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THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

JANUARY 1, 1889.

THE HIGHER HOMEOPATHY.

IN our last issue we reprinted an article from the pen of Dr. LEE, editor of *The Homeopathic Physician*, entitled, "Characteristics as Taught by Hahnemann." In this article, which will well repay reading and re-reading, Dr. LEE maintains that, by the "totality of the symptoms" of a given case of sickness, HAHNEMANN meant to imply the totality of such symptoms as are "striking, remarkable, uncommon, and peculiar."

"The whole art of prescribing, then, consists in finding, for each patient, that drug whose 'particular effects' are most similar to the totality of the peculiar and uncommon symptoms exhibited by the patient. This, of course, excludes prescribing upon any one symptom, as has become somewhat a fashion. These single symptoms are very useful in indicating the drug or drugs one should study. After this brief review of Hahnemann's teaching and of his practice, we believe it is correct to state, as we have already done, that *the characteristics of any drug are the particular effects of that drug which no other remedy produces in a precisely similar manner.*"

This view, which we have no doubt is the true one, must prove of great assistance to all who aim at accurate prescribing, or, as Dr. HUGHES calls it, "homeopathising." Many earnest homeopathsists who have had the strongest desire to practice according to HAHNEMANN's directions, have been appalled by the task of attempting to fit each of the hundred symptoms of every case with all the remedies that have been known to cause it; but if, when we have taken a case, we then ask ourselves which of the symptoms are

characteristic, and must have their similimum found if a cure is to result, the task is brought within the bounds of the possible.

As Dr. LEE points out, it is not merely symptoms that are in themselves odd and peculiar that are characteristic. If these are present, they are valuable; but also very ordinary symptoms may become peculiar by virtue of their conditions and concomitant symptoms. It is here that the prescriber's judgment will be put to the test. He must first learn the art of distinguishing which symptoms are characteristic, and he must then learn how to find the corresponding symptoms in the pathogeneses of our drugs.

In conclusion, we again commend Dr. LEE's article to the attention of those to whom the Higher Homeopathy has hitherto been somewhat of a counsel of perfection; they will, we think, find that it is within the region of the practicable after all.

DR. RINGER IN DIFFICULTIES.

In introducing the remedies of the homeopathic *materia medica* into ordinary therapeutics Dr. RINGER sometimes forgets that his readers are not likely to be as familiar with the homeopathic preparations as he is himself. To the understanding of the ordinary allopath aconite is aconite, a deadly poison always. He knows nothing of the homeopathic methods of attenuation whereby the medicinal power of the drug may be retained and its dangerous properties eliminated. Dr. RINGER should explain all this to the readers of his book, or else be a little more careful with his advice. If he fails to be explicit, he must be prepared for excitable effusions of this kind, which appeared in *The Lancet* of November 24th:—

“RINGER'S THERAPEUTICS: STRANGE ADVICE.

“To the Editors of *The Lancet*.

“SIRS,—Under the article ‘Aconite’ in the above book, 11th ed., p. 453, the following appears. Speaking of the use of aconite in scarlet fever, it is said: ‘It is well, therefore, during the convalescent stage

to direct the nurse to take the temperature night and morning, and if this should rise beyond the healthy standard, *she* should at once give aconite, so as not to allow some hours to elapse before the patient can be visited by the medical attendant.' Surely those who have given aconite know that it is a drug whose effects on a child's system require the most careful watching. Here a nurse is told to administer aconite—the dose or doses not mentioned—to a patient who is *supposed* to be developing 'acute inflammation of the kidneys.' It is to be hoped 'the nurse' will have sufficient sense not to do so, else she may have reasons for doubting her power not only to prescribe, but to administer, so very active a poison, especially when a medical practitioner or 'attendant' can be easily called in.—I am, sirs, yours truly,

“ROBERT R. RENTOUL.

“Hartington Road, Liverpool S.,
Nov. 18, 1888.”

We must say we have much sympathy with the writer of this letter; for, although Dr. RINGER is no doubt thinking of *Aconite* 3, whilst Dr. RENTOUL knows only of the strongest tinctures, his advice is most reprehensible. To leave a nurse to prescribe a drug by the thermometer only is a very bad practice. It is neither homeopathy nor allopathy nor anything else, but single-symptom treating.

Dr. RENTOUL's letter brought *The Lancet* a number of letters of similar tenour, and this is how that journal endeavoured to help Dr. RINGER out of his scrape:—

“‘RINGER'S THERAPEUTICS: STRANGE ADVICE.’

“The letter from Dr. Rentoul, which was published in our last issue under the above heading, has brought us many letters for which we regret we are unable to find space. Several of these appear to have been written under a misapprehension. They assume that Dr. Rentoul is in haste to quote adversely from the last edition of Dr. Ringer's book. This is not the case, although the words are to be found in it. By a coincidence, the letter reached us very shortly after the issue of the twelfth edition, but Dr. Rentoul's reference was to the eleventh edition. One writer points out that the paragraph quoted has appeared for years in successive editions, as though this afforded any justification for the looseness of statement to which Dr. Rentoul objects. Others consider that it is wilfully obtuse to think that Dr. Ringer's statement can be misinterpreted into meaning that the nurse should give aconite upon her own responsibility without any

directions about dose or method of administration. Many join in a chorus of praise of the judicious employment of aconite under the conditions indicated, but this point was scarcely raised in the letter we published, which merely pointed to danger in the event of the instructions given in the text-book being literally followed by any nurse into whose hands it might fall. A lady correspondent engaged in nursing says: 'It is the *absence of thought* I would blame in the nurse if she gave a wrong dose.' 'Absence of thought' seems to have pervaded the construction of the paragraph which has led to this misunderstanding. We willingly believe that Dr. Ringer intended the medical man in attendance to direct the nurse to take the temperature and to give aconite according to his instructions, under certain conditions, but it is to be regretted that he has not worded the paragraph so as to avoid any appearance of ambiguity."

Perhaps by the time the thirteenth edition of his book is published Dr. RINGER will venture to introduce his readers to the homeopathic methods of preparing these medicines, and to recommend the dose he is familiar with himself.

THE INCREASE OF ANTIPYRETICS.

