, we wish to obtain the teachings that are to be learnt from a study of the eye and ear, we must compare them, not as organs that are similar, but as organs that are in the main diverse. Taken up in this way, the study of the eye and ear leads to conclusions of the

greatest possible moment to us as Homeopaths, as physicians, and as philanthropists.

Let us well consider the position of Homeopathy at the present moment. A true science is invariably progressive, it is never contented; it is always working, always thirsting for more, invariably insatiable. The enormous strides made by Homeopathy in the early part of its career stamped it as theoretically as well as practically, and practically as well as theoretically, far superior to anything that had gone before. The danger then incurred we had better well look into of stamping this great and grand superiority with the impress of finality, of mistaking superiority for absolute perfection. Did the early homeopaths, it is legitimate to ask, fall into any such mistake? I not alone fear that they did; but more, I am perfectly convinced that they did.

When, for example, to this Society was set the seal of finality, and when instead of taking the meek and lowly attitude of the true scientific inquirer, we, as a society, enacted that the practical work of the profession, represented as it was by our hospital, should take a subordinate position; and that we should be the judges of the fitness or otherwise of medical men for duty in that hospital, and that their position should be dependent upon us, we assumed an attitude that was certainly unscientific, an attitude which, if it has not curtailed the usefulness of the Society, has at all events done much to interfere with the welfare of the hospital and the consequent progress of homeopathy throughout the world. For myself—and I think on occasions like this it is far better to declare the plain and open truth—I would not care to come before any meeting of the Society to discuss many of the interesting subjects connected with the topic under consideration this evening. And my reason for thus objecting is a feeling that however fair and straightforward the intentions of the members might be, and I know that no more fair and honourable members exist within our profession, I yet should feel that their duty to the Society would run counter to the progressive objects of such discussion.

But what I am prepared to do, and what I consider it my duty to do, is this:—For seventeen years I have taken charge of, and have in this period worked up, the department of the Diseases of the Ear at the hospital to its present condition of efficiency. During those seventeen

years I have done all that lay in my power to make researches into the actions of our remedies and into the nature of the diseases with which I have had to deal. I feel now that I have come to a point at which you may well ask me, or even if you do not ask me, at which I feel it to be incumbent upon me to offer, to give an account of my stewardship.

What then I propose is this:—The subject of the eye and ear is capable of throwing, when properly studied, a great deal of light upon many of the vexed questions which are mixed up with that of homeopathy.

For instance, we often meet together to discuss the Dilutions, and at times one, who, it may be, has devoted much time and thought to the subject, brings forward instance after instance where modern spectral or chemical analysis has been able to detect the thousandth, the millionth or it may be the billionth part of a grain of a substance in solution; and piling up such like facts, he argues from this that there may be a sufficient scientific basis for the prescription of high dilutions. But I need not say that after such a meeting we disperse quite as wise as we were before. And with subjects other than the Dilutions enlightenment is also desirable.

If, therefore, I assert that this and many other subjects can be elucidated and explained by a study of eye and ear disease, I say nothing more than I believe myself to be able to prove. I am prepared to face any gathering of my professional confrères, and to state the results of my experience when dealing more especially with the ear, so as to court discussion of the many interesting subjects which are of import to us as homeopaths, and which, I affirm, are necessarily attendant upon this study. I need not say that an attitude of impatience to argument, and which is really equivalent to a fear to advance, would be most disastrous to pioneers like ourselves. "*Sedet, eternumque sedebit, infelix Theseus*" is a motto that would ill befit a progressive section of the profession; in theory as well as in reality we ought ever to be ready to face facts and to be guided by fact alone; to follow after truth, and to seek what really is the truth, "e'en though it were hid within a centre." In this spirit, and in this spirit alone, ought we to approach the work. At all events, in thus throwing down the glove of friendly contest I feel that I am doing my duty, and will welcome any opportunity

that may be afforded me of appearing face to face with colleagues alongside of whom for nearly thirty years I have worked, and whose good faith and earnest intentions have been proved on many similar occasions.

CASES OF TYPHUS TREATED AT
THE DEACONESSES' HOSPITAL, STUTTGARDT,
BY DR. SICK.*

1. R. J., æt. 22, sister in the Deaconesses' Institute, who had been nursing a typhus patient in the town hospital, became ill end of July. She was treated for a fortnight in the hospital, but as she grew worse was removed to the Institute on August 10th. Evening temperature 41° R., great congestion in head, violent delirium, in the intervals complained of pain in head. She was given baths, first at 24°, later at 21°, and ice-bag to head. The following day, as she had severe diarrhea, she got *Arsen.* 6, three drops every two hours, between the baths cold compresses on the body. 12th. No better, *Kali phos.* 6. 14th. *Baptisia* 6. Fever and diarrhea little altered, one to two baths, daily. 17th. As the temperature was still 41°, and the delirium so excessive that she could not be left alone a moment, *Ferr. phos.* 6 was given in alternation with *Baptisia*. This brought the temperature down to 39·6°s but on the 19th it rose again during the outbreak of profuse sweat. *Kali phos.* 3 was now given, but the perspiration continued, the weakness increased, there was complete loss of consciousness, and the bath was discontinued. The last time the temperature was taken was on August 20th, at 2 a.m., when it was 41·9°. Soon after this the patient died. Besides the typhus appearances the post-mortem examination showed acute inflammation of the cerebral membranes. In the second week of the fever the whole body was covered with the true typhus exanthema.

2. K. H., æt. 23, sister in the Institute, had been nursing the last patient. After feeling indisposed for a few days she became seriously ill on September 8th, with an evening temperature of 40·6° R. She got *Acon.* 6 and *Nux vom.* 6 alternately, and from the 10th compresses on her body. 11th. The evening temperature was still over 40°.

* From *Alg. Hom. Ztg.*, cxxix. p. 3 et seq.

and as diarrhea had set in, *Acon.* was replaced by *Ferr. phos.* 6. I saw the patient for the first time on September 15th, and as the evening temperature was still over 40° prescribed some doses of *Arsen.* 30. The greatest difficulty with the patient was the feeding; she refused everything, and when persuaded to take the smallest quantity she vomited it. The only thing she could retain was champagne. Under the *Arsenicum* the fever declined from the 19th, the temperature in the evening was 38·6°, in the morning 37·5°. As the diarrhea had ceased, the patient seemed to be going on well. Still the repugnance to food continued, and pains in the bowels came on, for which *Bry.* 6 and *Coloc.* 6 were given. 26th. At the patient's desire some sago-soup was given. Immediately the evening temperature rose to 40°, and in spite of *Arsen.* 6 and *Baptisia*, on the 29th remained at that height. As no alteration was produced by *Phos.* 30 on October 4th, I resorted to half baths at 24° R., and aspersion of the upper half of the body with water at 25°. Notwithstanding this, the evening temperature on the 5th rose to 41°. The following days it was generally under 40°, and on October 11th it had sunk to below 39°. The baths were grateful to the patient, she became more cheerful, but otherwise her state was not altered; she took almost no nourishment, for a long time only kefir and moderate quantities of wine. The diarrhea was gone, but a cough which she had from the commencement remained. She was emaciating rapidly. The medicines she got were *Laches.* 6, *Sulph.* 30, *Senega* 3, *Iodine* 30, all without appreciable effect. The chest affection increased, examination showed extensive bronchial catarrh. 29th. Loud râles on both sides of thorax. Repeated doses of *Iod.*, *China* 30, *Phos.* 30, *Lycop.* 30, had no effect; on the contrary there was observed a great difference between the morning and evening temperature. The baths were left off from November 8th, as the cough increased. *Ferr. phos.*, *Natr.-nitr.*, *Kali bich.*, *Cuprum*, *Hyoscyam.*, *Stannum*, *Sulph.*, *Calc.*, *Cimicif.*, *Phelland.* 3, and *Silic.* 30 did no good. The expectoration became muco-purulent, and the patient died on February 13, 1894, of phthisis. This patient had the typhus exanthema.

3. F. H., æt. 24, a big, broad-shouldered, strong probationer-sister. Had assisted to nurse No. 1. Complained of feeling ill on September 16th, after feeling indisposed for about a week previously. First evening temperature

39° R., second, 39·4°; towards the end of the second part of her illness, several times 40·3°. Violent headache, for which *Acon.* and *Gels.* were first given, also cold compresses to legs, later complete packs. Swelling of spleen and diarrhea moderate, but extremely intense roseola. The next medicines given were *Bryonia* 30 on account of the chest affection, then *Nux vom.* 30. From September 30th, *i.e.*, at the end of the third week, rapid fall of temperature; from October 2nd the evening temperature was never much higher than 37°. She could be sent on October 28th to our convalescent home in Oberesslingen, where she recovered rapidly. She was able to resume her nursing duties before Christmas.

4. L. K., æt. 30, a healthy, strong, efficient sister, working assiduously in the workhouse infirmary of Esslingen. She took ill when so engaged in the beginning of October, and came into the Institute at the commencement of the third week of her illness, after having been well dosed with *Calomel* and *Quinine* in Esslingen, without any benefit to her malady. When she came on October 16th, her evening temperature was 40·2°, on the 17th, 40·5°. She got for the symptoms of her digestive organs *Baptisia* 6, and for her violent headache *Gelsemium*, also cold sponging of the whole body. As her temperature next day was always above 40°, and in the evening got up to 40·6°, she was given half baths at 25° and douches at 23°, and as she asked for colder water, she had them at 21° and 18° respectively, three or four times in twenty-four hours. These baths, however, had no effect on the fever; the morning temperature remained over 40°, and the evening temperature went up to 40·9°. In addition to the baths, Hahnemann's prescription of *Rhus* 30 and *Bryonia* 30 in alternation was adopted. The fever abated somewhat, from October 27th onwards the morning temperature became 39·6°. On the 28th there first occurred bloody motions, followed later on by much more copious hemorrhages. The baths were discontinued, ice-water compresses to the abdomen were substituted, and *Arsen.* 30, later 6, was given. The patient seemed rapidly sinking, so that in the evening we were often doubtful if we should find her alive in the morning. She was extremely pale, drowsy, scarcely able to move, the feet edematous up to the knees. Champagne and sherry roused her heart's action, and she readily took beef-tea and the like. October 30th. *Arsenic*

was changed for *Phos. acid* 6. 31st. She had four bloody stools. November 1st. One such. Since the bleeding the temperature has remained between 39° and 40°. During the next few days there was obvious improvement and increase of strength; the stools stopped quite, until the 4th, when there was a well-formed motion without blood. The edema of the legs was manifestly diminished. In the evening of the 4th the temperature was 38·1°, on the morning of the 8th it was 38°. But on this day a rigor came on unexpectedly, whereafter the evening temperature mounted to 40°, and this happened several times. *Phos. acid* was continued. November 14th. For the last time the temperature rose to 39·4°. Next evening it fell to 37°, and thenceforward remained within normal limits. The cause of the rigor became apparent on November 22nd. The right leg was swollen in its whole extent, of a bluish colour and painful, therefore there was venous thrombosis. Temperature unaltered. *Dulcamara* seemed to do good to the pains in the leg. The swelling soon went down and convalescence went on, which was undisturbed till the beginning of January, 1894, when the temperature rose to 39·6°, and otitis media, with very severe pains, set in. The patient got *Acon.* 6, *Pulsatilla* 30, *Bell.* 30, *Ol. Tereb.* 3, *Hep. Sulph.* 30. In a few days the otitis was gone, and on January 17th she could be removed to the convalescent home, where she slowly gained strength, and was able in the spring to resume her post.

5. G. W., æt. 43, one of our leading sisters, had been overworked the previous summer. In her department were some of the typhus patients. After feeling poorly for some days she took to her bed on October 16th with fever, digestive derangement, bronchial catarrh, and swollen spleen. The temperature never rose much above 39°, but maintained this height so long, that though the case never caused anxiety it was very protracted. She got the usual remedies, *Nux.*, *Bry.*, *Gels.*, &c., according to the symptoms, but without appreciable effect on the general affection. It was January 17th before she was fit to be removed to the convalescent home. She regained strength but slowly, but since April she has resumed her duties.

6. M. K., æt. 20, probationer-sister, has only been a few months in the Institute. Has been chiefly occupied with nursing the typhus cases. Felt poorly on October 27th-28th, evening temperature 39·3°. *Acon.*, and on the

occurrence of severe headache, *Gels.* 6, seemed to act well, as on the 3rd to 5th of November the morning temperature fell to 37.6°, the evening to 38.2°. On the 6th, however, there was a sudden rise of the morning temperature to 39.4°, of the evening to 40.2°. Cold sponging and packs were employed and *Bry.* 30 given. As no improvement was observed, from the 8th *Ferr. phos.* 6 was given every hour, later *Kal. chlorat.* in the same way. On the 11th, when the evening temperature rose to 40.6°, she complained of severe pain in passing water. Examination showed diphtheritic deposit on the inside of the labia minora. *Merc. cyan.* 6 was now given several times a day, washing with warm water and alcohol, rags soaked in this mixture were introduced into the vulva, packs continued. The diphtheritic symptoms soon subsided, the temperature no longer rose above 40°, and on the 20th the morning temperature was only 37°. The labia showed no more deposit, but only clean superficial ulcers; *Merc.*, which had been given less frequently the last few days, was now left off. But from the 24th the evening temperature rose to 40°, and there was intense bronchial catarrh. *Bell.* 6 was given, but as it produced no effect all medicine was abandoned, and only packs, half-baths, and spongings were employed when the fever was high, which occurred about once a day. Later on, when the evening temperature came down to 39°, only cold sponging was employed. It was not till December 5th that 37° was reached. But from the 9th to the 14th the temperature again rose to 39.9°; from the 15th it remained permanently below 38° even in the evening. On account of the bronchial catarrh *Spon.* 3 was given in January. On the 17th she could be removed to the convalescent home. She gained strength rapidly, and was soon able to resume her duties at the Institute.

7. C. M., æt. 21, probationer-sister, took ill about the same time as the last case. October 30th the evening temperature was 39.2°, on the 31st 40.1°. The most prominent symptom was headache, on which account *Acon.* and *Bell.* were given alternately, and as that did no good, *Gels.* 6. After this the temperature fell: on November 6th it was 37.2° in the morning, 38.7° in the evening; on the 7th, 37° and 37.4°. She recovered very quickly, so that she could again resume her nursing duties in December.

(To be continued.)

DILUTION AND DYNAMISATION.

By Dr. GEORGE HERRING.

DR. HUGHES, in his valuable book *Pharmacodynamics*, when speaking of *Chamomilla*, concludes thus:—"The facts about the dose of *Chamomilla* are very curious. I have hitherto been in the habit of stating as the general experience of homeopathic practitioners—as it is certainly my own—that *Chamomilla* begins at about the 6th potency to manifest its great curative powers, and may often be given with advantage as high as the 18th. I had in my mind recorded expressions of opinion on the part of Drs. Madden, Bayes, Hempel, and Holcombe, to say nothing of Hahnemann's own recommendation of the 12th as the best attenuation. Dr. Black has since cited some testimonies on the other side; but these, when examined, show that it is not the lower dilutions of the drug that give satisfaction, but the infusion, the mother tincture, or at the highest the first decimal. The only writer quoted by Dr. Black as using the 3rd decimal and centesimal is Dr. Clotar Müller, and he says that 'the curative results were but seldom indubitable.' The conclusion seems to be that *Chamomilla* is one of those drugs whose crude and infinitesimal action are identical; but that there is an intermediate stage where dilution simply weakens. This is my reading of the facts; but the question is a difficult one at the best."

Dr. Hughes has here plainly stated a difficulty which many others must have noticed besides himself. There is no more useful author, in any department of science, than the one who candidly admits the difficulties, theoretical or practical, which beset his subject. For if he himself cannot explain them, perhaps some other investigator can, and thus all are benefited by the frank admissions of the former.

Now the seeming perversion of *Chamomilla* is in reality possessed by all other drugs which, like it, are capable of being used in two ways, *i.e.*, either in their natural state or in their dynamic state. There is no doubt some correspondence of action in the drug in its two different states, and yet there must be some difference, or we need not dynamise at all. And one may reasonably suppose that it is sometimes best to give the drug in its natural state, as powder, tincture, or infusion, and sometimes better to give it in dynamic form. If we try to combine the two methods

we may expect to meet the same fate as the man who tries to ride two horses—he will presently be riding neither. If we try to combine the method of the herbalist at the same time with the method of Hahnemann we shall obtain no satisfactory results. Chamomile tea is a good old medicine; and we have the authority of Dr. Hughes in saying that "*Chamomilla* begins at about the 6th potency to manifest its great curative powers." Drugs, then, when given in the ordinary way have a certain curative action; dilute them, and they become useless; dynamise them, and they obtain new powers. Thus the intermediate state of dilution has neither the one power nor the other.

Many illustrations might be given in confirmation of the above reasoning. Take *Chloride of Sodium*, e.g., a salt so valuable in its crude form that we could not long continue in health without it. Dilute it, and it would be almost useless; dynamise it, and we have what Hahnemann has truly called a heroic remedy. In its first centesimal form its effects are very powerful—so powerful, indeed, that one of our profession came very near being discharged from further attendance upon a patient to whom he had given one dose of it. We have to put a vast deal more *sacc-lact* to it before we can venture to use it remedially. There is a very wide gap between the crude salt and the 6th potency; and what must there be between this and the 30th!