THE discovery of antipyretics seems to be increasing at a fearful rate. Hardly has one gone the round of the medical periodicals than another emerges and naturally eclipses all the others in every respect, acts quicker, longer, and is free from all collateral disadvantages. *Salol* is scarcely digested when *pyrodin* is offered to us. It is remarkable that just as the necessity for lowering the temperature is beginning to be doubted, new antipyretics are constantly being discovered. We must now add *pyrodin* to the list that already contains *antifebrin*, *antipyrin*, *phonacatin*, *salol* and *sulfonal*, and the rest. Posterity will probably contemplate this collection of curiosities with disapprobation. It is singular that no voice has yet been raised in the official school against this mania for discovery. It is about time that a Hercules should come to cleanse this Augean stable (*Allg. Hom. Ztg.*, vol. cxvii, No. 22).

One after another of the heat-reducing medicines falls into disrepute. The reason of this is obvious. Our self-

styled orthodox brethren who are always boasting that they treat the disease, while homeopaths only attend to the symptoms, are themselves the most unscientific symptom treaters. If a disease presents an increase of temperature, they immediately conclude that this is the chief or only symptom worth attending to, and on discovering an agent that reduces the temperature they immediately think they have hit upon a sure remedy for the disease. Thus we have seen them treating fevers and inflammatory diseases with cold baths, alcohol, quinine, and all the novel so-called antipyretics that have been introduced of late years. But experience at the bedside disenchant them with each antipyretic in turn. The reason of this is obvious. These medicines have no therapeutic relation to the disease they are given for. They differ in action among one another; their only point of common resemblance being their power of lowering the temperature of the body. Again, the febrile and inflammatory diseases differ equally among one another, the only point in which they are alike being the increased temperature attending them. To treat these dissimilar diseases by medicines solely because of their temperature-lowering effect is unscientific and futile, and the multiplication of such agents is of no benefit to medicine, rather injurious as leading some minds away from the right direction in which alone remedial agents can be discovered.

A MONSTER WOMAN.—The death is recorded of a coloured woman at Baltimore who was probably the largest human female ever known. Her weight is stated to have been no less than eight hundred and fifty pounds avoirdupois. This enormous development exceeds even that of the famous Yorkshireman Daniel Lambert, who, when at his heaviest, "turned the scale" at no more than seven hundred and thirty pounds. There has been one instance, however, in which, according to the *New York Medical Record*, the Baltimore prodigy has been outweighed, that, namely, of a man called Miles Darden, a native of North Carolina, who was born in 1798. This individual grew to be seven feet eight inches in height, and over one thousand pounds in weight, and was without doubt, the heaviest man of all time. No record of the state of health enjoyed either by him or by the woman mentioned above is given, but it would be interesting to know to what extent such phenomenal obesity influenced the well-being of the afflicted persons.—*Medical Press*, Dec. 5th.

NEWS AND NOTES.

JOHN BRIGHT.

AMID all the anxiety that has for weeks been centred around the sick bed of Mr. Bright there has been one great consoling thought, namely, that he has been allowed to remain at peace in the hands of his trusted medical attendants, aided only by such advice as the latter chose to seek. Dr. Hayle, Mr. Bright's family physician, and Dr. Drysdale of Liverpool, and Dr. Midgley Cash of Torquay, Mr. Bright's relative, with whom he has consulted, possess not merely the confidence of Mr. Bright and his family, but that of the whole homeopathic body. We are happy to learn that Mr. Bright's sufferings are not acute, and that his faculties are unimpaired. It is interesting to note that he is nursed by nurses from the London Homeopathic Hospital. Lovers of dogs will like to know that Mr. Bright has two favourites who refuse to be separated from him—one taking duty by day and the other at night.

"BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITALS."

WE venture to predict for "Tract 21" of the Homeopathic League a wide circulation. It bears the above title, and contains interesting accounts of some twenty hospitals and homes—past, present, and future—devoted to the homeopathic treatment of patients. Great labour has been spent in collecting the materials, and there are nine wood-cut illustrations. We should think that the hospital committees will be glad to take this opportunity of making known the claims of their institutions on public support. The League has not produced many more useful tracts than this.

VICTORIA DANCES.

It is pleasing to note that these dances, got up on behalf of the London Homeopathic Hospital, have proved thus far a great success. The society papers have been unsparing in their praise of the management of the whole affair.

HOMEOPATHIC LIBERALITY.

MR. HENRY TATE has proved to the world that "homeopathic" does not mean "microscopic" as the vulgar suppose. An ardent homeopath, his bounty is by no means an affair of small doses. His gift of the Hahnemann Hospital to Liverpool he has followed with the gift of £1,000 to South Lambeth for a Free Library, and another £1,000 to the Liverpool Merchants' Guild for the relief of decayed gentlemen and gentlewomen. We like a man who knows how to give his money whilst he is still preserved to see that it is well bestowed. Those who wait till they are dead before they relinquish their wealth little imagine to what uses some of it will be diverted.

" MISREPRESENTATIONS OF HOMEOPATHY."

DR. THOMAS NICHOL, of Montreal, Canada, is directing a popular Homeopathic League in the city in which he resides. The title of his fifth tract is the "Misrepresentations of Homeopathy," and very ably he handles his text. We will make a quotation :

"Undoubtedly, most of the opponents of homeopathy are honest and sincere, but even those who are in perfect good faith do not take any pains to master the subject. I remember conversing with an Ontario physician, able and conscientious, on this subject, when he surprised me by remarking that he '*had made a thorough study of the subject.*' I asked him *when* he had made the thorough study and *where*, for I knew that when he was in college homeopathy was quite unknown in Great Britain. 'Oh,' he rejoined, 'I have read Simpson's *Tenets and Tendencies of Homeopathy*, and know all about it.' 'Precisely so,' I replied, 'you have read one single book attacking a system, of which the author was profoundly ignorant, and you think you understand that system. If a heathen reads Tom Paine or Bob Ingersoll you would hardly think that he had a competent knowledge of the Christian verities.'"

PRESENTATION TO DR. AND MRS. ABBOTT.

It is refreshing to find that years of service have not been without appreciation, and the very emphatic expression of esteem that has been called up by Dr. Abbott's departure from Wigan must have been peculiarly gratifying to himself and his family. The testimonial which was

largely subscribed to, consists of an illuminated address, a marble time-piece with corresponding ornaments, and a tea urn. The presentation was made at a crowded meeting on the evening of Friday, December 7th, under the presidency of Canon Fergie, a well-known advocate of homeopathy. Among the audience were Drs. Hawkes and Briggs of Liverpool, Drs. Blumberg and Harvey of Southport, and Dr. Adie, who is to succeed Dr. Abbott in practice at Wigan. A number of excellent speeches were made, Dr. Abbott's, of course, in returning thanks, being the speech of the evening.

MODESTY.

THE following advertisement taken from *The Times* will amuse our readers :

HOMŒOPATHY.—A young, talented homœopathic physician, having brilliant testimonials about successful cures at his disposal, OFFERS his SERVICES to the English aristocracy for the tendance respectively for the complete restoration of the health of the members of their families, either at home or while travelling, and would at the same time also undertake the education of the children. Please address to ———, care of Messrs. ——— and ———, Advertising Agents, Mannheim, Germany.

The simple-mindedness of this young gentleman is quite touching. He is a genius, he knows it, and he is not afraid to say it. The curious thing is that his merits should be unrecognized nearer home. Our own brilliant and talented youth are under no necessity of advertising the fact in foreign journals.

“SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE” AND THEORIES.

OUR contemporary *The Lancet* was unusually sane on December 15th. “Medicine,” it said—meaning “Scientific medicine,” of course—“is intimately associated with and dependent upon theory. It is ever advancing as fresh facts are recognized, but its advances are indicated mostly by a shifting vanguard of theories.” . . . “A theory which appears fairly satisfactory is believed in, and acted upon as long as possible. Facts and explanations are unconsciously made to harmonize with it. For the time being it forms the ideal standard of order with which everything of the

past and present is made to fit—if possible. Some tight wedging of squares into circles may be necessary, but provided that a general appearance of order results, the effort needed will probably soon be lost sight of.” Other wise remarks followed which we may have to refer to in future.

AN AUTHORITY IN THERAPEUTICS.

WE do not remember to have heard of Dr. M. Charteris before, but if he is a specimen of the material out of which allopathic universities make their professors of *materia medica* and therapeutics we do not wonder at the ignorance of their simple flocks. The University of Glasgow rejoices in possessing for its therapeutic professor Dr. M. Charteris. The “first lecture of the Course of Therapeutics” in the present session is published in the *British Medical Journal* of Dec. 8. In this lecture, on the “Relation of Micro-organisms to the Treatment of Disease,” after glorifying Koch and Pasteur for the “hopes” they have raised and for their originality in proving the beneficial effects of climate in tuberculosis (as if nobody had thought of it before), he goes on to air his own ignorance and confirm that of his hearers in this way:—

“We are daily outgrowing any belief in the grotesque, outrageous, and degrading doctrine of *similia similibus curantur*, which has never taught us how to check a malady or how to relieve an ache or pain.”

We will not spoil the beauty of this passage by a single comment. We will, however, give another specimen of this Glasgow therapeutic professor’s style. His English is quite equal to his matter.

“The rational method of treatment now adopted is plainly directed by pharmacology, that is, the action of remedies. Neither being too optimistic or (*sic*) pessimistic in our interpretation of these actions, but relegating all doubtful points to that great tribunal, common sense, which after all is the *ultima thule* (*sic*) of all true beliefs. Guided by this method, we may justly affirm that the progress of medicine is at present satisfactory, advancing, and sure.”

And there are some homeopaths who still want to be reunited with the lights of allopathy!

COFFEA IN SCIATICA.

In the September number of the *Medical Counselor* Dr.

Gilman B. Davis, of Wyoming, Ohio, has an interesting paper on *Coffea* in Sciatica. He was led to its use in a very severe case in which *Lach.* had done some good, but afterwards failed, by these symptoms:—

“Easily affected by pain, which seems insupportable; weeps easily, often to excess; and trifles very greatly magnified; faints easily; the entire nervous system highly wrought up; extremely restless; *all the senses very acute*; the least noise or jar in a distant part of the house is noted at once, others in the room not hearing or perceiving it.”

Coffea 15 was given, and a brilliant cure resulted.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS:

THERAPEUTIC HINTS.*

COLD AND HOT WATER WRONGLY APPLIED.

By J. P. DARE, M.D., Nashville, Tenn.

MANY years ago, while on a visit to a medical friend in a distant city, I was taken to see one of his patients, said to be in a critical condition. On arrival I found a stout, vigorous-looking young man in a comatose state, insensible to the impression of all external objects, with a hot head, flushed—almost livid—face, and cold extremities.

From the attending physician and the family I gathered the following history:—The patient was a telegraph operator, usually in the enjoyment of very robust health, but subject, at times, to severe headache. He had had such an attack the day before, and, upon the suggestion of some one, had placed his feet in a tub of hot water, the water covering his legs nearly up to his knees. The sense of present relief caused him to sit with his feet in the hot water for a considerable time.

After the foot-bath the sense of relief lasted awhile, when the full feeling and aching began to return with increasing severity, and the doctor was called. The pain and pressure had continued till the patient passed into the condition observed upon our arrival.

Here was a clear case of profound congestion, if not also cerebral hemorrhage, induced by hot water.

The predisposition to apoplexy, increased by inordinate

* From *The Hahemannian Monthly*, Nov., 1888.

eating or unusual application to sedentary work, had found a sufficient exciting cause in the foot-bath.

The antipathic measure had temporarily lessened the tendency of blood to the head by increasing the calibre of the vessels of the feet and legs; but when the external heat was removed, the tide quickly turned again toward the head, increasing the pressure and the pain, till all sensibility was gone, and till the integrity of the brain itself was destroyed.

Another Case.—An earnest and rather delicate man, of nervous temperament, who had built up a large seminary at considerable cost of brain energy as well as money, after a hard year's work suddenly, and for a short time, lost the proper use of his right hand and the prompt and orderly use of words during conversation. Although generally improved, he did not recover fully from his disability. It was a question whether the troubles were the result of nervous as well as general prostration, or of some local pressure and break in a minute vessel of the brain. If it was the former, an ocean voyage and some foreign travels would be of special service. His having been greatly benefited by such a voyage and travel, several years before, when considerably broken down, led us to conclude in its favour again, hoping that removal from all possible connection with business, and the diversion of travel and new scenes would restore him to usual health.

The ocean air instead of a lifting had a depressing effect. The attractions of England failed to interest and charm him as before. Not long after landing he had another apparent stroke. His head was more plainly the seat of greatest trouble. Under the advice of my friend, Dr. Hughes, of Brighton, when in some measure recovered, he returned to Liverpool and took a steamer for home. The influence of the sea was still very depressing, the peculiar restlessness increased, his senses became more confused than ever, and his brain finally refused to do its work.

The surgeon of the ship was called to prescribe, and, with other measures, packed his head in bags of ice.

The brain, at first quieted somewhat, became more excited, and soon succumbed to the paralyzing influence of the cold. He became comatose, and died on mid-ocean.

REFLECTIONS.