In connection with this subject there is an interesting question—Are the dynamised solutions of a drug equally potent with the dynamised triturations? I think not; but I may be mistaken. I asked this question some years ago, and the editor of *THE WORLD* answered "Yes." Still I doubt, and should be glad to know whether the editor will give the same answer to-day.

REMARKS ON THE "MATERIA MEDICA."

By EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

CANNABIS SATIVA.—In the general remarks we are informed that it produces a peculiar morbid condition of the urinary organs; also, in country inns in Persia is used in a very successful manner to relieve the fatigue of travellers on foot, for which we are referred to certain symptoms in the proving. It may be used with great success in various diseases of the genital organs, the chest,

the organs of sense, &c. ; this is evident from the following series of symptoms. For a long while I have used a small portion of a drop of the undiluted tincture at a dose ; but the medicinal powers of this plant are developed in a much higher degree by dynamising it up to the thirtieth potency, which is the highest potency now in use. Before passing to the detailed symptoms we cannot but observe how carefully we are again warned against routine treatment, for the "various diseases" mentioned are curatively treated because the drug can produce certain "series of symptoms," and the benefit to foot travellers is proved in the same way. The symptoms here given (it would take too long, of course, to take the whole of the others), are painful sudden peckings in the dorsum of the foot ; painful tensive stretching in the bend of the foot ; drawing to and fro in the left foot, from the toes to the ankles ; drawing and pressing in the heel when sitting ; drawing in the ball of the right big toe ; stinging itching in the ball of the left big toe : rheumatic drawing in the periosteum of the long bones, as if they had been bruised by blows, during motion. We also see once more how our author advanced experimentally on the question of dose, and did not lay down dicta to forbid advance in the application of the *law of dynamisation*.

Coming now to the symptoms—indifferent to all things ; bright mood as from an excitement by liquor ; mental derangement partly with merry, partly with serious mood ; gets vehemently mad even at trifles ; vertigo when standing, when walking, as if one would fall sideways ; feels as if he were absorbed in higher thoughts, but is not conscious of them : ideas are stationary ; cold sensation in different parts of the head as though a drop of cold water had been dropped on it ; the cornea becomes non-transparent, a pellicle on it ; cataract ; a circle of white flaming irradiations by the side of the visual ray which causes him to see objects only half and indistinctly ; slight jactitations in many places of the face ; large nodosity on the nose surrounded by red swelling, like acne rosacea ; sensation as if a pellicle were stretched across the ears ; grumbling pain in different teeth at the same time ; he was unable to talk naturally, at times he lacked words, at times the voice itself failed him, towards evening the attacks returned, at times he uttered torrents of words as if he were driven, at times he uttered the same expression ten times in one breath,

sometimes he repeated the whole idea, and was very angry when he was not able to repeat it exactly as he had said it at first; green bilious vomiting; uninterrupted dull stitches in front below the ribs, momentarily diminished by moving the trunk either backwards or forwards; at different times violent attacks of pain in the stomach, with paleness of countenance and sweat of the same, pulse almost extinct and rattling breathing like that of a dying man; sensation of having caught cold in the stomach and abdomen; painful jerkings in the abdomen in successive places as if something alive were in it, accompanied by drawing from left to right os innominatum and thence into the knee, remaining in the hip; sensation in the anus as if something cold were dropping out along the skin; difficulty to urinate, paralysis of the bladder; enuresis, he is obliged to urinate frequently at short intervals, emitting a large quantity of urine resembling water; tearing as if in the fibres of the urethra, resembling zig-zag; burning between the acts, during and after micturition; coldness of the genital organs with warmth of the rest of the body; great excitation of the sexual instinct accompanied by sterility; profuse menstruation; when taking exercise or when stooping a few violent shocks against the heart, as if it would fall out, at the same time he felt a warmth about the heart; nodosity on the xiphoid cartilage, growing for two years, without causing any pain, and afterwards causing difficulty of breathing; inflammation of the lungs with delirium; pressure as with a sharp point on the os coccygis; pinching as with pincers in the middle of the back, the pain extending gradually towards the abdomen; coldness and feeling of coldness of the hands; cramp in the joint of the thumb while writing; sudden paralytic weakness of the hand; pimples on the nates and thigh, small white vesicles, with large red smooth border burning like fire, especially when lying on them and touching them, at the end of two days they leave brown-red spots, very painful to the touch; shuddering on the right thigh as if goose-skin would form; the right leg is first difficult to move, then paralysed, so that there is less motor than sentient power; prickings as with a thousand needles over the whole body at night, when in bed, and getting into a perspiration, first felt in a few places, after removing the sensation by scratching, felt in other places, accompanied by great anguish, and a sensation as of having hot water

repeatedly thrown over him, the symptom subsides upon uncovering; tetanic spasms of the upper limbs and the trunk from time to time continuing a quarter of an hour, during the spasms he vomited a yellow fluid and was somewhat deranged; she feels sick in her whole body, cannot remain up, has to lie down, owing to weariness and heaviness of the limbs; drowsiness by day, sleeplessness after midnight; dreams, disagreeable, frightful, horrid; early in the morning after waking from an uninterrupted sleep, he feels more tired than he did the evening before, when lying down; chills with thirst, without any subsequent heat or sweat, in the afternoon; the whole body is cold, the face becomes warmer and warmer; thrills of shuddering over the trunk, accompanied by a certain sense of uneasiness at short intervals.

Reviewing the above, some points of interest may be noted: the mental and moral symptoms show that *Cann. sat.* is one of the class of drugs which produce alternations rapid and great in the feelings and moods of the mind, hence would not be likely to be often required or of use in those whose frames and resolves are very firm and stationary; the sensation of coldness again occurs variously, and of a particular kind, for here as everywhere else the more sensations can be defined in degree as cold, cold air, cold water, icy cold, or compared to anything as water trickling, air blowing, &c., the nearer we are likely to get to the medicine indicated in any particular case. Next we come to the very interesting and practical, *i.e.* clinical or useful, at the bedside or in the presence of the patient, symptoms of the eye; "cornea non-transparent, a pellicle on it"—"cataract"—"irradiations which cause him to see objects only half and indistinctly." In these days it is both distressing and appalling to witness the increase in affected vision of even the youngest children, almost babes are to be seen now wearing spectacles in the streets, and a recent article in *the Lancet* calling attention to this, gave out a warning note of preparation for permanent impaired vision, and suggested the propriety of the young, who are now so frequently myopic and otherwise affected visually, taking one may say to the use of glasses as a sort of inevitable second nature. All this means, if words are to be taken in their ordinary sense, that a yet greater increase of hopelessly affected vision is to be looked for in the rising and immediately future generation, and this is not surprising con-

sidering that here as elsewhere in the body, *local* affections are regarded as *isolated*, an enormous and vital difference the reader will please note; further, and carrying this theory out in practice, treatment largely consists of local applications of douches, ointments, &c., and instruments as spectacles to rectify want of accommodation of the eyes—neither of these necessarily touches the root of the complaint, which is, to use their own phrase, constitutional, and must necessarily require constitutional remedies. In the case of cataract, it is now, I think, sufficiently recognised by both the public and the profession, that operation with the object of getting rid of the offending part (*product* of disease really) is the one means on which reliance is placed. Does this, however, prove reliable? Let a case now before the public, and which many no doubt are watching with more than ordinary interest, answer. *The Lancet* states: The operation for cataract has given an excellent result; there was enough of residual opacity in the pupil to prevent accurate vision, and it was believed that a needle operation would be required. Subsequently, however, the sight cleared so much that for some weeks past Mr. — has depended entirely upon this eye for reading, so that when Mr. — (the oculist) found that the eye could read the finest type and see distant objects well, he decided not to interfere. The cataract in the left eye, though still immature, has made progress since the right was operated upon, and this eye is now no longer useful for reading ordinary type. The report ends with the statement of a general condition of body and mind which leaves nothing to be desired, and the whole tone may be called jubilant. Spite of this, however, the report itself, for those who can read between the lines, and have some, even a moderate, perception of the Hahnemannian doctrine of the nature of disease—spite of the above congratulatory tone, the report proves that what has happened is exactly what Hahnemann taught would happen when local disease was treated as an isolated something, and was sought to be removed from sight like a faithful but undesired witness in court who must be silenced at all costs. Granting in the above case to the full the success of the first operation, *as an operation*, why, if it simply removed local disease, is the unaffected eye "now no longer useful for reading ordinary type"? It must at least be admitted that there is no evidence here of arrest or diminution. How would homeopathy teach

that cataract should be treated? It would carefully record all symptoms general and local, objective and subjective, and, in the case of cataract or any other disease affecting especially the eye, would carefully note the objective and subjective, among the latter the peculiarities of sight of whatever kind, and then from the materia medica select the medicine found to have produced symptoms most resembling those found in the patient, and that would be the medicine with which to commence the treatment with any reasonable prospect of success. We find, to return to our drug, nodosity, in more than one place, a further proof that the tendency to cause growths, material and palpable, is not confined to one organ, as the eye; a further evidence that this tendency arises from a peculiarity inherent in the nature of the drug, which also thus shows that it is acting on the entire body and not merely locally, while of course here, as elsewhere, local manifestations have their due weight and place. The subjective symptom, "as if a pellicle across the ears," is again very interesting as pointing to an intimate connection between the objective and subjective. The variations in the graphic symptom of the voice again call attention to the alternative character of the action of this drug. The various sensations of "cold" also are instructive, as above noted. The form of paralysis to which *Cann. sat.* disposes is also motor rather than sentient, and further there is in many ways increase of sensation (hyperesthesia). The feeling worse after an uninterrupted sleep is a condition which, though peculiar, and what would not be looked for *a priori*, is nevertheless found to occur in many unnatural states of bodily health.

Our next drug is *Capsicum annum* (cayenne or red pepper). Another illustration of the value of potentisation in bringing out the inherent qualities of an article in almost daily use as a condiment. To prepare medicinally the instructions are to pulverise the ripe capsules together with the seed, and mix 20 grains of the powder with 400 drops of alcohol. Our author makes no general remarks of his own except that to individuals of a rigid fibre *Capsicum*, is less suitable, and that a small portion of a drop of the 18th potency is quite sufficient at a dose. Coming, therefore, at once to the detail, we find—taciturn, indifferent to all things; he imagines he is overwhelmed with business, this makes him restless; tendency to start; he is contented, joking, warbles a song, and nevertheless inclines to get angry

from the least cause; headache, as if the skull would burst, when moving the head or when walking; stitching ache, accompanied by forgetfulness and nausea; headache more stitching than tearing, worse when at rest, more moderate during motion; slight shuddering over the hairy scalp, followed by burning itching, diminished by scratching but returning afterwards with redoubled violence; pimples on the left side of the face smarting like salt; unusual redness of the face, without heat; in half-an-hour a wretched, pale appearance; *aching in the eyes, as if a foreign body were lodged in them*; all objects appear black when brought before the eyes; *aching deep in the ear*; *itching pain deep in the ear*; bleeding from the nose early in the morning when in bed; *rhagades of the lips*; teeth feel elongated and raised, also dull; *pain during deglutition, as if the throat were inflamed, between the acts of deglutition the pain was drawing*; *darting, tearing pain in the right cervical glands*; *tenacious mucus in the mouth*; *watery, flat taste in the mouth, afterwards heartburn*; sensation as if cold water were in the stomach; *inclination to vomit*; during a burning pain deep in the abdomen inanimate things excite a desire to weep, men or moral objects do not; *sensation as if the abdomen were distended into bursting, producing a suffocative arrest of breathing*; colic, with expulsion of a tenacious mucus, sometimes streaked with black blood, every stool is followed by thirst, and every drink by shuddering; *burning pain in the anus*; *tenesmus of the bladder, frequent but unsuccessful desire to urinate*; *burning urine*; coldness of the scrotum and impotence; *tingling and itching in the nose as in dry coryza*; *hoarseness*; dry frequent barking cough; during, and a little after, cough, pressing towards and stitches in neck of bladder; when coughing, pain in the side of the thigh, extending as far as the knee, pressing into the parts deeply, also the air from the lungs causes a strange offensive taste in the mouth, also a badly-smelling breath rushes out of the lungs; *asthma, apparently coming from the stomach*; *pain as if the chest were constricted, it oppresses the breathing, and increases even by the slightest motion*; *drawing, tearing pain in and by the side of the spinal column*; groaning pain in the left lower arm; contractive pain in the left index finger; lancinating pain from the hip joint down to the feet, especially when coughing; *tensive pain in the knee*; pain as from bruises in the heel-bone, as if the heel had

become bruised and pithy in consequence of a leap, sometimes the pain becomes tearing in paroxysms; pains, as from a sprain in the right thigh, only when stretching it outwards; single stitches in the big toe of the right foot, ceasing when stamping the foot on the floor.

THE STOMACH SYMPTOMS OF *DIOSCOREA VILLOSA*.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

DIOSCOREA VILLOSA is generally known by the English name of the Wild Yam. It is also called Colic Root by some, owing to its power in relieving and curing colicky complaints. It is a very common plant in the southern portion of the United States of America, where it flowers in the month of July, the blossoms being very small, and of a pale greenish-yellow colour. The stem, which dies every autumn, is smooth, and of a greenish-brown, sometimes green colour. The leaves, which are heart-shaped and pointed, are nearly alternate, being somewhat downy underneath. The officinal preparations are the tincture, which should be made from the root while fresh, and from this tincture the various dilutions should be prepared, and the triturations of the root pulverised. An infusion is also sometimes made use of.

The following symptoms, developed during a proving of the drug, will show its action on the stomach:—Feeling of uneasiness in the stomach; faintness, accompanied with sharp pricking pains and burning distress in the stomach; heavy sensation at the stomach, as if from indigestion; faint feeling at the stomach, accompanied with trembling; twisting pain in the stomach, with a feeling as if there were a stone lying in the pit of the stomach; sharp, tearing, cutting pains in the region of the gall-bladder and stomach, often of a spasmodic character; faintness; stomach very painful on pressure; heavy, dull pain in the stomach, relieved by eructations, but aggravated by eating; faint and distressed feeling in the stomach on partaking of the slightest particle of food; after eating, stomach feels sore, accompanied with a smarting and burning sensation; pain of an aching character in left hypochondrium; faint and distressed feeling at epigastrium, partly ameliorated by belching of flatulence; belching of wind, somewhat

acid, accompanied with shuddering ; foul taste in the mouth, with belching of wind ; pain in the knee (left), with belching of wind ; sharp pain in the stomach ameliorated by eating ; severe sharp pain in epigastrium, causing the prover to double up ; sharp pain in left hypochondrium, extending from epigastrium ; sharp pain in epigastrium, aggravated on stooping, but relieved by standing erect ; sharp pain in the liver and in left hypochondrium ; pain of an aching character in left hypochondrium and at epigastrium ; aching pain at left hypochondrium, with sharp hard pain in the region of the gall-bladder, accompanied with a faint feeling at the stomach ; pain and soreness at epigastrium ; dull pain in hypochondrium and at stomach ; great distress at stomach, with a feeling as if the clothes were too tight, although they were quite loose ; distress at stomach, temporarily relieved by belching of large quantities of wind ; peculiar sensation as if both temples were squeezed in a vice, accompanied with belching of large quantities of wind ; bitter taste in the mouth, most intense at the back and sides of the tongue, accompanied with belching of wind ; tendency to belch wind, but cannot do so ; very distressing pain at epigastrium, with shuddering, relieved by belching of wind, which is both bitter and sour ; acid stomach, with shuddering and belching of sour wind and water ; nausea, with persistent taste of food for from eight to ten hours after eating ; dull, weary pain, constant, in cardiac region of the stomach, extending to the left side and dorsal region ; sharp pain of a cramping character across the epigastrium, impeding motions ; cutting and sharp pain in stomach, extending from thence to umbilicus ; very severe cramping, cutting, and sinking sensation at upper portion of the bowels and epigastrium during the day-time, relieved by pressure or by standing erect ; great distress at the stomach during all the day, often so severe as to impede breathing ; hiccough, accompanied with an involuntary discharge of flatus from the bowels, and shuddering (these symptoms generally brought on by partaking of a light supper) ; belching, gulping, and raising of very large quantities of wind, preceded by very sharp and cramping pain at the pit of the stomach, and followed by hiccough and discharge of flatus from the bowels.

By the above symptoms, peculiar to the stomach and its surrounding region, the value of *Dioscorea villosa* will be at

once apparent. The pains range from simple aching to intensely severe, cutting, and cramping pains, causing the prover to bend double. It is a useful remedy in those cases of acidity of the stomach in which belching of sour wind is a prominent symptom, and where such belching is also accompanied with shuddering. Throughout the proving a large amount of flatulence collected in the bowels, causing a great amount of distress, the discharge of which but temporarily relieved the other symptoms. Besides the discharge of flatus, there is also a great deal of belching of wind. The pains are generally relieved by standing erect, but are greatly aggravated on stooping. Vomiting, as a rule, is only produced by large doses; small doses generally induce only nausea.

Dioscorea villosa has proved of great value in the treatment of gastralgia and cramps of the stomach; and so we should expect on perusing the above proving. It is also very effectual in the pyrosis peculiar to women during pregnancy. In flatulent or bilious colic it is often indicated, owing to its homeopathic relation to these cases. Like *Colocynthus*, to which it is analogous, it has a special affinity for flatulent colic, accompanied with diarrhetic evacuations. Taken as a whole, *Dioscorea villosa* is a very useful remedy, and well worthy the place it occupies in our *materia medica*.

DORONICUM MACROPHYLLUM.

By AGRICOLA.