The first case taught me a lesson that I have never for-

gotten, and that I have seen verified a great many times since, namely—that *hot applications to the lower extremities, while they temporarily increase the supply of blood there, and lessen it in the head, are sure to induce exactly opposite conditions soon after they are removed.*

The philosophy, the explanation of these facts, is not hard to understand in the light of modern physiology and pathology. A portion of the human body, a foot, or a hand, immersed in water above blood-heat, is protected against its destructive or hurtful influence through nature's effort to counteract the heat by the ultimate abstraction of blood, which is sent in excess in an opposite direction.

A familiar example is this—the hands of the laundry-woman, after being for some little time in hot water, become shrivelled and shrunken; and when removed into the cool air, they are also colder than before.

In the case of the young man, the first and temporary effect of the hot water was to induce an excess of blood in the lower extremities so as to lessen the excess in the head. As soon as the bath was over, the efforts of nature to resist the abnormal heat caused the feet to become cold and the head hot.

We come to a physiological law, as fixed and as plain as any other law in nature—that *the preservative power in the human organism, whatever we may call it or however explain it, prevents the destructiveness of heat by the abstraction or diversion of blood and heat to other parts.*

As to the case of my patient who died upon the ocean, there was a weakened condition of the smaller vessels of the brain, and, thus, an inability to bear any extra excitement and strain.

The last spell of head trouble and the increased brain pressure, at first and briefly relieved by the ice pack, and thus greatly aggravated through nature's efforts to counteract the cold by an increased supply of blood and heat, must have resulted in cerebral hemorrhage and death.

And this brings us to another physiological law that seems to me quite plain, namely—that *the innate preservative power of the organism prevents the destructiveness of cold by an extra supply of blood and heat to the part assailed.*

It is well known that the hand held in ice-water or snow is cold for only a short while upon removal, becoming hot and swollen for a much longer time afterwards.

Agents, supplying heat and cold to limited parts and for

special therapeutic purposes, are amenable to the homeopathic law, no less than are the drugs prescribed in proper homeopathic practice. A disregard of the two physiological laws mentioned, which are in full accord with that of Hahnemann, has led to fatal results many and many a time.

The allopath, applying cold water and ice to the parts of the human body abnormally heated, has destroyed many an inflamed member and killed many a patient.

There is no telling how many lives have been lost through the agency of hot water, applied to overcome a lack of blood and vital heat.

I could instance many cases, but the two submitted are sufficient for my present purpose.

I would not be misunderstood in what I have said against the antipathic uses of hot and cold water. No one can doubt their usefulness in cases where palliation may be required, in cases to be "tided over" some special danger, when life may be lost before the reactive effort of nature can be brought to bear. I am persuaded, however, that in some emergencies where cold water or ice have been regarded as necessary, hot water, much hotter than the temperature of the blood, will be more effective and much less dangerous. I would refer, for example, to cases of sudden and severe uterine, anal, and nasal hemorrhage.

The great lights of the old school are now accepting the homeopathic method in such cases.

NOTES ON UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.

BY DR. A. M. CASH.

CASES of hemorrhage from the female genital organs occur frequently in practice, and are, as a general rule, successfully treated by homeopathy. The general practitioner has not, it would seem, a very favourable opinion of the action of medicines in these cases. Matthew Duncan speaks in his "Diseases of Women" not very encouragingly. He says *Ergot* stands first. After it sulphuric acid in large doses. Of gallic and tannic acids he speaks as not being "sure that they have any effect at all."

Duncan says of *Ergot*, that we must not expect it to act thoroughly till days of its use have elapsed. This may be so in the ordinary allopathic dosage, but I suspect that few

of us using its homeopathic analogue *Secale*, would expect to wait so long for a favourable issue. We have all again and again seen this drug in the 2nd and 3rd dilution rapidly check an alarming hemorrhage from the womb, and when it is indicated hours, and not days, will suffice to declare a favourable result.

Secale is only one of many other remedies which we can have recourse to. Our pharmacopia is rich in similarly acting ones. *Sabin.*, *Bell.*, *Ipecac.*, *Calc.*, *Puls.*, *Chin.*, *Hamamelis*, *Viburnum Opul.*, *Trillium Pendulum*, *Act. Rac.*, *Crocus*, *Platinum*, &c., are all potent in their sphere. In fact I believe the homeopathic practitioner will so frequently succeed in curing cases of Menorrhagia and Metrorrhagia that come to him by these and other medicines, that the chances are he may be tempted to trust to them too much, neglecting such physical examinations as would help him to make a more complete diagnosis and such other methods of treatment as may advantageously be employed at the same time. In the affections under discussion hemorrhage is only a symptom, it is not the *disease* itself. Nevertheless it is the *chief thing*, and if we can cure *it*, we shall probably only do it by curing the disease, *i.e.*, the state or condition upon which it depends. Now, if small doses of a homeopathically acting remedy will do this, we can wish for nothing better. It is our beau ideal of homeopathic treatment to cure the disease by treating the symptom, or totality of symptoms, to which the disease gives rise. But in practice we do not always find this possible. Hemorrhages, apparently very successfully treated at first, have often an unfortunate tendency to recur; and my experience is, that when we meet with these recurrent cases it is wise not to delay making a physical examination, which then often gives precision to our treatment by clearing up the cause which is at work. For instance, three cases now under my care all complained of hemorrhage. The loss was very different in character in each case. One had it quite slightly—with her it was not a prominent symptom. In the second case it was profuse, but only at the menses. The third had it so freely and irregularly, that it was impossible to know whether, and if so, when the flow was accompanied by true ovulation at all. Now all these women suffered from the same cause. Each one had a sore varying from an erosion to a decided loss of substance—true ulceration—on the cervix uteri.

Sepia, *Calcarea Carb.*, *Ac. Nitric*, &c., were the remedies

used, but in each conjoined with internal treatment. *Hydrastis*, *Hamamelis*, and *Calendula* injections, and topical applications from time to time of these and occasionally stronger agents—such as preliminary cauterization with *Ac. Carbol. pur.* and *lunar caustic*. The three substances I have just named, viz., *Hyd.*, *Ham.*, and *Cal.*, are most valuable in gynecological practice, and are, as a rule, very much better than the severe caustics commonly in vogue, whose use should be restricted to turning unhealthy into healthy sores, which are then better treated by the three former. I say, then, examine early, if in the least doubt. Make a vaginal examination, first with the finger, then pass a speculum, of which I prefer Fergusson's. This will generally be sufficient to clear up the case. If not, pass the uterine round, first carefully ascertaining that neither cancer nor pregnancy exist. Some years ago a case of hemorrhage, apparently clearly due to the menopause, came under my care. I treated her medicinally, no examination seemed called for. She was better at first, but soon relapsed. I went away for my holiday, leaving her under the care of a medical friend. He declared no medicine did her good but *Sabina*, which he thought was very successful. But the hemorrhage continued freely at the catamenia, with almost every other climacteric trouble. I examined her on my return, and found a polypus protruding from the os uteri. This I removed, and the hemorrhage which, considered as due to her age, might have persisted for months, almost at once sank to insignificant proportions.