IN this plant I have, as I believe, met with a gem; and one which has probably given me a fresh lease of life, my personal experiences of each of the four epidemics of the fiend influenza having resulted in ominous symptoms of progressive paralysis, *i.e.*, amongst others, pungent wasp-like stinging sensations in the extremities, from which centres electric shocks shot up to the brain, where the discharge expended itself. These shocks often caused me to jump many inches even vertically in the air. Added to this, *insomnia*, and nocturnal spinal (sacral plexus) pains, rheumatic stiffness, &c., have for four years defied the whole armament of homeopathy.

Arnica, according to Marcy's *Materia Medica*, seemed indicated, but I found it quite useless, just as I had the consequences of my concussions with Mother Earth during

my colt-breaking, rough-riding, steeple-chasing, and fox-hunting exploits during the years 1865-75 inclusive, for five times have I been picked up for dead, whilst three of these were followed by the vomiting and delirium peculiar to cerebral concussions; in the others I sustained laming, muscular injuries to the shoulder of many months' duration. All the above I describe simply for the purpose of illustrating the comparative value of the present medicament and that of its *confrère* the commercial *Arnica*, seeds of which, even with the aid of a skilled horticulturist and his special conveniences, I have so far failed in cultivating.

The lower leaves of this beautiful æsthetic fashionable flower *Doronicum*, blossoming in early spring, are 6×4 inches, the upper ones are smaller; blossom a beautiful yellow, 3-inch diameter; stem 3-4 feet high, hollow, furrowed; root fleshy, whitish, size from a quill to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter; bark or skin chocolate brown. I made my tincture thus:—Blossom, leaf, and stem passed through a crushing tearing machine, then packed in a wide-mouthed bottle; *Glycerine* 10 per cent. by weight added; then next day equal bulk of dilute *Alcohol*, then pressed, the dry residue of which is nominal. Result, a port-wine (new) coloured tincture having a lovely *bouquet*, both permanent. So far I have used a lotion made with 10 to 20 drops of ϕ to two ounces of water, applied with a small sponge along whole length and width of spine and over the whole *abdominal* surface, the latter process having a most marked prompt action on (I conclude) the rectum, and from this I expect that an unique medicament will be discovered in it as a remedy for atonic conditions of that organ. A brief notice of my experiences causative and curative will appear in another paper.

In these days of mad so-called scientific research where are the homeopaths, and why do they neglect such a field as the floral beauty of this earth affords and often close at hand?

ANEMONE NEMOROSA—OBSERVATIONS AND PROVINGS.

By J. B.

HAVING read Dr. Cooper's article in your September number on single doses, and particularly his use of *Ane-*

mone Nemorosa, perhaps it might interest your readers to learn my experience with this plant. In the spring of 1891, having gathered some wood anemones when in flower, I chewed a small piece of the root about 8 p.m., and was working with the plants for some time after, breaking them up and preparing a tincture. Shortly afterwards I had a fearful headache, burning and pain in the eyes, pain in forehead, conjunctiva inflamed, burning in tongue and throat. By midnight the pain was more concentrated in right side of head and right eye. I slept well, and next morning the headache was pretty much confined to one spot above right orbit, but well up in hairy scalp, right conjunctiva still inflamed. During the forenoon I had a single loose motion with weak feeling in bowels. The headache continued for three days, gradually diminishing, but no return of the diarrhea. On two subsequent occasions I took ten and twenty drops of the tincture, and each time had a loose motion with weak feeling in bowels, but no headache. Having suffered from this form of diarrhea some years previously I did not care to push the proving further.

Last winter I had a sharp attack of influenza with headache, loss of appetite, sore throat, and expectoration of yellow phlegm from lungs, no cough. I took two drops *Anemone Nemorosa*. What led me to it was partly the headache, but more particularly the indigestion, which was of the kind I have associated in my mind with this drug. In about two hours the headache had completely disappeared, and never returned. This medicine was not repeated; for the other symptoms I took *Kali Bichrom.* 2, and made a perfect recovery in about a fortnight, my appetite returning as suddenly as it had left.

The following are a few notes of a proving I made since reading Dr. Cooper's article. On Wednesday, about midnight, I took twenty drops ϕ ; no particular symptoms. On Thursday night took forty drops; slept well, awoke next morning without headache, passed extra quantity of clear urine. About 9.30 a.m. headache came on, and continued till afternoon. Friday night took a drachm; could not sleep for an hour or two for a feeling as if there was too much blood in forehead, awoke next morning without headache, but had numb sensation on right side of scalp, brain quite clear, extra urine, very slight headache during forenoon. Sunday, 9 a.m., immediately before breakfast took two drachms: almost immediately had full congested feeling in

forehead and eructations of wind tasting of drug. The congestion lasted several hours. Passed extra quantity of urine in afternoon, also clear mucus from lungs came up without any effort as if it had been oiled; feeling of indigestion more or less all day. Slight headache came on about 6 p.m. Monday, headache came on after breakfast, confined to right side of forehead, chilly feeling during day, followed by a hot burning feeling about 6 p.m.; indigestion, loose mucus, and extra urine still continued. Tuesday, no return of chill or hot feeling, other symptoms not so pronounced, eructations of wind from stomach and flatulence from bowel, stools passed very easily as if soaped. Wednesday, symptoms had nearly all disappeared except loose mucus, slight flatulence, and easily passed stool. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, occasional slight vertigo. Sunday, bowels loose, but not uncomfortable. Monday, loose bowels with return of headache. Tuesday, the same, very pronounced headache and griping in bowels. From this time my organs appear to have resumed their normal condition, and I now enjoy excellent health.

A young girl, aged about twenty, complaining of sore throat with dry, tickling cough in larynx, took three drops of the mother tincture. She had occasional severe pain in right temple, vertigo, pain in left breast which shifted to left side of pelvis, severe griping pain in abdomen, and raw feeling in larynx. I am not prepared to maintain that all or any of these symptoms were the result of the medicine, but with the exception of the sore throat they were all unusual, and the last of them disappeared on the thirteenth day after taking the drug, leaving the girl in better health than she had been for a long time.

This plant appears to exert an influence on the whole mucus tract, causing increased secretion, and primarily an increased flow of blood to the head. Its secondary headache is quite different in character, and resembles that which accompanies some forms of acute indigestion. I am inclined to think it has much in common with Black Hellebore, a plant which it greatly resembles in appearance. Popular botanical works credit it with promoting menstruation, and being useful as an ointment in inflammation of the eyes, amaurosis, cataract and opacity of the cornea, also in chronic rheumatism.

REVIEWS.

GLANDS AND BONES.*

The scope and aim of this work will be sufficiently indicated if we reproduce the author's preface.

"Surgery is to a large extent a mechanical art. Of late years surgeons have become so accomplished that there is hardly any region of the body that is sacred from the inroads of their knives, and scarcely any disease in which they cannot find a pretext for operating. In the meantime much excuse is afforded them by the backwardness of the physician's department. Medicine proper, in the old school, as distinguished from surgery, thanks to its stupidity in refusing to learn from Hahnemann, though it has ceased to do all the evil it was wont to do of old, has learned little or nothing in the way of cure. The surgeon, on the other hand, can do something that leaves a mark. He can mend a broken limb, cut out tumours, and generally 'clean up' and 'straighten out' a patient. Of course he cannot cure him of any constitutional taint; but patients, as a rule, are short-sighted, and when after a decent interval their disease returns, possibly in some other form, they don't see that it is due to the inherent defect of surgery, but they start off again for the surgeon to be 'cleaned up' once more.

"Among the many cleaning-up operations of modern surgery, there is nothing so popular just now as the cutting out of glands of the neck when they threaten to suppurate in order to prevent them leaving unsightly scars; and the main object of this treatise is to show that however good this practice may be in surgery, it is exceedingly bad in medicine. Allopaths who know nothing of actual cure have some excuse for having recourse to operative measures; but it is the province of homeopathy to show the world the true method of dealing with the diseased human organism, and I publish this treatise as a practical protest against surgical interference with diseased lymphatic glands. Surgery (apart from the surgery of accidents) is no cure; it only gives the semblance of cure by cutting away diseased structures, whilst leaving the seeds of disease behind. It is not infrequently a useful second best; but the thing to be aimed at in all cases is constitutional cure.

"Gland diseases and bone diseases are often very closely allied, and I have therefore included in the treatise a considera-

* *Non-Surgical Treatment of Diseases of the Glands and Bones; with a Chapter on Scrofula.* By John H. Clarke, M.D. London: James Epps & Co., Limited, 170, Piccadilly and 48, Threadneedle Street. 1894. Cloth, pp. 170. Price 1s. 6d.

tion of both, and also of the condition called scrofula, on which both frequently depend."

COMMON-SENSE HOMEOPATHY.*

In this brochure, written primarily for the use of his own patients, Dr. Murray Moore has given in readable form his reasons for the faith that is in him, and we have no doubt he will find a much wider circle of readers than that which he originally contemplated. Dr. Murray Moore is no amateur in the literary field, as most of our readers know. His *New Zealand for the Emigrant, Invalid, and Tourist* is the best all-round guide to this flourishing colony that exists. In the work before us he has brought all his powers of popular exposition to bear on the subject he has taken in hand, and has largely illustrated his thesis by examples from his own experience. These clinical observations greatly enhance in the value of the work.

In addition to the exposition of the theory, practice, and advantages of homeopathy, Dr. Murray Moore has given many practically useful directions for the employment of homeopathy in domestic practice. He devotes a chapter to "The Domestic Medicine Chest"; another to "Hints to Missionaries and Nurses. Emigrants"; another to "Suggestions to Parents and Nurses." The author also deals with "Imitations and Offshoots of Homeopathy," and while deservedly severe on some developments, we are not sure that he is not rather too hard on others. For instance, whatever may be thought of Schüssler's theories, there can be little doubt that his work has brought into prominence the value of some potent drugs which were either unknown to homeopathy or very imperfectly known before his time. This, however, is by the way, and does not appreciably detract from the merits of Dr. Moore's little treatise.

BREAD FROM STONES.†

THIS little book is compiled from the writings of Julius Hensel, a German chemist, of a highly original mind, with whose ideas the world will have to reckon at no distant date. Hensel contends that the present methods of manuring lands

* *Common-Sense Homeopathy; Addressed to Non-Medical Readers.* By John Murray Moore, M.D. Printed for the author by D. Marples & Co., Lord Street, Liverpool. 1894. pp. 100. Cloth, 1s.

† *Bread from Stones. A New and Rational System of Land Fertilisation.* Translated from the German. Philadelphia: A. J. Tafel, 1011, Arch Street; London: Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 1894. Price 1s. 6d.

exhausted by successive crops is but one-sided and erroneous, and amounts to nothing better than *physicking* the soil when what it requires is *food*. This food he maintains (and he proves his contentions both by chemical argument and the practical results of trials) is to be found in certain rocks as granite and gneiss. In the process of weathering nature grinds up these rocks and makes of them virgin soil of the most prolific kind. But there is no reason why man should not anticipate nature and grind the rocks into powder for distribution on lands already exhausted by cropping.

The faulty methods at present employed, Hensel says, are the cause of the epidemics of phylloxera and other pests of plant life; the vegetation, being feeble or forced, is unable to resist the attacks of parasites, or rather, it invites them. Then again, the cereals grown on imperfectly treated lands are less nourishing to the animals which feed on them, and lay in them the germs of diseases, which, finally, are transmitted to man.

We cordially commend "Bread from Stones" to the careful study of all: it is interesting alike to those who are concerned in tilling the soil and those who consume its products.

WRIGHT'S VISITING LIST.*

THE special feature of this visiting list is that it is so arranged that it requires writing up only once a month. The publishers add this note to the present issue:

"The gratifying manner in which the first edition was received, and the numerous valuable suggestions made us from various quarters, have enabled material improvements to be introduced in the issue for 1895.

"Briefly:—(1) The paper has been slightly thickened, and there have been added—(2) Two Pockets. (3) A Cash column to each page. (4) Two Cash leaves to each month. (5) Pages for Vaccination Engagements. (6) A Purse Fastener, which will be found more readily handled than the old-fashioned tuck; and other minor additions."

The design of this visiting list is admirable.

* *Wright's Improved Physicians', Surgeons', and Consultants' Visiting List*, 1895. Compiled by Robert Simpson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Bristol: John Wright & Co.; London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Limited; Hirschfeld Bros., 82, High Holborn. Limp morocco. 5s. 6d.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, REMOVALS, ETC.

. We shall be happy to insert notices of appointments if gentlemen will be good enough to forward them to us, and also of posts vacant and likely to be vacant, on receiving information from secretaries or committees. Under this heading also, we shall mention good openings for homeopathic practitioners and chemists.

CITY CONSULTING ROOMS.

DR. CLARKE, *Cornhill*.—According to the preliminary announcement of last month, Dr. Clarke now attends on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 11 till 3 at 3, Newman's Court, (73) Cornhill, E.C.; on other days at the same hours at his residence, 30, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.

PURCHASE OF BUSINESS.

MESSRS. THOMPSON AND CAPPER, *Southport*.—Messrs. Thompson and Capper have purchased from the Executors of the late JOSEPH GILLET the business so long and successfully carried on by him at 10, Nevill, Street, Southport.

WINTER RESIDENCE.

DR. PROELL, *Graz*.—Dr. Proell has left Bad-Gastein at the close of the season for Graz, the capital town of Styria in the Austrian empire, where he will practise during the winter.

CHAPPARO AMAROSA.—A MEXICAN REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY.—In the *Texas Medical Journal*, November, 1893, Dr. R. T. Knox gives the particulars of an attack of chronic dysentery from which he was personally a sufferer for three years, and which arose from overwork and exposure in a climate filled with poisonous matter. Loss of flesh and strength were marked. The best kind of medical attention was bestowed upon the case, but nothing gave more than temporary relief. He was at length induced to try an infusion prepared from a thorny shrub, indigenous to Texas and Mexico and known as "chapparo bush." Of this he drank freely before each meal, and in a few weeks fully recovered his health and strength. Recently a remarkable cure of chronic dysentery has been effected in Austin by the use of this remedy, sent to the father of the patient by Dr. Knox. A further trial of the drug is being made by several physicians, and the *Journal* hopes to be able to give the results at some future time.

According to Dr. J. W. Mixon (*Texas Sanitarian*), the active properties of this plant are due mostly to a bitter principle, an alkaloid, which has not been isolated. Although chapparo amorosa is so intensely bitter, it seldom produces nausea, but acts as palliative to the whole alimentary canal. It is of value in the treatment of bowel troubles, especially chronic dysentery. In large doses of fluid extract, ʒ iij to ʒ viii, the effect is that of a diffusible stimulant. The toxic dose, if any, has not been ascertained. The drug does not purge, neither does it constipate the bowels if taken in health. When given in dysentery, it acts as a palliative, but not as an anodyne like opium. It has some antiperiodic properties, which might be a desirable feature in the treatment of malarial dysentery.—*New York Medical Times*.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PASTEURISM AND HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—There are few opponents of vivisection who have not been doomed many times to hear the doctors' assertion that the "greatest discoveries in physiology and surgery have been made through the practice," and more frequently than not the discovery of a "remedy for hydrophobia" by Pasteur is claimed as a "triumph" that should give a quietus to the "silly agitation" against a necessary and beneficial research. They, of course, on this subject, presume to speak *ex cathedra*; but, in fact, they are either totally ignorant of the facts or, moved by professional spirit, wilfully state that which they know to be grossly false. All their claims are equally groundless; Mr. Lawson Tait, at one time a vivisector himself, has told us that the so-called discoveries are either "useless" or "not due to vivisection." Take, for instance, the claim of Pasteur for his treatment of hydrophobia, now so much paraded. Is it not a fact that up to the present time not less than 263 persons have died after undergoing his treatment, either because it failed to protect them, or the treatment itself produced paralytic rabies? Vivisection has never benefited mankind; but the case for the practice which is sought to be built on Pasteur's inoculations, which at the least harmful and best estimate is useless, but in reality indefinitely injurious, and often fatal, is a dismal failure—the most dismal of all.

Not long ago an inquest was held at Shawforth, near Rochdale, on the body of Enoch Oakes, the son of a quarryman, who died on Friday, June 29th. It appears that on May 31st the child was bitten in the upper lip and left arm by a brown retriever dog. The veterinary who examined the animal, after it had been killed, thought that it had been suffering from hydrophobia. The unfortunate child, on the recommendation of Dr. Stewart, was sent to the Pasteur Institute, Paris, where it went through a course of treatment, and returned home on June 25th, apparently well. The child, however, died on the following Friday, and the jury returned a verdict that it died from hydrophobia.

According to *La Croix*, Paris, Madame Desquincourt, aged forty-three; residing at Lens (Pas-de-Calais), in February, was bitten on the nose by a dog stated to have been recognised as mad. She was sent to Paris, and treated at the Institute, from whence she left for home, after a stay of three weeks, "believing herself cured." A week before the announcement in *La Croix*,

however, symptoms of hydrophobia set in, became worse, and the poor woman finally died in a terrible paroxysm.

These are two of the most recent cases recorded. Comment on this failure of the Pasteurian "prophylactic" would be superfluous.

But there is still the case of Mr. Stevenson, a young officer of the 93rd Highlanders, who recently died at Birkenhead "under most remarkable circumstances." According to the press reports, Mr. Stevenson, while with his regiment in India, was bitten by a dog which, on examination, was found to be mad. He was thereupon sent off to Paris, from whence he came to Birkenhead, apparently "quite cured," and looking remarkably well. He, however, was taken ill again, and "died three days later from a peculiar form of hydrophobia."