Again, a lady, weeks after the birth of a child, gets recurrent attacks of a freshening flow, weakness, back-ache, and pain. She sent for me, and I at once thought that Subinvolution accounted for her symptoms. Another doctor had confined her. The blood persisting, I examined her, and found an extensive fresh tear through the cervix uteri. This caused me to place more dependance upon copious *Hamamelis* and *Calendula* injections than upon *Secale*, *Sabin.*, &c., internally; and shortly she began to gain ground and hold it. But I have no wish to underrate the value of internal remedies. In many cases they are all we have to depend upon, and it is surprising what these small doses will accomplish.

With some considerable doubts as to their probable efficacy in the case, I recently took charge of a large *Fibroid tumour of the womb*. The lady, over fifty, was blanched with the drain which was kept up by the great

myomatous mass which projected quite up into the right iliac fossa. I gave her *China* 2x and *Secale* 3x alternately every three hours, and did little else except strictly to enjoin rest in bed during the early days of each "period." But in four months the change for the better is marked enough. The periods have been but half the length of what they had got to before commencing the treatment, and the healthier complexion, and ability for walking, &c., testify of gratifying improvement in the general health.

A vicious pathological circle is kept up in certain cases of *Subinvolution* that we meet with. A weakly woman of feeble muscular fibre fails to get proper atrophy of the womb after a confinement. The organ remains large, heavy, and congested. The lochia remains coloured too long, and eventually apparently runs into the menses, which last too profuse and with every degree of irregularity. An anemic condition of the system soon is induced. Then the poor and watery blood, with its diminished coagulating power, in its turn helps to keep the hemorrhage going. So the hemorrhage causes the anemia and the anemia keeps up the hemorrhage, till the unfortunate patient is reduced to the most pitiable condition. Iron, which should be the remedy for this state of things, is unfortunately often not well borne. I found in such an one lately that even 5 grains of the first trituration of *Ferri et quin. Cit.* seemed (as iron used in any form had always done before) to induce diarrhea. In another case, probably a co-existing constipation is further increased.

I have recently, in a chronic subinvolution occurring in a lady of great delicacy of fibre, with persisting profuse hemorrhage, seen the *Muriate of Hydrastis* in 5-grain doses of the first trituration, as recently recommended from America, effect decided improvement, toning up the nerves, and delaying the menses. In another case, *Cimicif. Rac.* has been equally useful both against the main trouble and its various secondary consequences.

Cases of *Missed Abortion* are often very insidious, and we may easily slip into mistaking them for, and treating them as, instances of so-called functional metrorrhagia. An examination is all-important here—for the sake of our own reputation and for the patient's safety. Fortunately the indicated homeopathic remedy, such as *Sabin.*, *Secale*, *Trillium* or *Viburnum* often wonderfully succeeds in stimulating the uterus to the necessary contractions and expulsion,

But we ought to know with what we have to do, and in no class of case can we so completely gain the patient's confidence as in this, when she sees that we fully comprehend her condition, which, by the way, she has frequently a perfect knowledge of herself, but has abstained from communicating to us. Frequently as I have treated these cases, I have almost in all instances had the satisfaction, after making my diagnosis, of standing by and seeing the chosen remedy safely accomplish for me all I wanted without operative (which means for the patient—*dangerous*) interference. And how superior this is to the clumsy and hazardous—though occasionally necessary—efforts of the operator all must acknowledge who have ever had themselves to extract a retained putrid ovum, probably with symptoms of commencing septicemia setting in. The hemorrhages of *cancer* of the *uterus* are generally easily distinguished. The peculiar fœtor of the discharge and the sense to the examiner's finger being obvious, and to be hardly mistaken. Injections of Morris and Little's (of Doncaster), soluble *Phenyll*, a non-poisonous preparation, is a wonderful comfort here both to the poor patient and her friends. I have seen of internal remedies *Secale*, *Hamamelis*, and *Crocus* effect considerable decrease in the hemorrhage.

As a general rule, in all cases of uterine hemorrhage, I prefer *hot* to the use of cold injections in acute cases and where pain accompanies, as in the debilitated. They have a much more reviving and stimulating effect, and by this means will check bleeding where cold water will fail.

Severe cases of *simple functional climacteric metrorrhagia* are met with. They should probably be subjected to examination if possible, for other causes may exist, as in the polypus case related. Failing these, they should be treated on usual principles, and by the remedies above named for Uterine Hemorrhage.

Torquay, Oct., 1888.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

By DR. USSHER.

TRAUMATIC IRITIS, ETC.

Not always wise, or even good practice, to be imitative! A young woman, my patient for some years, has a series of staphylomata, large and small, encircling the right cornea.

There is only light in that eye, nothing more; they bulge through the lid, and attract attention to an eye otherwise prominent. Her occupation is a ladies' hairdresser, and these peculiarities are noticed. The other eye is fairly good; her constitution the worst possible; swellings in the legs, and erysipelas now and then trouble her. I punctured a prominent staphyloma with a cataract needle, reducing its bulk. The next day there was choroiditis, with pain in the ball; and the third day, an iris green as grass. Fearing panophthalmitis, *Rhus.* was administered in pilules 2x night and morning, and never did I witness a quicker and more benign change, with improved vision; every evil gone in a week. Farrington specifies *Rhus.* in traumatic iritis, but I did not know this until after the battle. So does my trusty Hering. In ordinary conjunctivitis with trachoma and corneal mischief, the choice would lie between *Bell.*, *Rhus.*, and *Conium*. If there is great photophobia, *Rhus.* would have my preference, except in children, when *Conium* in any potency, 1x to 200, acts magically; nor can you have a better proof that 200 is an entity than here, and if I had no other I would feel quite certain that in twenty-four hours the spasmodically closed eyelids would relax. Nothing would induce me to tap another staphyloma like that; they always occur in broken down people, and if your patient is insufficiently fed, look out for squalls. What a splendid book Farrington's *Materia Medica* is; it will presently be known as the joy of the allopaths, and is worth stealing from, only it is not Brunton's quarry. It has a good index, and a clinical one also. One sighs for a repertory. What do they make American books so heavy for? Is it to increase the freight?

A man whose family history is one of cancer was alarmed at enlargement of left breast. It was as big as a school girl's at fourteen—the hardness (which suggested *Conium*) was altered to softness, ending in a cyst full of fluid, which totally absorbed under the daily use of *Calc. Silicata* 1x, night and morning. It is a valuable medicine.

The arsenite of gold, 6x Trit., has been very useful in epithelioma of face resulting from badly neglected dacryosistitis. Its healing powers were very marked, the patient much depressed. In the closing days of phthisis, following pneumonia, I was glad to have so helpful a remedy (thanks to Hale); it soothed the last days of a poor fellow who came to my hands from an allopath, and better for the

patient if he had never encountered so careless a doctor, ignorant and stubborn.

I was glad to find Dr. Harmar Smith saying a word for *Salicylate of Soda*. Five 'grs. every three hours is quite enough of it; it relieved pain, that is its sphere; but for personal testimony I can add that in 10-gr. doses it lowered me rapidly, and unless for a pain help I prefer *Bryony*. The doses of the *Salicylate* as given by some allopaths is very near murder. I cannot water it down less. Akin to this lowering process is *Iodine* in gout. Five drops of a good tincture is ample; the big doses of our friend Dr. Granville are far too much, and the remedy is a depressing one.

Pilsener beer with the gout patient is only Bass with the froth off, nice, but nocuous. Zinfandel wine is charming, but not for the gouty of this gay climate. They may be thankful for the Kronenquelle water, and leave the other to Californians.

LOBELIA.

The discussion at the Society was of much interest. My first use of *Lobelia* (acetic) was some eighteen or nineteen years back, at Dr. Cooper's suggestion. Up to that date I looked upon it as a dangerous medicine, but the service it rendered me was very great. The case was one of phthisis, with orgasm of blood to head and chest, hypertrophy of right heart, the overflow of blood to the brain, producing mental excitement, often ending in acts of violence beyond the control of patient. It soothed her, and led the way to other medicines. *Phosp.* for the right side of the heart and *arsenic* for the weak left side, and notably *Pulsatilla*, the key-note for which seemed to be a perpetual desire for more air, the windows even in cold weather must be open. Five drops of the acetic tincture was the dose. The medicine is a lowering one in health, but in a sick state it is well borne. *Lobelia* acts very quickly, and in dangerous bronchitis, with an overloaded heart, it does great things; the condition it helps is a desperate one (for which *Terebene* in allopathic hands does deadly mischief), paralysis of the lung is imminent, the bronchial tubes are loaded, and wheezing extends over every portion of both lungs; there is orthopnea, darkened colour of face, almost livid, and deadly faintness. This is always my clue: first, I give the strong acetic tincture, five drops every two or three hours, then

less often, and the next day, when the storm has abated, the 1x. As to the chemical objection to spirit of wine and vinegar, 'tis very fine, but it doesn't hurt the *Lobelia*. The ethereal tincture is a nasty dose, and after long keeping a sediment of white deposit is thrown down. The acetic tincture of *Lobelia* and also *Sanguinaria* keep good for any number of years. *Lobelia* has proved my sheet anchor in this condition, and I continue it only three days, as by that time the platform has changed. It requires watching and is a perfect godsend of a remedy, itching sometimes disagreeable itself, annoys the patient, but soon passes away.

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM.

I had a patient who suffered from abnormal sleepiness for years, since the birth of last child. She would go to sleep standing over her washtub. *Rhus.* formerly relieved her, until I came across these symptoms in Allen, "Sleepy so that she would fall asleep standing at work, lasting an hour." "She could hardly keep her eyes open on account of weariness and sleepiness." I gave her the ϕ which at once relieved her, and for experiment sake gave her the second week *Phell.* 200, three globules, three times daily, and this kept her most comfortable. Then gave it to her twice daily, and finally, one dose daily, but the sleepiness returned, and she had to return to the repeated impression of three doses. Was it the prolonged action of the ϕ that helped, or was the repeated doses of the 200 a delusion! Perhaps Dr. Dake would say so. I cannot; but to prevent the influence of the pristine dose coming in the way, I will next begin with the 200. But it may be the cup she took the first dose in, like Dr. Skinner's—one of Niagara fame—still holds the field.

Geraldine Road, Wandsworth.

THE DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURES.*

By GEORGE FOY, F.R.C.S.,

Surgeon to the Whitworth Hospital; and formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Forensic Medicine in the Carmichael School of Medicine.

THE theorem "Omnis planta quam ipsius insitam virtutem certo signo hominibus ostendit," which guided the majority of

* We copy this article from the *Medical Press* of September 12th. The quaint doctrine of signatures is here very interestingly explained.

the physicians in their practice during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, is now almost unknown, except to the few who find pleasure in tracing the evolution of the medicine of to-day from the empiricism of the past. A few traces of the old doctrine of signatures still remain, of which Griffith's mixture, made on rose-water, is a good example, and it may not be uninteresting to readers of the *Medical Press* to know something of a doctrine which exercised so great an influence on the profession, and which held its ground for so many centuries. The extracts I give are from the most valued of the anthropological physiognomists.

The first theorem, for there were usually four, is: The virtues of vegetables are known by their signatures; natural things have by the Divine hand impressed on them humane signatures; for not in vain are those peculiar figures imprinted on herbs, by which they do even speak forth to men their virtues; from hence it is that Adam, Solomon, and the most excellent philosophers and physicians have known the virtue and faculty of herbs.

Secondly.—What body soever in the macrocosm, that imparted to another body, means, and power of existence, that serveth also for the daily conservation of the microcosm; for sulphure preserveth wine, which hath a great analogy with our blood; wood, smered over and cubles (whose use is in the water) with the oxyd of sulphure, are thereby preserved and continued; from hence Paracelsus in lib. iii, "De Vita Longa," chap. 7, concludes that in sulphure is the juice of balsom, which suffereth neither wine, nor any inanimate substance to putrifie; but so conserves the bodies, that no influence of adverse qualities can bring prejudice hereunto. And Quercitanus, in his "Phar.," informeth, that sulphure, rightly prepared, is the true balsome of the lungs.