What were these circumstances? The public has not been apprised and warned of the dangers pertaining to Pasteur's treatment; and that this "peculiar form of hydrophobia," far from being "remarkable," is nothing more or less than paralytic rabies, a new disease, and a terrible one, too, for the introduction of which Pasteur himself is alone responsible. This charge is made upon the authority of the English Hydrophobia Commission, the late Prof. Peter, Profs. Billroth (the late) and von Frisch, Dr. Lutaud, and many others. Since, then, Pasteur's treatment, besides being useless, sometimes is worse than useless, in that it kills of itself, may I point out that the alternative treatment is the Buisson method of Turkish baths, which has proved efficacious in every case, is in accordance with natural laws, and is easily obtained.

I am, yours, &c.,

JOSEPH COLLINSON.

Wolsingham, co. Durham, October 2, 1894.

ALLOPATHIC ASSISTANTS IN HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACIES.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—It has recently come to my knowledge, from conversation with assistants, who are themselves allopaths (but employed by homeopathic chemists), that it is a common practice with these assistants, in dispensing the prescriptions of homeopathic physicians, to moisten powder, pilules, &c., with spirit of wine *only*, instead of, say, the 6th or 12th dilution of a medicine, also to dispense bottles of proof-spirit instead of the required attenuation. This is according to my informants, who were recently

engaged in the pharmacy of a leading South Coast homeopathic chemist, who dispenses for one of our well-known physicians, constantly done, when the potency needed may cause a little extra trouble to prepare.

Allopathic doctors are frequently telling their patients of the supposed failures of homeopathy in curing disease; this, no doubt, is one constantly recurring cause. The ordinary allopathic assistant, not knowing the working of the law of similars and the necessity for the small dose, thinks spirit of wine quite as likely to do good as the 6th or 12th dilution; but it would be well for him to remember that he is committing a gross fraud by *pretending* to put up what is demanded, no matter what his belief may be.

I can assure him that if he would take the 12th potency for a week, he himself—although perfectly well—would soon have cause to regret doing so. Let him take my advice and put it to the proof, instead of laughing at and making fun of what he has not the brains to understand; and let him also remember that he is not only doing a wrong to the patient, the physician, and the master who gives him employment, but he may be risking the life of the patient; for, although he may not understand the matter, the small dose is, every day, even in allopathic hands, proving itself to be of far more efficacy in curing disease, than the material dose that commends itself to his material mind.

I am, Sir,

A HOMEOPATHIC ASSISTANT.

VARIETIES.

PICRIC ACID IN TREATMENT OF BURNS.—For some time past the treatment of burns by picric acid has been in use at the Charity Hospital, Paris, apparently with success. Dr. Thiery, who introduced it there, follows the simple method originated by M. Filleul. This consists in applying lint saturated in a solution of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of picric acid solution to the injured surface, the dressing being well wrung out before being applied. In ordinary cases the dressing need only be changed every three days, and afterwards every four or five days; it is considered preferable to allow the dressing to dry at leisure without covering it with mackintosh. Picric acid has a marked anesthetic action on burns, in addition to its antiseptic and healing properties. There is no danger from erysipelas by its use, and no irritation of the skin is occasioned. A great drawback, however, is that a lasting yellow patch is apt to appear on the place where the picric acid has been applied.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

VON BÜLOW'S BRAIN.—Hans von Bülow, the eminent pianist and conductor, who died in Cairo in February last, had for years been a martyr to maddening headaches. In accordance with his often-expressed wish, after his death Professor Kaufmann, of Cairo, who performed the *post-mortem* examination, extracted the brain, and sent it to a German physician for examination. It now appears that the surface origin of two nerves leading to the scalp was imbedded in a scar, left by an attack of meningitis in early youth. Whether this scar can be held responsible for the great artist's many eccentricities must remain an open question.—*British Medical Journal*.

GUAIACUM IN OTITIS.—Dr. A. C. Houghton records a well-diagnosed case of what he calls gouty inflammation of the meatus and tympanum. Ferrum phosphoricum, on which he relies in simple inflammation, here proved insufficient; and, having regard to some concomitant rheumatic lameness and soreness, he changed to guaiacum 3x, with happy results.—*North American Journ. of Hom.*, July, p. 465.—*Journal of British Homeopathic Society*.

GRAPHITES.—A young lady had suffered for two years from a white, bran-like, rough eruption occupying the whole side of the right forefinger. It exuded a little occasionally, and for the last fourteen days showed a tendency to spread to the thumb. The eruption somewhat resembled that seen by the author in a case of leprosy, though of course that disease was out of the question in this case. Graphit. 30, two doses at a week's interval, was the only medicine prescribed, and when seen six weeks later the eruption had completely disappeared.—Lutz, *Allg. h. Ztg.*, cxxix., 28.—*Journal of British Homeopathic Society*.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:—Medical, Daily, 2.30; Surgical, Mondays, 2.30; Diseases of Women, Tuesdays, 2.30; Diseases of Skin, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Eye, Thursdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Ear, Saturdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Throat, Mondays, 2.30; Operations, Mondays, 2.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Anderson (J.). *Medical Nursing: Notes of Lectures given to the Probationers at the London Hospital.* Edited by Ethel F. Lamport. With an introductory Biographical Notice by Sir Andrew Clark. Cr. 8vo, pp. 192. (H. K. Lewis. 2s. 6d.)

Brodie (C. G.). *Dissections, Illustrated.* Part 3. Head, Neck, and Thorax. Imp. 8vo, ed. (Whittaker. 10s.)

Browne (R.). *Neurasthenia and its Treat-*

ment by Hypodermic Transfusions, according to the Method of Dr. J. Chéron. 8vo. (Churchill. 1s.)

Charteris (M.). *The Practice of Medicine.* 7th ed., 12mo, pp. 710. (Churchill. 10s.)

Clarke (John H.). *Non-Surgical Treatment of Diseases of the Glands and Bones with a Chapter on Scrofula.* 12mo, pp. 170. (Epps. 1s. 6d.)

- Fenwick (W. S.). The Dyspepsia of Phthisis: Its Varieties and Treatment, including a Description of certain forms of Dyspepsia associated with the Tubercular Diathesis. 8vo, pp. 206. (H. K. Lewis. 6s.)
- Guy's Hospital Reports. Edited by W. Hale White and W. H. A. Jacobson. Vol. 50 (Vol. 85 of the 3rd series), with Illusts. 8vo, pp. 788. (Churchill. 10s. 6d.)
- Hardwicke (H. J.). Alpine Climates for Consumption. 12mo. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Hartridge (G.). Refraction of the Eye. 7th Edit. cr. 8vo. (Churchill. 6s.)
- Horell (M.). Diseases of the Ear. 8vo. (Churchill. 18s.)
- Kohiransch (Prof.). Physical Measurements. Translated by Waller and Procter. 3rd. edit., 8vo. (Churchill. 18s. 6d.)
- Lawless (E. J.). First Aids to the Injured and Management of the Sick. Cr. 8vo. (Pentland. 8s. 6d.)
- Mackay (G.). On Blinding of the Retina by Direct Sunlight: A Study in Prognosis, based chiefly upon Accidents during the Observation of Solar Eclipses. 8vo. (Churchill. 1s.)
- McBride (P.). Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear: A Clinical Manual for Students and Practitioners. 2nd ed., revised and enlarged. 8vo, pp. 670. (Pentland. 25s.)
- Osler (W.). On Chorea and Choreiform Affections. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. 5s.)
- Payrer (Sir J.). On Preservation of Health in India. 18mo, pp. 50. (Macmillan. 1s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 30, *Clarges Street, W.*

All advertisements and business communications are to be sent to the "MANAGER" of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LITERARY matter and correspondences should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Mr. Kopp, Greenwich, N.S.W.; Mr. Joseph Collinson, Wolsingham; Mr. John Meredith, Lydney; Dr. Cooper, London; Dr. Mahony, Liverpool; Dr. Dudgeon, London; Messrs. Thompson and Capper, Southport; Dr. Gibson Miller, Glasgow; Dr. Herring, London; Dr. Proell, Gastein.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—Homeopathic Review.—Maanedskrift f. Hom.—Monatsblätter f. Hom.—Archiv. f. Hom.—Family Doctor.—Hom. Envoy.—Hom. Maandblad.—La Homeopatia.—Calcutta Journ. of Medicine.—Clinique.—Medical Visitor.—Jour. Official Surgery.—Minneapolis Hom. Mag.—Climates and Resorts.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Animals' Friend.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.—Boletin de Homeopatia.—American Homeopathist.—Musical Bargains.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—New York Medical Times.—Medical Advance.—New England Medical Gazette.—Medical Argus.—Zeitschrift B. V. H. A.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Vaccination Inquirer.—Medical Century.—Homeopathic Recorder.—Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.—Homeopathic News.—Die Pflanzen des Homöopathischen Arzneischatzes. Dr. A. von Villers (medical part) and F. von Thümen (botanical part). Vol. I. (Text).

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

DECEMBER 1, 1894.

THE HOPE OF OLD PHYSIC.

THERE is something almost pathetic in the spectacle of the allopathic professor of therapeutics working himself and his audience up into a state of excitement over the hoped-for dawn of the medical millennium which the latest device of Old Physic is bound, so they say, to bring in.

This reflection was suggested by the perusal of the inaugural lecture delivered at the opening of the present session of the Cambridge Medical School, a report of which appears in the *British Medical Journal* of October 27. The subject of the lecture was "Pharmacology and Therapeutics," and the lecturer was J. B. BRADBURY, M.D., F.R.C.P., Downing Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge, and Physician to Addenbroke Hospital. The Cambridge School of Medicine already enjoys an unenviable pre-eminence as a centre of vivisection, but hitherto the experiments which have been performed have been confined to the departments of physiology and pathology. Dr. BRADBURY, whilst rejoicing that a "most excellent training" in these branches and in chemistry are provided in Cambridge, laments that hitherto the new science of pharmacology has been neglected; and he contrasts with this the happy state of things in Germany where "almost every university possesses a pharmacological laboratory of considerable extent, and pharmacology constitutes an important branch of the higher scientific

teaching." However, a better state of things is at hand:—Dr. BRADBURY has had an assistant allowed him! "I trust in time, with the help of an assistant (whom I have been allowed to appoint), that an active school of pharmacology, similar to the schools of physiology and pathology, will grow up. Our object will be to investigate the physiological actions of drugs with the hope of turning them to account in the treatment of disease. *It is only by such investigations that we can expect to establish a basis for rational therapeutics.*"

It is not saying very much for all the pharmacologists of all the German universities, not to mention Dr. LAUDER BRUNTON with his "epoch making" work on "Pharmacology and Therapeutics," embodying many years' research of this very kind, to admit that a basis of rational therapeutics has not even yet been laid. But it does say a great deal for the hope that springs eternal in the allopathic breast that Dr. BRADBURY can expect his assistant to work this miracle.

But in spite of the want of any rational basis for allopathic therapeutics Dr. BRADBURY manages to keep up his spirits in a wonderful way. He is of the opinion that "The course of therapeutics in the nineteenth century is one of the brightest in medical history." This is quite true if regard is had to the enormous advance inaugurated by HAHNEMANN, and the results that have indirectly flowed from his teachings; but this is precisely what Dr. BRADBURY and his colleagues will persist in *not* looking at, declaring, as they do in effect, that the character of the Prince of Denmark is a terrible blot on the play of *Hamlet* and ought to be expunged altogether!

HAHNEMANN studied drug effects on the intact human organism: Dr. BRADBURY says the proper study of therapeutical mankind is *not* man:

"Mere experience can never satisfy the requirements of science, nor supply an ideal system of treatment. *The human organism is too complex, and the chances of observation too few to determine either the etiological factors and pathological processes of disease, or the*

pharmacological action of our remedies, and without this knowledge no rational system of treatment can be established."

"By reducing the processes of life to the simplest conditions, he (the pharmacologist) may obtain constant results within certain limits, and by such methods he may satisfactorily elicit the action of any given substance on the living organism."

But even then his lot is not altogether a happy one :

"Our greatest difficulty, however, lies in the variability of the organism. We are constantly reminded that we are dealing with inconstant quantities. Even such a comparatively simple organ as the muscle of a frog will react differently under slightly different natural conditions, and the muscles of a frog, toad, and tortoise, even under the same conditions, will often give entirely different results. What the determining factors of these differences are we have not yet discovered, but an explanation will no doubt sooner or later be forthcoming. In the organism as a whole the difficulties are further increased. Animals of closely allied, or even of the same, species will often react differently to the same drug under apparently the same conditions, and the peculiar condition termed idiosyncrasy (a name applied to the excessive susceptibility of certain individuals to certain drugs) is not an infrequent cause of fallacious results. Moreover, habit, age, race, and other natural conditions are known to modify drug action. The minute quantities of substances with which we deal, and the complicated conditions to which they are subjected before they act upon the tissues themselves, further increase our difficulties. When we remember that the $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a grain of hyosine given subcutaneously will often act upon the cerebral cells and produce sleep, and that the $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a drop of nitro-glycerine (about $\frac{1}{17000000000}$ part of the average weight of an adult man) given by the mouth will affect the vascular system of the whole body, we may more readily understand the difficulties arising from these causes."

The real truth of the matter is, the modern "pharmacologist" is on an entirely wrong track. He is following an *ignis fatuus* which he can never reach, and which, therefore, in its pursuit, provides him and his assistants with endless employment. But after vainly groping for months and years in the quivering entrails of vivisected animals the enlightened "pharmacologist" of the RINGER and BRUNTON type is at last compelled to go to the writings of HAHNE-

MANN and his followers for facts of real therapeutic value, with which they fill their books as full as they dare, at the same time endeavouring to give their readers the impression that the observations are all original and the outcome of their "pharmacological" work. And they tell their students that the only hope of therapeutics ever becoming "rational" lies in—experimental pharmacology!

NEWS AND NOTES.

DR. ROUX ADMITS THE TRUTH OF HOMEOPATHY.

IN the course of an article in the *Daily News* of October 30th by the Paris correspondent of that journal on the new treatment of diphtheria, mention is made of a visit to the 'snakes' and mad dogs' department. "It has been ascertained," says the writer, "that rabies is an antidote against snake poison," and then this noteworthy passage is added: "Dr. Roux conjectures that all animal venoms are chemically alike, and that THERE IS TRUTH IN THE HAHNEMANN METHOD OF CURING LIKE BY LIKE." We wonder what impression (if any) this will make on the ordinary allopathic mind.

THE NON-POISONOUS INFLUENCE OF MORPHIA ON FOWLS.

THE following letter with the above title was addressed to *The Lancet* a few weeks ago by Dr. White, of Park Terrace, Regent's Park. It well illustrates the fallacy of taking animals as the basis for the study of the action of drugs on man:—

"A lady patient of mine, wishing to destroy in the most humane way possible some fancy pet fowls, suggested that *Morphia* should be given to them. To gratify her wish I gave them (six hens and a cock), one drachm of acetate of *Morphia* in bread-and-milk sop, the whole of which they devoured with avidity. I watched them for about an hour, the *Morphia* producing no visible effect. They retired to roost as usual. As the old cock did not crow at his accustomed hour, the lady consoled herself with the thought that the birds were dead. However, about an hour later the cock crowed more loudly than usual, exulting probably on account of the hens having deposited two eggs, which they had not done for four months previously. During the day the

fowls appeared to be hungry and lively. Two days later I found them strong and well; I gave them each about twenty minims of *Scheele's Acid*, the poisonous effect of which was almost instantaneous. I have since been told that a pigeon will eat a large quantity of opium without being influenced by it. This insensitiveness to opium probably applies to all oviparous bipeds; and, if so—why?"

A PROFESSIONAL PATIENT.

A SHORT time ago there was a little story in one of our American contemporaries about a gentleman who wanted a nurse for his wife, and applied at a nursing institute, when the following colloquy took place: "Can you let me have a professional nurse?" "Who is it for?" "For a professional invalid." We were reminded of this on reading the following paragraph from the Paris letter of *The British Medical Journal* of November 3rd, though the "professional invalid" in this case was of a different type:—

"A case of malingering has been going the rounds of the Paris hospitals. The impostor is the possessor of a dermatographic skin. By means of different pencils, needles, and a lead-pencil holder he successfully imitates on himself eruptions and rashes of different kinds—at one time scarlet fever, at another small-pox, and again urticaria or measles. With the help of a pin he caused the appearance of crops of small papules; a red pencil was used for the production of the red spots; the lead pencil-holder was utilised for the production of umbilicated papules; a fine scarlet fever rash was brought out by rubbing. By these artistic frauds the impostor was always received at the hospital consultations. Sometimes doubts were felt about the eruption; but the next morning, before the doctor went his rounds, he had produced another crop and the question was settled. One day he made a mistake and used the wrong instruments. Having been admitted for scarlet fever, the next morning his eruption was that of small-pox. His 'trick' was discovered, and this failure made his fortune. He was afterwards known as the *dermographique*; he thus proudly announced himself on out-patient days, and he was always kept a day or two to be shown to the students. In this way he earned an easy existence, and when the Paris hospitals were exhausted he made a tour in the provinces and abroad."

DISTILLED WATER A POISON WHEN INJECTED SUBCUTANEOUSLY.

INGENIOUS physicians who are adepts in the use of the subcutaneous injection syringe sometimes delude their patients by injecting only distilled water instead of the

usual dose of *Morphine*, and they smile with the incredulous smile of superior persons when the patients attribute any effects to the injection. This, however, only shows their "ignorance," if we may trust Liebreich. At a recent meeting of the Hufeland Society of Berlin, Prof. O. Liebreich presiding, Dr. Schleich read a paper on a new method of anesthesia. He uses a very weak solution of *Cocaine*—one in a thousand (equal to the homeopathic 8x). "The *Cocaine* is not dissolved in distilled water, Liebreich having shown that *distilled water injected subcutaneously has a toxic effect.*" He uses, therefore, either a 0.2 or 0.3 per cent. solution of common salt.

FATAL POISONING BY "COMPOUND SYRUP OF *HYPOPHOSPHITES.*"

THAT the favourite "tonic" of the day is not without its dangers, the following from the *Chemist and Druggist* of September 29th gives ample evidence:—

"George Pattison, a potter's printer, was found dead on the canal-path at Burslem on Tuesday last week. The body showed symptoms of *Strychnine* poisoning, and a bottle of compound syrup of *Hypophosphites* was produced, which had been given to deceased by a fellow-lodger. This man gave evidence, and said he had warned the deceased that the bottle, which was nearly full, contained poison enough to prove fatal. The next morning the bottle was found empty after the deceased had left the house. Mr. Hewitt, chemist, said that the syrup was a sort of 'pick-me-up,' and a bottle would contain from three-quarters to one grain of *Strychnine*. Half a grain was generally reckoned dangerous, and this would be about the amount taken by deceased. The jury found that death was due to an overdose of the syrup, taken while of unsound mind."

STROPHANTHUS FOR ALCOHOLISM.

A RECENT issue of the *Medical Argus* has the following:—

"Clinical experience has convinced Dr. A. P. Skworzow (*Med.-Chir. Rundsch.*) that the infusion of *Strophanthus* is an excellent remedy for dipsomania. Seven drops, thrice daily, speedily produce the desired result. No relapses or injurious after-effects have been observed."

SCIENCE SIFTINGS (October 27th) adds the following particulars:—

"Dr. Skworzow accidentally discovered the value of this drug in the

case of an old toper of sixty-three years, who during dipsomaniac attacks was accustomed to drink large quantities of brandy. *Strophanthus*, the drug in question, was given, on account of weak heart action and an intermittent pulse, in doses of seven minims three times a day. After the first dose the patient was seized with nausea, and had such permanent repugnance to *Alcohol* that he stopped stimulants entirely. Two other cases were attended with similar success. In all the *Strophanthus* produced nausea and profuse sweating, symptoms rarely observed in abstemious persons. It is worthy of note also that in no instance was the sudden withdrawal of *Alcohol* followed by delirium, as is usually the case."

PFARRER KNEIP AND DR. KOCH.

It is stated in the journals that the great bacteriologist who a year or two ago was going to cure consumption and probably all other diseases by a sort of scientific blood-poisoning, has put himself in the hands of the peasant-priest water doctor, Pfarrer Kneip, to have his own health restored. When the high priest of medical science betakes himself to a quack for his own cure, the lower lights of medicine should learn a little modesty and not seek to impose their own rostrums on inoffensive people by Acts of Parliament.

THE DEATH-RATE OF LEICESTER.

THE MEDICAL TIMES AND HOSPITAL GAZETTE of October 27th is responsible for the following:—

"It is a singular and on the surface inexplicable fact that of the thirty-three great towns in England and Wales, of which special reports of mortality are published weekly, Leicester last week stood at the bottom of the list, having the low death-rate of 11.9 per 1,000 per annum, less than half the death-rate at Burnley for the same period. Seeing that Leicester is now suffering from what is described as 'a water famine,' the quality being bad and deficient in quantity, and moreover is the worst vaccinated town in England,* sanitarians of the literary type are much shocked at their theories being thus upset by the perverseness of the inhabitants."

PASTEURIAN STATISTICS.

MR. JOSEPH COLLINSON writes:—

"A statement which recently appeared in *The British Medical*

* "The latest Report of the vaccinators for Leicester show that in a twelve-month twelve children were vaccinated, and an equal number revaccinated at the public vaccination stations."

Journal to the effect that 'the mortality after the Pasteur treatment is still 2 to 3 per 1,000, instead of 200 per 1,000,' has been widely quoted. This statement is, however, far from being accurate. In *The Annals of the Pasteur Institute*, published last March, the average mortality for the eight years, 1886-93, was stated to be one in 200; but that would make 5 per 1,000, and not 2 or 3. This average was obtained by spreading 72 deaths after treatment over a total of 14,430 people dealt with; but Pasteur himself has admitted and reported 149 deaths in the period—more than double the recently admitted 72, and if we take into account all the deaths which have been published and authenticated by himself and others, we get a total for the eight years of no fewer than 191. This makes the mortality come very close upon five times as many deaths per 1,000 as stated in the paragraph in question. But beyond this it comes out on examination that of the 14,430 persons treated, quite 2,959 of this number were bitten by dogs suspected only of being mad. Deduct these, and the average would be still further raised.'

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A CASE OF FLUOR ALBUS REPULSUS.

By DR. GUSTAVE PROELL, of Graz and Bad Gastein.

In January, 1881, I was requested to go as quickly as possible to the Hotel X., to take care of a dying lady who had just arrived. When the hotel keeper saw her in the carriage he feared she would die on the way to her apartment, and was on the point of sending her to the hospital.

She was a lady of about fifty years, fair hair, blue eyes, extremely emaciated; she could hardly speak. She was accompanied by her son and daughter, who related that they arrived from the far west of the United States (Minnesota), and had been sent to Nice and to me by their German physician, who apprehended consumption, of which almost all the symptoms (of the advanced second stadium) seemed present. There was very high fever, exhausting perspiration, almost continual excruciating cough, with yellow-greenish expectoration. No appetite, diarrhea, very weak heart. The left lung was principally affected. On auscultation, râles and wheezing were heard; on percussion, nothing abnormal could be detected.

Her lungs were formerly not quite strong, also the heart was weak. The daughter related that her mother had suffered the previous year from chronic catarrh of the uterus and vagina; and was treated by all kinds of injec-

tions, first of alum, the nitrate of silver, red wine and iodine, all strong in quantity and quality. And, as a matter of fact, the fluor albus (leucorrhœa) did actually diminish—but in the same proportion the left lung began to suffer; first there appeared a dry nervous cough, irritating day and night, then came the bronchial catarrh with a continual excretion of a white, later yellow and green, mucus, of a purulent character. The whites had meanwhile ceased entirely; fever and profuse night-sweat and emaciation came on; she could hardly speak or eat. All the physicians feared consumption, and in spite of the long distance and the enormous expense, they sent her to Nice as the last harbour for consumptives.

Considering (1) that consumption had never existed in the family of the patient; (2) that she never had signs of tuberculosis; (3) that, moreover, the auscultation and percussion did not show the tuberculosis; (4) that the fluor albus being one of the signs of the climacteric and perhaps of psora, or of localisation of urates in the genital organs, and that it was a real benefit for the lady that the *vis nature medicatrix* would throw them out; considering also (5) that *Sepia*, *Calcareo* and *Natrum muriaticum* correspond each partly to the dangerous symptoms of the patient, and (6) that it would be the greatest blessing if the repelled catarrh of the genital organs could be restored, and (7) the mucous membranes of the bronchial tubes liberated from the burden, that they should no longer exercise the function and the duty of the mucous membranes of the genital organs, because the urates had been driven from the less noble or important organs, to the more noble and important (lungs), I resolved first to give injections of lukewarm water in the vagina and uterus twice a day, to dispose the mucous membrane to repeat the old long-standing secretion; next to give *Calcareo carbonica* 10 dil. twice a day, then after a week *Calcareo carbonica* 30 dil. every morning during seven days, then after three days' interval *Sepia* 10 dil., and afterwards 30 dil. in the same manner; next, after another interval of three days, *Natrum muriaticum* 10th and 30th in the same manner. DIET nutritious, eggs, barley, rice, milk (buttermilk) three times a day; tea for breakfast after a portion of milk; fish and chicken, spinach, carrots, oatmeal, beef-tea, afterwards milk with Seltzer water, beefsteak, good Bavarian beer. By this diet and

the remedies, and quiet, fresh air (windows open towards a wide garden situated towards the south), the excellent care of her daughter and son and devoted servants, and principally confidence in Providence and hope—all this caused the return of the repelled fluor, and the liberation of the bronchial tubes, return of sleep, appetite, strength of the lungs and heart, slow but sure, so that in two months she was able to get up, the cough ceased almost entirely. In three months she could be carried into the garden, to take little walks; in four months she could climb moderate hills without assistance, and in the fifth month she was entirely restored to her former health.

Graz, Schölgasse, November 13, 1894.

REMARKS ON THE "MATERIA MEDICA."

By EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

CAPSICUM (continued).—In all joints a sensation of stiffness and simple pain, greatest when commencing to move about, alleviated by continuing the motion accompanied by a catarrh and a discharge of tenacious mucus from the trachea; all joints are painful as if dislocated with a sensation of being swollen; sensation over the whole body as if all the parts of the body would go to sleep; itching in the hairy scalp and of little places all over the body, going off by slightly scratching the parts; lassitude of the limbs, greater when at rest and when sitting; *he dreads all kinds of exercise*; gurgling, rapidly beating in some of the larger vessels; *sleep full of dreams*; sleep interrupted by screamings and startings, as if he fell from a height; *he is wide awake in the night and is unable to sleep*; almost uninterrupted yawning; in proportion as the coldness of the body increases, the low-spiritedness and contraction of the pupil increase likewise; shuddering and shaking chills after drinking; he feels chilly when lifting the covering of the bed ever so little; feverish shuddering in the evening with thirst, with great weakness, short breath, drowsiness and ill-humour, at the least motion a shuddering without feeling cold either to himself or to the touch; chilliness and coldness the first night, the night following sweats all over the body; heat, at the same time shuddering, with thirst for water; heat in the face and redness, with tremor of the limbs; glowing cheeks after dinner, with cold hands

and feet, without shuddering, returning two successive days at the same time; the face is alternately pale and red, together with the lobules, with a burning sensation, without any particular heat being felt when touching the parts; hot ears, and hot red tip of the nose towards evening; internal heat with cold sweat on the forehead; coldness of the feet as far as above the ankles, they cannot be got warm, although the remainder of the body has the usual natural warmth, in the morning.

The above, which only express a few of the entire number of symptoms producible by this drug, is not a bad array for a substance regarded by many as simply a somewhat stimulating condiment; and those who are in the habit of adding cayenne pepper freely to various dishes in their ordinary menu might with advantage con over these symptoms and ascertain whether they may not unaware have been making a somewhat extensive proving of this plant. It has evidently a considerable and varied effect on the feelings of the mind, decided headache, eruptions and other effects on the skin, and goes in fact, like every other article in the *materia medica*, through the entire system, and in the digestive sphere has a very distinct action; its effects in the direction of producing chill, heat, and sweat are, as may be seen, in some ways very peculiar, and a marked illustration of the importance of discriminating individualisation. Some of the general symptoms also show that *Rhus* is not the only medicine which has aggravation on beginning to move, going off by continuing to do so.

We now commence vol. ii. of the *Materia Medica Pura*, in the preface of which are some valuable remarks to which I shall refer. "Every case," we are told, "of non-miasmatic disease being a separate, independent, genuine group of real morbid symptoms different from those of another group, and never to be made up of speculative hypothetical alterations of the normal functions, it is impossible to dictate a tabular arrangement of diseases; all that the physician has to do in treating disease is to note down the symptoms constituting the group to be removed and to select among the drugs constituting our *materia medica*, one which shall correspond more completely than any other to the natural group. It is therefore impossible to determine in advance all possible groups of morbid symptoms, or to point out remedies for

symptoms which have not yet made their appearance. He then refers to the value of personal provings of the different medicines, adding here the important remark that, as nobody is perfectly and absolutely healthy, and is more or less liable to slight disturbances of health, it is essential that the symptoms which are observed while those disturbances occur should be placed in brackets as non-confirmed and doubtful.

The above remarks tell their own tale, and are followed by illustrations of cure which have, however, been previously recorded in the WORLD, so I pass on to the next drug in the list, the popular and familiar *Chamomilla*, of which the juice of the whole plant is used. It is to be considered a polychrest or medicine of many uses. He then refers to the practice by physicians of allowing it as an infusion or injection, simultaneously with their prescriptions, as though it had no remedial action, and even using a different species of plant indifferently, also using warmed little bags on painful parts while taking internal remedies of quite a different nature; teachers of midwifery also and midwives allowing their patients to mix almost every drink and nourishment which is given to the babies and nurses with tea of chamomile. After pointing out and reasoning against the folly of all this, he tells us that a drop of the third dilution is sufficient to a cure in every instance; in many cases it acts yet too powerfully. *Chamomilla* has a short action, but a large dose acts for some days. Antidotes are *Coffea cruda*, *Ignatia*, and *Pulsatilla*; *Acon.* relieves tearing and drawing pains when they are felt less during motion. *Chamomilla* is an excellent antidote to coffee, unless *Nux Vom.* corresponds more exactly to the symptoms to be removed. A very small dose of *Chamomilla* seems to moderate the excessive sensitiveness to pain, or the disturbing influence which pain exercises in some persons upon the mind; for this reason it relieves many of the morbid symptoms produced by the excessive use of coffee and narcotic substances, and is, on the other hand, less beneficial to those who remain patient and composed during their sufferings. I consider this observation of great importance. Recently I have seldom been able to employ *Chamomilla* as a remedial agent. Symptoms which seemed to point to *Chamomilla* were generally found to be produced by the abuse of *Chamomilla*, and had to be removed by antidotes. Before passing

on to the detailed symptoms I would call attention to the careful discrimination insisted on in connection with the use of one drug after another, and the also most important and ever-increasingly difficult question of antidotes. One medicine is never to be given necessarily after another, and no one medicine is ever, by routine, to be administered as the necessary antidote to another. The particular condition existing at the moment, and the special symptoms induced by the previous administration, are always to be considered and duly valued, and here knowledge, tact, and judgment have their full and primary importance.

In the case in question, *e.g.*, where *Acon.* is given, were the pains markedly relieved by rest *Acon.* would not be called for: so, as stated in the text, there are cases where *Nux* would suit better than *Coffea*. To take another sphere—that frequently recurring one of suppressed intermittents—although *Quinine* in some shape has most probably been given, the antidote will not necessarily be *Arsenicum* nor *Natrum Mur.*, nor *Calcarea Carbonica*; both the present condition, the past history, medicinally, and the inherent medical photograph of the patient, must all three be duly considered, and their respective claims judiciously balanced, and so of all other cases of suppressed complaints and abuse of drug action. We come now to the detail. *Cardialgia*: he is beside himself with anguish, moans and sweats profusely; *weeping, uneasiness, the child wants this and that; when the things are given to him, he does not want them, or repels them*; the child is not still till carried on the arm; *crying on account of a very trifling and often imaginary offence which frequently is very old*, the symptoms are accompanied by dulness and heaviness of the head and constipation; angry at everything, with asthma; he cannot bear to be spoken to or interrupted, especially after rising, the pupils being scarcely movable, either for dilatation or contraction; then in a note, immediate consequences of violent anger and resembling an acute bilious fever—flushes of heat, unquenchable thirst, bilious taste, inclination to vomit, anguish, restlessness, &c., correspond to the symptoms of *Chamomilla*. One drop of the above-mentioned dilution cures these symptoms as by a charm: cannot bear music; excessively sensitive to all odours; earnest and taciturn, resigned to his fate, which he feels deeply; fixed ideas; sits like a statue and does not seem to take notice of anything around; aversion to

talking, is very short. *Vertigo after a meal, when rising from bed, as if one were intoxicated; with disposition to faint; joyless dulness of sense, with drowsiness, without, however, being able to sleep; drawing headache on one side; transitory attacks of throbbing in one of the hemispheres of the brain; throbbing headache.* Swelling and agglutination of the eyelids in the morning; the canthi are full of pus in the morning; painless ecchymosed condition of the inner canthus in the morning; great dryness of the upper and lower Meibomian glands; luminous oscillations before the eyes. Single long stitches in the ear, especially when stooping, accompanied by inclination to find fault and getting angry about trifles; sensation as if the ears were obstructed, and a bird were fluttering in the ear; *tingling in the ears.* Bleeding from the nose; ulcerated nostrils. *The middle of the lower lip cracks.* Looseness of the teeth; *toothache, which is especially violent after warm drinks, especially coffee, also after eating or drinking, opening the jaws, drinking cold water.* *Vesicles, with stinging pain upon and under the tongue; ptyalism.* Every aliment tastes like old rancid grease; *fetid breath after dinner; neither hunger nor appetite; bread tastes sour; aversion to broth, coffee.* *The existing pain is aggravated by eructations; distension of the abdomen after a meal; vomiting of ingesta, caused first by repletion of the abdomen, afterwards by intolerable nausea; heat and sweat of the face after eating or drinking.* He utters an anxious cry on account of a pain at the pit of the stomach, as if the heart were being pressed down, and sweats profusely; painful bloatedness of the epigastrium in the morning; continuous tensive pain in the subcostal region, with tightness around the brain, and dry catarrh of the chest; bubbling sensation in the side down to the abdomen; sensation as if the whole abdomen were hollow, with continual motion in the bowels, blue rings around the eyes, and in the evening accompanied by anxiety. Constipation from inactivity of the rectum, the prover being obliged to press out the feces by bearing down with the abdominal muscles; feces light coloured, undigested; diarrhea, painless, green, watery, hot, smelling like rotten eggs, nightly, of white mucus; hemorrhoids, blind, flowing. Micturition, with pain during or between the acts; involuntary. Excited sexual desire; nightly emission; *yellow, corrosive, leucorrhœa; frequent discharge of*