Thirdly.—What body soever, that by its innate and proper balsom, can preserve from elementary corruption, that also has power to preserve the microcosm from diseases: Diligently therefore in medicines ought to be considered, the quality of the medicine suitable to the humour of the microcosme, so that it be proper to succour the same. It is also worth consideration that amongst natural bodies, certain longer retain their vigour and durability than others; and for this property they are called universal, and the most excellent remedies; note above all others, two creatures carry the pre-eminence, viz., the Sun is the firmament, and Gold of sublunaries; for the Sun is the epitome of celestial powers and influences, and is an incorruptible balsom, which continually in every moment of time, by his proper light, is communicable to all creatures; and principally the balsom of the sun is found in the magnet of the Sun, which

is the subject of all admiration ; this magnet is a peculiar one, and cannot be dissolved, but in its own proper water, after which the universal medicine may be thence extracted. If by convenient means gold be drawn into the *Quinta essentia* it expelleth the most dangerous diseases, by consorting the balsom of the microcosm and conserving it in vigour. From hence is manifest the sense of these two axiomes, contraries are cured by contraries, as also like with like (that is to say) contraries forcibly expel their contraries ; as the balsom of gold expelleth impure tinctures adverse thereunto ; and like cherish their like, as the balsom of gold comforteth and cherisheth the balsome of the microcosme, sympathising therewith.

Fourthly.—Whatsoever expelleth an alienated substance from the body of the macrocosm, the same expelleth any impure tincture from the body of the microcosm : so antimony purifieth gold and silver by expelling all impurities ; therefore the same in the microcosm, expelleth all impure tinctures, and taketh away all afflicting diseases, if rightly prepared : so the flower of cotton weed, or lavender, with citron powder, driveth moths from hair or cloathes : If this be decocted in wine and taken, it expelleth worms ; and the esk, if he be taken with epilepsie, puts the hoof of his hinder foot in his ear, and cures himself.

Moreover, what plant soever hath the signature of any star, that plant participates of the nature and influence of that star ; for all vegetables relate to the seven planets.

Again, what plant soever hath the signature of the parts of any animal, the same profiteth those parts, and expelleth the diseases of those parts it represents, so be it the temperament be not poysonous, which if it be, destroyeth that member whose physiognomy it beareth ; as the herb called blewwoolfsbane, resembleth the brain of man, which having a venemous temper and quality, destroyeth the brain ; but if the temperament of a plant be pure, it helpeth nature, according to the former rule propounded, which is illustrated by these aphorisms, as first, plants which resemble the forms of the eyes, these are salubrious and healing to the eyes, as eyebright, scabius, marigold, chamoe-lian, sempervivum, nardum, and starwort. Secondly, plants which have the resemblance of the head, are cephalique, and help the infirmities thereof ; thus walnuts have the physiognomy of the whole brain, from hence the nut, with the spirit of wine, applyed to the head, powerfully comforteth the brain. The hollow flower of pyony shut together, hath the signature and physiognomy of the head, and all the sutures and little veins circumforating the brain ; but open it, and take the flowers forth from that rind or underskin, which represents the brain pain, and the seed violently breaketh forth ; from hence pyony is antepileptica, as also the fish scylla. The herb maidenhair and

the moss of quinces have the physiognomie of the hair on the head ; therefore a decoction thereof in restoring hairs lost by lues venerea is most efficacious.

Plants which resemble the figure of the heart have the power and vertue of comforting and sustaining the heart ; as the citron apple, the fruit of anacardus, like the heart ; Fuller's thistle, spikenard, balm, mint, the white beet, trisoly, parsly and motherwort, which bear, in leaves and roots, the physiognomie of the heart, and are consortive thereunto.

Those herbs which resemble the lungs are adjuvations thereunto ; as sage and lungwort, the herb hound's-tongue, and camphrey, or walwort spotted. Plants which have the signature of the ears, conduce much to the adfections thereof, the leaves of folefoot or wild spikenard having the signature of the ears much conduce to the benefit of hearing and memory, a conserve thereof being rightly prepared and eaten ; so oil extracted from the shels of sea snails having the signation of long ears, tends wonderfully to the recovery of hearing. Also those plants which physiognomise the nose, adjuvate much the sense of smelling ; the leaves of wild water-mint resembling the nose, yeeld an extract wonderful good for the recovery of that sense.

Plants having the resemblance of the womb conduce much to a good delivery, as the round birthwort, or heartwort, and the ladies seal or briony, the satyrium and pennywort, which have round and hollow roots.

Plants which physiognomise the bladder and gall comply to the good of those parts, as night shade, alkakenge, or rather salatrium vesicatorium, and nux vesicuria, all which (as by a tacite language) speak forth their vertues of purging the bladder of gravel and stone.

Herbs simulating the milt, as miltwaste, spleen wort, lupines, ladies seal, and ivil, are much benevolent thereunto.

Herbs, which in leaves or root bear the signature of the liver, do much concur to a good digestion and concoction of blood, and help the infirmities thereof, as the herb trinity, liverwort, agarick, pumitory and figs. Plants which signature the seats, have a secret specifique, virtue against sterility, and to further generation ; as walnuts, Indian nuts, leeks, and root of ragwort.

Herbs and seeds resembling the teeth, confer much to the good and preservation thereof ; as toothwort, the pine kernal, and in hemlock the certain seeds which bear the figure of the jaw teeth.

Those plants which have the signature of the knuckles and joyants of the body, are wonderfully prevalent against the foot-gout, knee-gout, and all joint pains whatsoever. Plants expressing a natural fatness, increase fatness in the body, as ooly plants, bearing the walnut, filberd, almond, pine kernels.

Plants naturally lean, macerate ; as salsaparella, or long-leaved rose folis, and others. Plants having a fleshy signature increase flesh, as the onion, leek, and cole wort.

Plants resembling the knots of the backbone, mightily help the joints and the veins ; as galingale, the knotty odiferous rushes. Plants nervosus, supple and fortifie the nerves and sinews, as fennel, flax, hemp, the nettle, the herb neuras and the roots of mallows, all of which emolliate the contracted nerves. Herbs having a milky substance, propagate milk ; as letice, and the fruit of almonds and figs. Plants of serous quality purge the noxious humour between the flesh and skin ; as spurge and scammony.

Herbs whose acidity turns milk into curd, profit much to generation ; such are the herb galium or cheese-rennet, and the seeds of spurge.

On the contrary, those samples which obstruct the congelation of milk, and dissolve milk congealed, are good to relieve a sore brest when the milk is knotted in it, as rue by itself, or bruised in vinegar, mixed with cummin, and applyed, in a short time consumeth the milk. Plants that are hollow, as the stocks of corn, reeds, leeks, mallows, hollyhocks, garlic, and bugloss, are singular good to purge, open, and comfort the hollow parts of the body. Hypericon, or St. John's wort, hath the leaves perforated, is sanative to wounds, whose physiognomie it beareth.