coagulated blood, with tearing pains in the veins of the legs, and violent labour pains in the uterus; metrorrhagia; out of humour, and headstrong, even unto quarrelling at the appearance of the menses. Obstruction of the nose as from dry coryza, with discharge of mucus from the nose; *hoarseness from tenacious mucus in the larynx; catarrhal hoarseness of the trachea, with dryness of the eyelids.* Sensation as if the right half of the chest were repeatedly drawn inwards; *asthma as in suffocative catarrh, in the region of the pit of the throat, with constant desire to cough; almost uninterrupted titillation under the upper part of the sternum, without, however, cough being induced in every instance; prickings in the chest; single violent stitches in the chest; scirrhus hardness of the mammary glands; hard nodosity below the nipple, painful to the touch, sometimes affected with a drawing-tearing pain without being touched. Drawing pain in the back for an hour; pain in the small of the back, especially in the night.* Uninterrupted, fine, sensitively painful pressure in the ligaments and periosteum of the arm, from the shoulder to the fingers, similar to a drawing or tearing, worst in the night, especially when lying on the back, and least when lying on the painful arm; *when seizing something with the hand the arm feels stiff, as if it would go to sleep; cold hands with cold sweat in the palms of the hands, the body being naturally warm.* Sensation in the legs as if they would go to sleep; *cramp in the calves; nightly paralytic weakness of the feet; burning and itching in the feet as if they had been frozen.* Hands and feet become easily rigid in the cold as if they would freeze; *the skin becomes unhealthy, and every injury forms an ulcer; the paralytic sensation produced by Chamomilla in any one part is always accompanied by drawing or tearing pain, and this drawing or tearing pain is always accompanied by a paralytic or numb sensation in that part; burning and smarting pain in the ulcer, at night, with creeping and excessive sensitiveness to the touch; cracking in the joints, especially those of the lower limbs, and pain in the same as if bruised, nevertheless, no real weariness.* Convulsions of children, both legs alternately are moved up and down; the child grasps at something, draws the mouth to and fro, with staring eyes; the child lies insensible, with frequent changes in the countenance, distorts the eyes and facial muscles; rattling in the chest with much cough, the child yawns and stretches the limbs;

sensation of paralysis in the parts in which the pain had abated; fainting fits recurring sooner or later. Frequent wide yawnings without drowsiness, with cheerful and merry mood; *he imagines he hears the voice of absent persons in the night; moaning when asleep; weeping and howling when asleep*; he feels in excessive anguish when in bed, but none when out of it, accompanied by great mobility of the pupils; snoring inspirations when asleep, they are shorter than the expirations, the mouth being somewhat opened, and the forehead being covered with hot viscid sweat. *He feels a shuddering in some parts, in the face, over the arms, without or with external coldness; thrills of shuddering in the open air; cold limbs with burning heat in the face, burning heat in the eyes and burning breathing; burning cheeks in the evening with thrills of chillness; redness of one cheek, recurring by starts, without shuddering or internal heat; internal heat with shuddering; sensation of external heat without there being any; excessive restlessness, anxious, agonising tossing about, with tearing pains in the abdomen; constant alternation of heat and cold in different parts, the hands are now cold, now warm, now the leg, now the thigh is cold or warm, now the forehead is cold and the cheeks hot; weeping mood and discouragement, with sleeplessness, owing to a general bruised feeling in all the limbs.*

CASES OF TYPHUS TREATED AT
THE DEACONESSES' HOSPITAL, STUTTGARDT,
BY DR. SICK.*

(Concluded from page 505.)

8. A. V., æt. 27, has been in the Institute only a few months, a tall, bloodless, nervous woman, formerly a governess. Was exposed to the same infection as No. 5. She lay up on October 31st, with an evening temperature of 39.4°. On December 3rd the temperature was 40.9°, on the 4th 41°; completely unconscious, only recovered for an instant when spoken loud to; constant restlessness, jumping out of bed, &c. The digestion was quite deranged, and she could take hardly any nourishment. There were vomiting, frequent involuntary stools, retention of urine, so that for a long time the catheter had to be introduced

* From *Allg. Hom. Ztg.*, cxxix. p. 3 et seq.

twice a day. She got at first *Acon.*, *Gels.*, *Bry.*, later *Bapt.* and *Ars.* Packs were employed. From December 7th, that is from the commencement of the third week, the temperature remained under 40°, though consciousness was not restored and restlessness still continued. *Ign.* was now given with good effect on these last-mentioned symptoms. But as the temperature still remained above 39°, *Ferr. phos.* 6, three drops every two hours, was given. Under this medicine the temperature began to decline between December 13th and 15th (beginning of the fourth week). Improvement then set in rapidly, and only a few doses of *Canth.* 6 were required for dysuria. On January 7th she was so far recovered that she could be sent to do nursing at the Katharine Hospital, but only for a short time, as towards the end of the month she had a slight hemoptysis, with dulness at the apex of the right lung, diminished inspiration, and increased expiration sound, so that she had to return to the Institute. By the use of *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Spon.* (rough, dry cough), *Hyos.* (spasmodic nocturnal cough), and one dose of *Calc.-carb.* 30, this was speedily set right. She soon recovered, and was able to undertake a tolerably hard duty at the Ophthalmic Hospital.

9. J. W., *æt.* 21, probationer-sister. For some months had been engaged in nursing typhus patients at the Workhouse Infirmary of Tübingen. Came on November 21st to the Institute, after having been confined to bed for two days at Tübingen. Temperature on the 22nd 40·5°. In addition to the abdominal symptoms, headache was the chief thing complained of, for which she got *Gels.* 6, three drops twice a day. This seemed to have a good effect. On the 25th the morning temperature was 38°, that of the previous evening 39·5°. But from the 28th there was decided increase of the fever, and for six days the temperature remained over 40°; on the evening of the 29th it was 40·9°. *Ferr. phos.* alternately with *Gels.* and *Bapt.* did no good, so from the 29th she got half-baths and cold douches, generally twice a day at first, at 23° and 21°, but as this was not well borne, subsequently 25° to 26° and 23° to 24° respectively. With this the temperature for the first time, on December 4th, fell again below 39°, but it remained still high in the evening till the 8th. On the 9th the morning temperature had fallen to 37·1°, but on this and the following day the evening temperature was still 38·2°. After this it became normal. During the second

febrile period, besides the baths only one dose of *Ars.* 30 was given. Convalescence was quick. On January 17th she went to the convalescent home, in March back to Tübingen.

10. K. R., æt. 34, a robust, healthy sister, had been nursing typhus patients in the town hospital of Besigheim. She came to us on the 1st of December, probably towards the end of the first week of her illness, with an evening temperature of 39·4°, on the 2nd, 39·9°, on the 4th and 5th, 40·2°. She had no conspicuous symptoms except extremely severe headache. She got nothing but *Gelsem.* 6, three drops morning and evening. From the 6th of December the temperature fell gradually and regularly, so that on the 11th it was normal. She was able to return to her post on January 7th.

11. Chr. C., æt. 33, came into the Institute on Nov. 16th, for an ulcer on the extensor side of the little finger, which had been treated for nine weeks with *Iodoform*, caustics, corrosive sublimate solution, &c., without showing any signs of healing. It was now treated with water dressings, and healed up in a fortnight. But she then showed symptoms of fever, with complete anorexia, characteristic diarrhea, distension of abdomen and swelling of spleen. The temperature on 28th of November, evening, was about 39°. Chilliness and adypsia pointed to *Puls.*, which was given without effect. On the 6th of December the evening temperature was as high as 39·7°. She now got *Phos.* 30; on the 11th, when the temperature was still over 39°, *Arsen.* 30; on the 13th, when it had again reached 39·7° and there was very severe headache, *Gelsem.* 6. This seemed to do good; on the 16th the temperature was down to 38°, and from this time the fever abated and slow recovery set in. As the decrease of temperature occurred at the end of the third and beginning of the fourth week, it could not with certainty be ascribed to the medicine. On the 17th of January she was sent to the convalescent home, and made a quick and perfect recovery.

12. M. B., æt. 19, probationer-sister. Has been long engaged in the department where the typhus cases lay. After feeling poorly for several days, she was laid up on February 8th with an evening temperature of 40·2°; pains in head and other signs of commencing typhus. She got *Acon.* and *Bell.* alternately; later, on account of

the headache, *Gels.* 6. The temperature constantly varied between 40° and 40·5°. When on the 12th it had risen to 40·5, *Bryonia* 30 was given, whereupon it fell, up to the morning of the 14th, to 38·8°. The same day slight diphtheria of the fauces was observed, which called for *Merc. cyan.* 6. But the temperature rose again to 40·2° on the evening of the 15th, whereupon *Arsen.* 30 was given, and on the morning of the 17th the temperature had fallen to 38·3°. From this date for several days the temperature ranged between 39·5° and 37·5°. On the 21st, however, it was again 40·1°. *Rhus.* 30 was given; but as it continued on the 23rd and 24th to be about 40° in the evening, *Ferr. phos.* 6 was prescribed. While taking this medicine the permanent decline of the temperature set in on the 27th of February (beginning of the 4th week), and the patient seemed on a fair way to rapid recovery, when, without apparent cause, on the 6th of March the evening temperature rose to 39·3°, and on the 7th to 40·6°; but it fell on the 8th to 38°, and on the 9th to 37·1°. The cause of this relapse was found to be a small effusion into the left side of the thorax. *Ferr. phos.* 6 was first given, three drops every hour, then less frequently. After a few days the evening temperature rose twice to 38·2°, but after this convalescence was established. As the medicines seemed to act well in this case, no water treatment was employed.

13. E. S., æt. 26, had formerly suffered from acute rheumatism, which left behind a heart affection (first sound at apex not clear). Had undergone much fatigue at her last post, and had to put up with many disagreeables. She was thin, pale, and had a cough, when she took ill of this fever, for which she was treated for a week in the Katherine Hospital with *Antipyrin* and *Calomel* in large doses. As she did not improve she was sent, on the 12th of February, into our Institute. The severity of her cough struck us all. On examining the chest the upper part of the left lung was found to be consolidated (percussion sound dull, prolonged loud expiration sound). She got *Nitr.-ac.* 6, and as the fever did not abate and the temperature gradually rose to 40°, she got *Bry.* 30. On the 16th of February (end of the second week) the temperature was 40·1°, on the morning of the 17th 40·4°, evening, 40·5°. She now got *Arsen.* 30, and packs every two hours. As no improvement was observed by the

20th, and the morning temperature was 40·8°, *Rhus*. 30 was given, and on the 22nd, as the morning temperature was up to 41°, *Phos*. 30. The severity of the disease was shown by the steady increase of the temperature and by that of the morning being generally the highest. Weakness and loss of consciousness set in with hemorrhages from various parts of the body, nose, bowels; extensive ecchymosis beneath the skin showing general decomposition of the blood. Death ensued in the night between the 24th and 25th of February (end of the third week).

14. D. M., æt. 23, probationer-sister, employed at the Crailsheim workhouse. Was ill for four days there, and was treated with *Antipyrin* and *Phenacitin*. She was brought into the Institute on February 14th. Pronounced typhus, swelling of spleen; roseola; thin bright yellow stools about four times a day. Evening temperature about 40°, morning seldom below 39·5°. First she got *Arsen*. 30, and on the 20th, as the morning temperature rose rapidly to 40·8°, *Rhus*. 30, two drops; evening, 41°. 21st. Morning, 39°, evening, 40·4°; now *Bry*. 30. During the night the first bloody stool, which was followed on the 22nd by ten more, and the following night three more. *Lachesis* 6 was given, and as the temperature continued high, *Arsen*. 6. The temperature now fell on the morning of the 24th to 38·6°; after three days' inactivity the bowels were opened by enema, the stool containing little blood; but weakness, restlessness, and occasional incoherent talk came on. *China* 30, two drops, had no effect, the temperature rose again to over 40°. *Carb. veg.* 30, two drops, was given, and as no good effect followed, *Camph*. 2 and afterwards *Moschus* 3. The nervous restlessness got even worse, though the mind was clear, and the temperature gradually sank to 38°, pulse very quick and small, above 130, respiration quick and rattling. For this *Zinc. acet.* 2 in repeated doses was of great use. The patient became quieter, mind quite clear, she sleeps a little, but the impending paralysis of lungs and heart is manifest, though it was temporarily assisted by wine. The patient was quite aware of her state, was grateful for the care taken of her, and her breathing becoming more and more oppressed, she died, in full possession of her mental faculties, on the 6th of March. The temperature on the morning of her death was 36·1°.

15. A. S., æt. 28, probationer-sister, had nursed the two fatal cases. She is a tall, pale girl, subject to a cough which was the symptom that proved most obstinate and troublesome throughout her illness. After the death of her two patients she was sent to the country for a change, and returned apparently in good health; but she was laid up on the 13th of March. At first the temperature remained between 38° and 39°. The medicines given, chiefly for the catarrhal symptoms, were *Gels.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Sabadilla*, in addition, for the fever *Ferr. phos.* and *Natr. nitr.* On the 22nd (commencement of second week), the evening temperature rose quickly to 40·6°, and the serious nature of the illness was revealed. Baths and sherry were now prescribed, beginning with a full bath at 24° R., but as she complained of the cold the heat of the bath was increased to 28°, and even 30°. She was bathed as often as the temperature in the axilla was above 39°; that was generally four times in the twenty-four hours. In spite of this the temperature during the following days rose repeatedly above 40°, indeed as high as 40·8°. There was only a moderate number of loose stools, the tongue remained moist, appetite not quite gone, urine free from albumen. For the cough *Hyoscyam.* and *Bry.* were given occasionally. But as up to the 28th (beginning of third week), the evening temperature, in spite of the baths at 26° and 24°, was as high as 40·5°, *Bry.* and *Rhus.* 30 were given alternately in repeated doses. In the first days of April the evening temperature was still 40°, but on the 4th a rapid fall took place (beginning of fourth week), after fifty-five baths had been given in twelve days. From this time recovery went on undisturbed, the cough ceased completely, and strength was rapidly gained.

16. F. B., æt. 50, one of the older sisters, temporarily employed at the Katharine Hospital, took ill there with symptoms of gastric fever, for which she got *Calomel* and *Phenacitin* for fourteen days. On the 11th of March she came to the Institute with an evening temperature above 39°. Besides a few doses of *Gels.* 6, *Bry.* 30, and *Rhus.* 30, she had no medicine. From the 16th the temperature slowly fell; from the 20th (beginning of fourth week) it was normal. She made a quick recovery, and has long been at work.

17. The only typhus case during the whole winter in

the portion of the Deaconesses' Institute used as a public hospital was W. D., æt. 33, from America, who was received on the 19th of September, 1893. He had fever, was very much exhausted, and had such severe vomiting and purging that at first it was supposed he was suffering from catarrh of the bowels, and he was given *Acon.* and *Ipec.* However, unmistakable signs of typhus soon presented themselves, and from the 21st of September *Arsen.* 6 was given in doses of three drops every two hours. The evening temperature often reached 40°, but only once rose higher. The favourable character of the disease was shown by the marked morning remissions. But as after eight days of treatment no obvious decline of the fever was observable, a daily bath at 27° was ordered, with *Acid.-phosph.* 6, three drops three times a day. Extensive bronchial catarrh, with loud mucous râles, necessitated the employment of *Ant.-tart.* 6, urinary troubles of *Canth.* 6. On October 10th, the defervescence set in (fourth week). On the following days a subnormal temperature, now down to 35·6° was observed. October 20th, probably in consequence of a dietetic error (cautious attempt to administer solid food), there occurred some relapse of fever, with temperature of 36·6°. This passed off by the 24th, and from this time the recovery was rapid. Although the ward was always quite full, no further case of typhus occurred.

MATERIA MEDICA.

CARDIAC SYMPTOMS OF *LILIUM TIGRINUM*.

By FREDERICK KOPP, Greenwich, N.S.W.

Lilium Tigrinum, the Tiger Lily, belongs to the natural order Liliacæ, and is a native of Japan and China. It receives its name from the peculiar resemblance of the flower to the skin of a tiger. The flowers are large, growing at the summit of the stem in the form of a pyramid; they are of a dark orange-colour, dotted all over with deep crimson or black spots, which are somewhat raised. The axils are bulbous, and the stem, which is from three to six feet high, is woolly, and has no branches. The leaves are three-veined, sessile, the upper cordate-ovate, and scatered.

The officinal preparations are the tincture, prepared from the flowers and pollen with strong alcohol, and from this tincture the various dilutions are to be made. In making the tincture I always give preference to those flowers which are perfect, fully expanded, and in their prime, instead of those which are just on the point of fading, as, by so doing, I find that a tincture of a far superior quality is the result.

The following are the most prominent cardiac symptoms developed during a proving of *Lilium Tigrinum* :—

After walking, a fluttering sensation at the heart, coming on suddenly, and ameliorated on becoming actively employed. Palpitation of the heart, accompanied with coldness of the hands and feet, which are covered with a cold perspiration. Pressure and heaviness in the region of the heart, aggravated on partaking food ; so severe at times as to be almost unbearable. Constant, sharp, aching pain in the region of the heart, greatly aggravated by stooping, lying down, or on bending forward. Fluttering of the heart, accompanied with a cold perspiration on the hands and feet. Fluttering of the heart, accompanied with sharp and rapid pains in the left side of the chest. Flurried sensation, with a forcing feeling at the heart's apex, accompanied with fluttering and a feeling of faintness ; ameliorated by rest. The beats of the heart very weak, the chest being severely congested ; these symptoms accompanied with a severe headache (on the left side of the head), vertigo, a taste of blood in the mouth, blur before the eyes, faintness, and a fear of falling. Sensation of heaviness, as if the blood were all shut up in the heart, and could not escape to the radial artery in its usual quantity, accompanied with weak pulse. Feeling as if the heart were squeezed in a vice, accompanied with a sensation as if the blood had all gone to the heart, and a total inability to walk straight. Great heaviness in the region of the heart, with palpitation, when lying on the left side ; aggravated when lying down and at night. Awakening at night with palpitation, and a pain at the region of the heart of a pressive and distressing nature. Throbbing of both carotids, and violent beating of the heart, at night whilst in bed, preventing sleep.

Some of the heart symptoms of *Lilium Tigrinum* noted above are analogous to those of *Cactus grandiflorus*, notably the "feeling as if the heart were squeezed in a vice," and the aggravation of the palpitation at night, on lying down, and on walking.

Throughout the proving the heart symptoms all appeared in a highly aggravated form at night. There was also a constant feeling of dread that the heart symptoms were not medicinal, but really resulted from organic cardiac disease. This feeling of dread was very marked and constant. All the various cardiac symptoms returned and disappeared in succession a number of times, but were less severe at each return. They generally came on at about five o'clock in the afternoon, gaining in intensity throughout the night, diminishing at about eight o'clock in the morning, and returning again at five o'clock in the afternoon. After disappearing entirely for some time, the symptoms suddenly returned. At night the sleep was broken and unrefreshing, and disturbed by frightful dreams, and there was a great irritability in the evening.

In such cases of organic and functional cardiac diseases, where the symptoms are aggravated at night or by stooping, lying down, or on bending forward, *Lilium Tigrinum* will be found a most valuable remedy. By either removing or else ameliorating the more urgent symptoms, the sleep becomes less disturbed, and, consequently, more refreshing, which, in itself, is an important factor in the treatment of cardiac diseases. In those cases where there are also heaviness and a feeling of compression of the chest, with a sensation as if there was too much blood within the chest, accompanied with a sense of suffocation, which is slightly palliated on sighing, *Lilium Tigrinum* is the indicated remedy, and will prove of great service. It is also of great value in cases where congestion of the chest is present, as will be seen by the proving, namely, "the beats of the heart very weak, *the chest being severely congested*," these symptoms accompanied with a severe headache (on the left side of the head), vertigo, a taste of blood in the mouth, blur before the eyes, faintness, and a fear of falling." Fluttering of the heart is a prominent symptom, and strongly indicative of the drug. The fluttering may be either painless, or else accompanied with sharp and severe pains. A feeling of heaviness in the region of the heart was also a prominent and constant symptom. This heavy feeling was sometimes accompanied with palpitation, and at other times with "a sensation as if the blood were all shut up in the heart and could not escape." It was also aggravated at night and when lying down.

REVIEWS.

INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC ANNUAL.*

It is with great satisfaction that we have received from the publishers a copy of this important work. To combine within one volume a list of the bulk of the homeopathic practitioners existing all over the world is an undertaking of such magnitude that we have no hesitation in saying there is only one man living with sufficient courage to face it, and that is the present editor, Dr. Alexander Villers, who has now brought it to a successful conclusion.

The work, as its title implies, is not merely a directory, but contains as well a bibliographical summary. In future, as Dr. Villers tells us in his Preface, which we will quote immediately, the two divisions of the work will be published in separate volumes, each under its own editorship. Dr. Villers says :

"The second volume of the *International Homeopathic Annual* makes its appearance before the homeopathic public in a more becoming vestment than the first. To correspond with this amelioration in its exterior appearance, the contents are also essentially superior to those which the first volume could offer. All the difficulties which oppose the compilation of an exact international address-book have made themselves manifest in the compilation of the text in question. The laziness of the correspondents, and the questionable accuracy of the information given, made it impossible to collect more than two-thirds of the homeopathic addresses extant.

"I am well aware that there will be a large number of purchasers of this book who will only notice the mistakes and undervalue the work accomplished; but I am able with confidence to assert that the address-material here presented is the most complete and exact that is at present to be obtained. For later volumes still more extensive preparations have been made, but for the present the reader can but be satisfied with what was possible of accomplishment under the prevailing circumstances.

"The bibliographical summary which I supply in this volume is the last which I shall publish, as Dr. Cartier in Paris will henceforth furnish the bibliographical research of homeopathic literature in his *Universal Homeopathic Annual*. In order to avoid all confusion with this work of our praiseworthy colleague, I have retained the German title, *Internationales Homöopathisches Jahrbuch*, for all editions, although the text, with the aid of the Latin language, is internationally comprehensible."

* *Internationales Homöopathisches Jahrbuch. Annales homoeopathice.* Von Dr. Alexander Villers. Vol. II., 1894. Dresden: Verlag: Expedition des Homöopathischen Archives, Dr. Alexander Villers. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.

Dr. Villers concludes by asking for the criticism in order that the book may "really serve as an honour to homeopathy and towards the promotion thereof."

Turning to the part which most concerns ourselves, the British directory, the criticism which first suggests itself is that it would be a great advantage if the last proofs of each nation could be submitted to some one resident in the country for final corrections. If this had been done with the British Section many apparent errors would have been avoided. For these errors the editor is not altogether to blame. It is well known that many who receive circulars for filling up from any directory office neglect to do so. In that case the editor is obliged to do the best he can with old directories to fill up the gaps. In this way many errors have crept into the British list, besides some (as the inclusion of Allen & Hanbury among homeopathic chemists) for which we are unable to account. But in spite of its errors it is a most valuable work, on which its editor is to be sincerely congratulated. All who care for the solidarity of the homeopathic body and the maintenance of the homeopathic art should combine to give the work their hearty support, first by subscribing for it, and next by helping Dr. Villers all they can to keep it up to the mark.

SHARP'S TRACTS.*

THESE standard tracts which have done such good missionary work in their time still continue to interest readers, and Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, in response to the demand, have brought out this new and handsomely got-up edition.

HOMEOPATHY IN AMERICA.†

FOLLOWING very appropriately the tract entitled *Homeopathy in India*, comes Tract 51, setting forth succinctly the history and present position of homeopathy in the United States of North America. The tract is brightly written and full of interesting facts, and concludes with a racy bit of writing referring to the attitude of the late Dr. O. W. Holmes towards homeopathy which will doubtless be greatly appreciated by all readers.

* *Sharp's Tracts on Homeopathy*. Thirteenth Thousand. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, C.E.

† *Homeopathy in America*. League Tract 51. London: John Bale & Sons, 87-89, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. Price 1d; per dozen, 8d.; per hundred, 4s. 6d.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

. In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or to the matter of our magazine that our correspondents may like to address to us. We cannot, of course, undertake to give medical advice in particular cases, which is the business of a medical attendant; but if our medical readers like to put queries to each other regarding points of practice or puzzling cases, we shall be happy to insert queries and replies.

CONGREVE'S CONSUMPTION CURE : REPLY.

SIR,—In answer to Dillwynia's query in the August number, as to the active drug in Congreve's Balsamic Elixir, I would call his attention to the remarkable similarity of the elixir's taste and smell to that of the tincture of *Scrofularia Nodosa*.—I am, yours truly,

R. GIBSON MILLER.

THE MEDICINAL CURE OF TUMOURS : QUERIES.

OPERATIONS in internal tumours of a fleshy nature not always being practicable, especially in cases of persons advanced in years or else affected with disease of the heart, are there any drugs in the *Materia Medica* which are known to have the power of reducing them ?

DILLWYNIA.

A LARGE number of homeopathic medicines have been known to cure internal tumours, notably *Calcarea, Silica, Thuja, Nitric Acid, Aurum, Conium, Phytolacca, Apis, and Colocynth*. But for a medicine to effect a cure it is essential that it should correspond to the general symptoms of the patient as well as those connected with the tumour.

ED. H. W.

JENICHEN'S HIGH POTENCIES.

IN reports of remarkable cures by high dilutions, Jenichen's preparations are often mentioned. Are these to be had of any of our homeopathic chemists, and are they really superior to our home preparations? They might well be, indeed, if homeopathic chemists employ allopathic assistants. This surely is a grave charge to bring against them, and one that all who care for their reputation should at once free themselves from. The late Henry Turner, a man of sterling character and high religious principle, once remarked to me that "a homeopathic chemist should make his business a part of his religion." Nothing can be truer; for the public are entirely dependent on the faithful discharge of the chemist's duties, since they—the public—have no means of discerning between one dilution and another—between a 6th and a 200th. For a like reason, it is surely a reprehensible practice to sell homeopathic preparations through allopathic druggists or any other agency. Jenichen, I presume, is one who devotes himself heart and soul to the preparation of high dilutions.

F. H. B.

JENICHEN has been dead many years, but his preparations of many homeopathic medicines are still in existence. He was one of the first to make the higher attenuations, and though there is some dispute as to exactly how they were made, we can answer for the efficacy of those we have tested in practice. ED. H. W.

ERUPTION ON LIP BEFORE MENSES.

MAY I ask whether the following symptom points to any special medicines at present recorded pathogenetically?—"Always a few days before the menses there occurs a small eruption on the lower lip exactly resembling an unripe raspberry. This gradually forms a scab, and drops off in a week. The scab is brownish-yellow. The menses recur exactly once in three weeks."

November 14.

"VIATOR."

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, REMOVALS, ETC.

* * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointments if gentlemen will be good enough to forward them to us, and also of posts vacant and likely to be vacant, on receiving information from secretaries or committees. Under this heading also, we shall mention good openings for homeopathic practitioners and chemists.

DR. LAMBERT, *South Kensington*.—Dr. J. P. R. Lambert, lately Resident Medical Officer at the London Homeopathic Hospital, has commenced practice at 11, SIDNEY PLACE, ONSLOW SQUARE, SOUTH KENSINGTON. His hours for consultation are from 12 to 1 daily, and on Mondays and Fridays from 5.30 to 7.

Dr. Lambert has taken rooms in THE BROADWAY, WALHAM GREEN, S.W., where he intends to open a HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY immediately. He will attend daily, from 9 to 10 a.m.

STROPHANTHUS IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM.—Clinical experience has convinced Dr. A. P. Skworzow (*Med.-Chir. Rundsch*) that the infusion of strophanthus is an excellent remedy for dipsomania. Seven drops, thrice daily, speedily produce the desired result. No relapses or injurious after-effects have been observed.—*New York Med. Times*.

SIMPLE CURE FOR HICCOUGH.—The *Charlotte Med. Journal* reports the following description by a Pittsburg physician of a practical cure, which, he says, in twenty years has never failed him once in all the hundreds of cases he has tried it: "All you have to do is to lie down; stretch your head back as far as possible; open your mouth widely; then hold two fingers above the head, well back, so that you have to strain the eyes to see them; gaze intently upon them, and take long, full breaths. In a short time you will be relieved of that troublesome hiccough. Now, I have tried that sure cure on all sorts of cases, from the simple form to the chronic, and it works well with all. I remember it was given to a man on the way to New York to consult a specialist on his case—one of six mouths' standing—and it cured him in a few minutes. He turned around, and said, 'What do you charge for that?' 'Nothing,' was the reply, 'except that you publish it to sufferers.'"—*New York Med. Times*.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DORONICUM MACROPHYLLUM.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—It seems to me that “Agricola’s” proving would have been more useful if he had called the above plant by the name given to it in some recognised flora. As it appears to be a British plant, it must be either *D. Pardalianches* or *D. plantagineum*; the former having cordate radical leaves, and usually from three to five flowers on the stem, the earlier being over-topped by the later ones; the latter having ovate radical leaves, and the heads being usually solitary, rather larger, and coming into flower rather later than those of *D. Pardalianches*.

Arnica is supposed to require a peaty soil. I would recommend “Agricola” to try sowing the seeds in powdered charcoal, either alone or mixed with an equal quantity of peat.—Sir, yours very respectfully,
FERRUM.

PLANTAGO MEDIA.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—After reading Mr. Kopp’s article on Plantago Major, I got a root of Plantago Media, in order to make some tincture from it, and put to the test, so far, a notion of mine that different species of the same genus may possibly be endowed with very different properties. I made a tincture from leaves, root, and a spike of flower buds, and then put thirty or forty drops into a tumbler of water, and took it in repeated mouthfuls, beginning about noon, and ending about six o’clock in the evening. While watching to see whether it had any effects on the teeth, like P. Major, I found none in that quarter; but in the evening I was made aware of great hoarseness in speaking, arising from the lungs, rather than the throat; with this there was a sensation of tightness of the chest, and a frequent call to relieve the lungs of mucus; symptoms, I imagine, of a congested state of the lungs. This state of things continued till the evening of the next day, when, in order to put a stop to it, I took two or three drops of *Cactus*, which gave speedy relief. Plantago Media might be taken at first sight for merely a variety of P. Major, but on close examination several differences from it are discovered—the spike of blossom is much shorter than in Major, the leaves are on a smaller scale, and have on the large veins at the back rows of short bristles, while those of P. Major are smooth. But the most marked difference

is in the root; that of Major consists of a bundle of stout fibres, with a single crown of leaves, that of Media of a single stout stalk-like root descending to a considerable depth in the soil, and bearing at its top several crowns of leaves—such at least were the specimens brought me.

Will some one take up *Plantago Lanceolata*, and the one or two other species of this genus? My wife implores me not to do any more proving. Well, at eighty, perhaps it is not advisable to play such tricks with oneself; at that age discretion should be the better part of zeal.—Yours very truly,

F. H. B.

ALLOPATHIC ASSISTANTS IN HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACIES.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—As an assistant for some years in homeopathic pharmacies, and until recently in a well-known south coast establishment, I wish to raise a strong protest to the accusations made by your correspondent in the current issue of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD. As far as my experience goes, I am of the opinion that assistants are not yet reduced to such a low standard of pharmaceutical ethics as your correspondent implies.

Without going into useless discussion on the technical points your correspondent raises (suffering, no doubt, as he pityingly observes, from lack of brains and a material mind), I beg that as an allopathic assistant I may be granted to be at least as honest as my homeopathic friend.

Such an open letter will tend to do great injustice to a conscientious and scientific body of men.

Why does not your correspondent name the pharmacy or assistant, and not confine himself to vague and general accusations, which can only produce uneasiness and suspicion both among medical men and employers themselves?—Sincerely yours,
DONALD McDONALD.

South London School of Pharmacy,
325, Kennington Road, S.E., Nov. 18, 1894.

* * Our correspondent of last month merely stated in his letter what had been told to him in private conversation by those most likely to know. His remarks do not apply to conscientious assistants like Mr. McDonald, who are strictly loyal to their employers whatever may be their private therapeutical views; but it is expecting too much of human nature to suppose that all have an equally high standard. Hence the necessity imposed on all heads

of homeopathic pharmacies of exercising the greatest care in appointing assistants, on whose scrupulous probity of character so very much depends.—Ed. H. W.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

Sir,—The recent discussion on vaccination in the *Times* has turned upon the question of protection. There is, however, another phase of the subject of equal importance and one which has given rise to much greater anxiety in the public mind, to which, with your permission, I should like to refer in the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, so long conspicuous amongst medical journals for its impartiality in the consideration of this much vexed question. Vaccination, both in its adoption and in its enforcement, has been claimed by its advocates as a safe and beneficent operation. In a tract issued by the National Health Society, (of which Mr. Ernest Hart is President) and revised by the Local Government Board, it is affirmed, "As to the alleged injury from vaccination all competent authorities are agreed that with due care in the performance of the operation no risk of any injurious effects need be feared." It has been my experience to devote much attention to the results of vaccination, and to personally investigate numerous individual cases of injury as well as disasters, where from three to three hundred children and adults have been seriously, and in not a few instances fatally, injured. In several of the worst cases that have come under my notice no official inquiries have been made, but the following may be mentioned as proved by medical witnesses after patient and thorough investigation.

(1) One of the earliest proofs of the dangers of vaccination will be found in the *Report of the Royal College of Surgeons* (London) dated December 15, 1806, which says: "The bad consequences which have arisen from vaccination are eruptions of the skin, 66 cases, and inflammation of the arm, in 24 instances, of which three proved fatal." This weighty document with its incriminating facts, it may be observed, has been ignored by all the defenders of vaccination from Dr. Edward Jenner down to Mr. Ernest Hart.

(2) Vol. 8 of the *Medical Observer*, edited by Dr. Charles Maclean, published in London in 1810, pp. 193-197, contains a record of 150 cases of vaccinal injuries, with the addresses of ten medical men, including two professors of anatomy, who have suffered in their families from vaccination, together with a

catalogue of 535 cases of small pox and 97 deaths from small pox after re-vaccination, with reference to authorities in each case.

(3) *The Lancet* of December 15, 1866, under the heading of "Syphilis extensively propagated by vaccination in France," records how 30 children were infected with severe syphilitic symptoms. The Academy of Medicine appointed two able medical commissioners, Dr. Henri Roger and Dr. Depaul, who, after careful investigation, reported to the Academy that the children "whom they examined were undoubtedly suffering from secondary syphilis," and "we see no way of explaining this contamination but by vaccination."

(4) On December 30, 1880, 58 recruits of the 4th Regiment of Zouaves at Algiers were vaccinated and syphilitised. Five times questions were submitted in parliament with a view of eliciting the true facts. The answers were evasive, and on November 1, 1882, the disaster was officially denied by the then President of the Local Government Board. On November 7, 1882, I addressed a letter to the *Times* explaining the position, and urging that full information in the interests of the public health and the public safety ought not to be longer withheld. This appeal proving fruitless, in March, 1884, I visited the *Hôpital du Dey*, Algiers, where the tragedy occurred, and where I met the medical staff, and afterwards interviewed well-known physicians and the editors of the principal journals, who furnished me with circumstantial details, including the names, grade, and regimental numbers of the unfortunate youths, of whom, after terrible suffering, about 30 succumbed to their injuries. One of the leading physicians, Dr. Emile Bertheraud, Editor of the *Journal de Médecine et de Pharmacie*, Algiers, said: "I have seen the infected youths, and the cause of their misery is not disputed. How ridiculous to deny in London what every one here in Algiers knows to be true!"

(5) On May 25, 1883, 58 recruits were vaccinated at the Hospital Dortrecht, Holland, which I visited. Seven were found to be seriously injured, whereof three died. After an official investigation, the Minister of War, Mr. Weitzel, admitted the facts and issued a circular notifying recruits that hereafter re-vaccination was not obligatory in the Netherlands army. This regulation, I may state, had been previously abrogated in the Swiss Army for similar reasons.

(6) In the Appendix to the Official Report of the German Vaccination Commission of 1884 is a memorandum drawn up at the Imperial Board of Health, Berlin, in which it is affirmed "that very serious damage by vaccination has occurred anything but rarely. . . . Thus, up to 1880, 50 cases have become known in which syphilis inoculated with the vaccine virus caused illness

to about 750 persons. . . . At Lebus, in 1876, 15 young school girls were infected with syphilis by re-vaccination."

(7) On June 11, 1885, Dr. Von Koehler, *Regierungs und Medicinal Rath*, furnished me details of the infection of 320 children and adults with a disgusting skin eruption, *Impetigo Contagiosa*, in the Isle of Rügen, by means of "regenerated" vaccine lymph obtained from a Government establishment. An expert Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the Government, and in an elaborate report it is stated: "The Commission are unanimously of the opinion that the outbreak of the disease has been a direct consequence of vaccination."

(8) In March, 1885, out of 42 children vaccinated at Asprières (Averynon), France, five died as the result of the operation. The facts were officially denied as "a culpable invention of the reporters." Notwithstanding the denial, I produced on June 11, 1890, before the Royal Commission on Vaccination, copy of an official Report of Inquiry, presented by M. E. Dr. P. Brouardel, President of the *Comité Consultatif d'Hygiène Publique de France*, in which all the facts are admitted. This report states, as the consequence of these inoculations, six children died, four in 24 hours, one in 48 hours, the others (42) were all, or almost all, ill.

(9) *Le Progrès Medical*, Paris, November 3, 1888, contains the report of a Paper, by Dr. Bourquier, on the cutaneous symptoms consequent upon animal vaccination, in which report the author referred to the ulcerative vaccination of 800 infants, observed by Protze of Elberfeld, and to an epidemic consequent upon vaccination with animal lymph, in which 16 vaccinated children died within 24 hours, reported by Prof. Brouardel.

(10) The *Bulletin*, No. 31, August 6, 1889, of the Proceedings of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, includes M. Hervieux's narrative of five children vaccinated on the 11th of May at Motte aux Bois, and infected with ulcerous syphilis.

It would occupy too much of your valuable space to multiply these cases, of which I have many more authentic examples. It will be seen, however, that they date from the first year of the introduction of vaccination, and are traceable alike to the use of human and animal vaccine. While some of the official vaccinators have received rewards and promotion after fatal vaccination, I have been unable to obtain evidence of any having been dismissed for unskilful performance of the operation—a practical admission that it is the system and not the medical operator that is at fault. In the island of Ceylon and in Japan, as I learn by personal inquiry in these countries, and in India, where the vaccine virus is the vehicle for the transmission of leprosy, as shown by numerous high medical authorities in my volume on "The Recrudescence of Leprosy and its Causation,"

no inquiries into vaccinal disasters are ever instituted, and the unfortunate sufferers in these countries, as well as in our own Crown Colonies are absolutely without redress of any kind.

Is it not time, therefore, that vaccination, like other medical prescriptions, should be made optional?—Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM TEBB.

Devonshire Club, St. James', London.

October 18, 1894.

CHOLERA AND MR. HAFKINE'S ANTI-CHOLERAIC INOCULATION.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—With reference to the recently published reports of cholera inoculations at Lucknow and elsewhere, I beg to send you some extracts from the official report on Mr. Haffkine's process, taken from the lately-issued report of Dr. Klein to the Local Government Board at home. I shall be much obliged if you will print the extracts in full, as they will thus show those who take a scientific interest in the matter that the investigation of Dr. Klein was in every way eminently scientific:—

“ A method similar to that of Pfeiffer was used by Haffkine. Haffkine grows the vibrio of cholera on the slanting surface of nutrient agar for one or two days at 35°8. He then rubs the surface growth down into sterile beef bouillon, and injects large quantities (one to two test tubes) of this mixture into the peritoneal cavity of the guinea-pig. The animals so operated on die, as a rule, within twenty-four hours, the post-mortem appearances being those of acute intense peritonitis. There is in animals so dealt with more or less copious peritoneal exudation, containing the vibrios in a living state. Now, Haffkine uses this peritoneal exudation, again in considerable doses, for further intraperitoneal injection into guinea-pigs; and with the result that the animals die from the same acute intense peritonitis, the living cholera vibrios being found more or less abundantly present in the peritoneal exudation. By further transferring this exudation through a succession of twenty to thirty guinea-pigs, Haffkine establishes a very remarkable intensification of the virulence of the exudation, inasmuch as the effect produced in the latter guinea-pigs of the series is much enhanced, the animals succumbing in shorter and shorter periods, the maximum intensity being reached when death takes place after eight to twelve hours. But not only in this acceleration of the fatal issue does the exaltation of virulence show itself; this fatal result is obtained with much smaller doses in the later series than in the earlier. Moreover, the increasing exaltation in virulence belongs not only to the peritoneal exudation of the gradually extending series of the animals, but to the vibrios themselves; for Haffkine finds that the maximum virulence of the exudation having been

reached (as tested by the greatest rapidity of the fatal issue), cultivation of the vibrios of such exudation on agar produces crops which possess the same exalted virulence, inasmuch as of such a culture a fraction ($\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the growth) acts as virulently as ten or thirty times that amount of the original agar growth that was used to start the series. These cultures of exalted virulence, *virus fort*, do not, however, retain their full power either for an unlimited time or for an unlimited number of sub-cultures. On the contrary, they soon begin to lose their exalted virulence, though by a renewed transmission through one or two guinea-pigs, and by making fresh cultures on agar of the peritoneal exudation of the guinea-pigs, the *virus fort* can again readily be obtained.

"[I do not here enter into a discussion of Haffkine's contention that the condition produced in the guinea-pig by these intraperitoneal injections of the cholera vibrio is comparable to Asiatic cholera. Later on I refer to this in detail. But in passing I wish to note that the symptoms of the disease thus induced in guinea-pigs, and the post-mortem appearances observed in them, do not suggest cholera Asiatic. Moreover, as will presently be seen, the identical disease, and the same post-mortem appearances, are producible by a number of other and totally different species of bacteria.]

"These experimental results obtained by Haffkine form the basis for the anti-cholera inoculations practised by him. He inoculates guinea-pigs subcutaneously with small doses of his *virus fort*, either in its purity (that is, direct from a culture), or after adding *Phenol* so as to attenuate its virulence. As a rule, in his later experiments, as described by Prof. Wright and Dr. Bruce (*British Medical Journal*, February 4, 1893), Haffkine uses for a first subcutaneous inoculation of the guinea-pig (first vaccine) the *virus fort* attenuated by *Phenol*, and afterwards inoculates it with his second vaccine, which is either the *virus fort* pure or the same only slightly carbolised. The subcutaneous injection of the attenuated *virus fort* into the guinea-pig produces a local and general disturbance. The latter shows itself in a rise of temperature, while the former is manifested by development of a swelling which is at first (in two or three days) soft, then gradually diminishes in size and becomes firmer, and, as a rule, leads later on to a necrosis of the skin in the region of the inoculation, which ultimately completely heals. The second injection is practised a few days after the first; and thereafter, if the animal is within a further few days inoculated intraperitoneally with doses of the *virus fort* (which infallibly kills normal guinea-pigs within twelve hours), it is found that the animal remains alive. These are in the main the principal experiments on which Haffkine bases his anti-cholera vaccination" (pp. 368-9).

The following further extract shows the conclusion at which Dr. Klein has arrived:—

"The conclusion that, I think, can be justly drawn from these experiments is that the bacteria of each of these different species—the vibrio of cholera, the vibrio of Finkler, bacillus prodigiosus, proteus vulgaris, bacillus coli, bacillus of typhoid fever, and staphylococcus aureus—contain in their bodies a poisonous substance which, when injected in sufficient amount into the peritoneum of the guinea-

pig, causes a malady that is, for all these species, in its nature and result exactly the same. So also by *subcutaneous injection* of the guinea-pig with these microbes, we get for each of them the same general and the same local disease; always provided that the bacteria are introduced in sufficient amounts. Be it observed that in all these experiments the bacteria themselves, *minus* the chemical product elaborated by them in nutritive media (their ptomaines, toxins, albumoses), were used for the injection. The microbes were grown on the surface of solid agar, scraped off from this, distributed in sterile broth, and injected either in the living condition or after having been sterilised. It follows, therefore, that the substance or substances which the disease and pathological changes witnessed must be lodged in, or be part and parcel of, the bodies of the bacteria; and for this reason we may call these substances *intracellular poisons*, always remembering that their poisonous nature manifests itself in the guinea-pig only when injected in large doses. Finally, it having been shown that the changes produced in the guinea-pig by intraperitoneal or by subcutaneous injection of any of the above species are of the same kind, we must conclude that *the intracellular poisonous substance in all these species is of the same nature*.

"A further conclusion that I think must be drawn from the above experiments is, that the view of Haffkine and his followers as to the *specific choleraic nature of the disease induced in the guinea-pig by the intraperitoneal injection of the cholera bacillus is absolutely untenable*" (p. 377).

After further narrations of experiments and inferences drawn therefrom, Dr. Klein says:—

"I cannot, therefore—assuming Haffkine's contention to be correct as to the refractory state of his guinea-pigs against the intra-intestinal administration of the cholera culture—admit that the results of Haffkine's experiments with his protective subcutaneous injections justify the inference that such subcutaneous injections of the human subject would probably protect man for a time against a natural infection with cholera. Haffkine, after all, uses for his protective inoculations the intracellular poison only, and, as I have pointed out above, such a protection would, looked at in the light of the facts I have adduced, hold good only against a certain quantity of dose of the intracellular. It by no means follows that such a protection necessarily includes power to inhibit multiplication of the cholera microbe within the intestine of the animal body" (pp. 382-3).

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

BENJN. BRYAN.

20, Victoria Street, S.W.

DILUTION AND DYNAMISATION.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In reference to Dr. Herring's remark as to the comparative value of tinctures and triturations, the late Samuel Brown, in the second volume of his Lectures and Essays, quotes Professor Döppler as follows: "Who assured the sagacious amateur that the effects of trituration, in the way of diffusion, though indefinitely inferior to those of true solution, are to be calculated by petty millions of particles? Besides, there is every probability that the diffusion through the milk sugar is, at a certain point, consummated to the degree of solution itself by chemical reaction throughout the mass." In commenting on the passage, Dr. Brown remarks: "Perpetual trituration and breaking down of agglomerated particles were far short of the searching analysis of a solvent. Why, solution of a solid is always preceded by chemical combination, and then the liquid compound is diffused through the free solvent in conformity with a law like that of gaseous diffusion. Consequently, in the case of soluble medicines, the allopathist actually makes himself and his patient surer of bringing the sensible surface of his physic to bear on the sensible surface of the organism, than does the homeopathic practitioner with his triturated powders." That is not intended by the author as an argument against homeopathy; for, a few pages farther on, he says: "It appears, then, after all, that, if that maxim be true, the administration of small doses is the most natural practice in the world. It is my decided opinion that there is no inherent discrepancy between either the principles or the practices of the rival schools": those of Liebig and Hahnemann he appears more particularly to have in his mind.

His concluding remarks in this essay may not be uninteresting. "It [organic chemistry] is the chemistry, not of life, but of death. On the other hand, the homeopathic physiologist must learn to take more cognisance of the substantial stuff of which the body is composed, and by the coming and going of which it is sustained. As a speculator, he is in danger of becoming attenuated and mystical. But for the best thing about him, viz., the fact that he is a successful and eminently practical physician, his theory might have evaporated long ere now. As it is, there is no man of science of the present day (1843) who stands so much in need of being implored to study other departments profoundly."—Sir, yours very respectfully,

FERRUM.

VARIETIES.

NITRATE OF COBALT AN ANTIDOTE TO POTASSIUM CYANIDE.—At a recent session of the Budapest Medical Society, Dr. Jos. Antal announced his discovery that nitrate of cobalt is an unfailing antidote in poisoning by potassium cyanide, the two salts forming an insoluble compound. This has been demonstrated by successful results in forty cases. Dr. Antal also first recommended the use of potassium permanganate in phosphorus poisoning.—*New York Med. Times.*

FOR OBESITY (*Times and Reg.*).—Take no water or other fluid at any time, except one cup of any desired hot drink, just before rising from the table. Use no liquors while eating. Avoid sugar, nuts, and pastry. Eat nothing between meals. Confine the diet to lean beef, mutton, chicken, turkey, fish, eggs, or oysters, with one slice of stale bread well dipped, the bulk of the meal being of tomatoes, celery, spinach, turnips, cabbage-leaf, but not the fleshy mid-rib, and fresh or dried fruits, cooked without sugar, such as apples, peaches, plums, pears, prunes, prunellas. A little cheese is permissible. Coffee, tea, skimmed milk or buttermilk, after eating, as stated. Exercise should be taken, running being most effectual, before breakfast or before going to bed.—*New York Med. Times.*

BREAD IN EGYPT.—Says a correspondent of the *Tribune*: "Wherever people live on unbolted wheat or rye flour or meal, they have good teeth, bones and muscles. I well remember when in Egypt in 1884, at Thebes, the little Arab girl who, with a vessel of water upon her head, ran over the sand, stones, rocks, and hills as we rode upon our donkeys to visit the tombs of the kings, for she had splendid teeth, sparkling eyes, and a beautiful and well-developed waist, symmetrical in form and graceful in every movement. On a visit to the house of our Arab dragoman or guide, to look at some curiosities which had been obtained from the tombs of the ancient Egyptians, we saw two women grinding at a mill and making the kind of flour which that young girl ate. There were two millstones, perhaps eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, standing in a tray, with an opening in the centre of the upper one for pouring in the grain, and at opposite sides erect handles. The women took hold of these handles and turned the upper stone around and around and back and forth, and the flour or meal came out between the outer edges of the stones. I said to our guide, 'We have not had a bit of good bread in Egypt, for at the hotels at which we have been stopping they think that they must furnish superfine flour bread for foreigners to eat. Now, I want you to make us a loaf of bread from that flour and bring it to our hotel to-morrow, and I will pay you for your trouble.' He did so, and it was the best bread we had in Egypt."—*New York Med. Times.*

NITRIC ACID.—Nitric acid is one of our most powerful anti-tubercular remedies when cavities have not formed. The presence of tubercles is an indication for its use. Chronic laryngitis and enteritis of tuberculous nature oftentimes find their remedy in nitric acid. The patient calling for this remedy is apt to have black hair and is lean. Nitric acid is sometimes a most useful remedy for disposition to take

cold, in those of phthisical antecedents.—Dr. DEWEY in *Medical Century*.

LACHESIS.—Lachesis in conditions of weakness and debility stands between arsenicum and carbo veg. It has great prostration, loss of muscular power, slow, soft pulse and stupid delirium, but it lacks that vascular and nervous erethism conjoined with prostration so characteristic of arsenicum, nor is the debility so complete and profound as to call for Carbo veg., with its weak voice, cold breath, and desire to be fanned.—Dr. DEWEY in *Medical Century*.

AMMONIACUM.—Ammoniac gummi has a reputation for curing asthenopia, and is indicated when the eyes smart and burn, especially when used at night by light. It thus stands between belladonna, which is used for affections of the eyes from overwork, when there is great congestion, and ruta, which is indicated for irritability of every tissue of the eye, from overwork, or from using the eyes on too fine work.—FARRINGTON in *Medical Century*.

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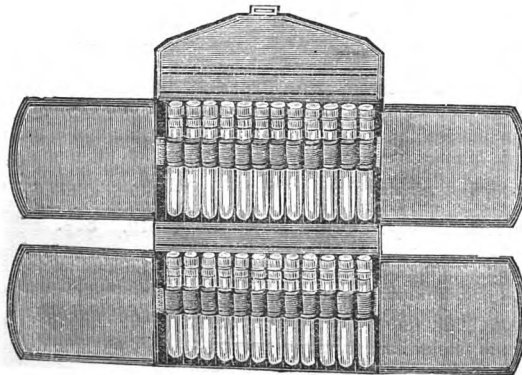
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