Plants having the physiognomie of brute animals are available to the cure of those maladies caused by those creatures whose signature they bear, as the greater serpentarian or herb dragon, which represents a serpent, the bramble called Christ's thorn having pricks resembling the teeth of serpents, avail against the biting of that creature. Ragwort against the sting of bees. The herb Fleabane having the signature of vermin causeth fleas to avoid the room.

The colours of plants also set before our eyes their natural different virtues, so those plants of white colour avail to the cure of flegmatick disease, as the briony and the water-lilly. Those of yellow aspect purge and remove cholera, as rhubarb and celadine. Those which have a sanguine complexion do not a little purify the blood ; as the root of china, fernbrake, agrimony, germander, and sorrel.

There is a rule to every plant, so many colours it hath commixed, so many vertues is therein. And what plant hath the signature of any disease, is useful to expell the disease. The flower of the water-lilly having the signature of a drop of water, is good against the apoplexy. The chrystal, the flint, the lapis, lyncis, lapis cytrinus, and the lapis indaicus, with the roots of the saxifrage, the fruit of Alkekenge, the stones of cherreys, the

Persian apple, having the signature of the stone, are prevalent against the stone in bladder and kidneys. Hemaria, the seeds of marigold, these have resemblance to canker, and avail much in the cure thereof. The root of galingal, growing in low grounds, taken up in May, is a singular amulet against the flux, being worn against the belly, it physiognomising the natural excrements in figure and colour. The strawberries, figurating the leprosie, the distilled water is most excellent in the cure thereof; as also all leperous and red faces, being with the water washed.

Further, the more multiplicitious signatures are cohering with plant to one and the same signification, so much the more certain is their efficacy in their application; for the spirit is in quality the same in all bodies, but different in quantity. In some it is more copious and vivacious, in others more weak and debilitated; therefore by how much the more the same spirit produceth a convenient form and figure in divers things or subjects under the same climate, by so much the more the same subjects are efficacious to assist and help each other, and intend their relations; similitude of affections increaseth strength, and the contrary, hatred; but a word or two more of the physiognomical part. The flowers of plants resembling the butterfly conduce to fruitfulness, as our English gandergeose, the flower of beans, woodbine, ew, and ragwort.

But there is also a pheriological part of which a word. The parts of animals answer the similar parts in man, with a certain vigorous, fortifying, sanative quality, as the brains of a cock to the brains of a man, the lungs of a wolf to his lungs; the priapus of a bull or hind provokes lust, the chaps and sores in women beasts are healed by an unction prepared of a glutinous substance from the udder of cows; the heart of a man in aking and swonding fits is corroborated by the essentia preparata made of the bone in a stag's heart; the pelvis matricis gallinæ injected in collum matricis muliebris stops the courses, removes barrenness, and helps conception.

Animals long-lived being fed upon, conduce much to the production of life, the renovation of the body, and the restitution of youth. In the opinion that "geese being warily fed are good dyet," I have no doubt but that the physicians of to-day concur.

But signatures was a small part of the physician's study in the sixteenth century. Astrology, chiromancy, metoposcopil, dreams, the position of moles and warts, and to make physiognomical observations from the quantity of the body were included in his curriculum.

HOMEOPATHY IN "THE ECHO."

OUR contemporary *The Echo* has been devoting a good deal of space in its correspondence columns of late to the discussion of homeopathy, and we extract a few of the letters for the benefit of our readers. On Oct. 27th this appeared :

"HOMEOPATHY.—Is there any truth in this system of therapeutics? I have seen a statement that the administration of doses of the one-millionth of a grain of cyanide of mercury relieved the awful pain of diphtheria at once, and a few more cured the disease. If that is true, it ought to be widely known; but if it is false, I think those who make such statements ought to be compelled to prove them. Can any reader give any information?—PATERFAMILIAS."

On Nov. 2nd came the following reply :

"HOMEOPATHY.—In reply to the inquiry, there is great truth in the system, especially in the cure or amelioration of rheumatism, if treated by a clever practitioner. It is said that the new American drug—*Phytolacca decandra* (poke weed)—is a most valuable physic for diphtheria, so also may be cyanide of mercury. In the incisive attacks of bronchitis, cold, and sore throat, it is a fact that aconite and belladonna, homeopathically given, are most curative. A celebrated homeopath once told me that he effected a permanent cure in the case of long-standing headache by the administration of only one dose (say two drops) of *Glonoine 3x*. The system is a grand one, and is largely adopted now by most thinking persons, as the remedy is so simple, and does not upset the constitution, as in the case of large allopathic doses.—F. W. D. D., Walton-on-Thames."

On the 5th the above was fortified by another correspondent :

"HOMEOPATHY.—The cyanide of mercury has been used with marked success in the treatment of diphtheria. There is nothing remarkable in the smallness of the dose—the millionth of a grain. If a medicine be homeopathic (or have an affinity) to a malady, it will cure in almost any dose, however infinitesimal. The dose in question most homeopaths would consider a very low and needlessly strong one.—L. L. D."

These letters, it appears, raised the ire of a compounder of orthodox prescriptions. On the 7th of November a "Chemist" appeared on the scene with the following letter, which, as we take it, contains the champion allopathic description of homeopathy :

"HOMEOPATHY.—There is no truth whatever in homeopathy, except such truth as this—that no drugs whatever are required to cure disease. It is impossible to 'cure' disease by drugs; all they can do is to assist Nature to cure, and in the skilled hands of the physician they are undoubtedly useful. The principle of homeopathy consists in the idea that drugs capable of producing certain symptoms are also the

remedy for those symptoms when produced naturally, and the infinitesimal doses follow of course, for the smallest quantity that is effective is always advisable. It is simply absurd to suppose that the one-millionth of a grain of cyanide of mercury, or of anything else, can have any effect whatever. Every schoolboy who has cracked cherry and plum stones, and eaten the kernels, has swallowed enough prussic acid to kill him twice over.—CHEMIST."

"Chemist" may be equal to the responsible task of making up allopathic prescriptions, but clearly lacks the requisite amount of brains for understanding homeopathy and his mother tongue. If it is true that every schoolboy who has eaten the kernels of plum-stones and cherry-stones has "swallowed enough prussic acid to kill him twice over," how does it happen that "every schoolboy" is not dead? How many lives does "Chemist" suppose the schoolboys possess?

On the 6th of December the following reply was published:

"HOMEOPATHY.—'Chemist' writes: 'It is simply absurd to suppose that the one-millionth of a grain of cyanide of mercury, or of anything else, can have any effect whatever.' This quantity is represented by the third centesimal trituration (3) in homeopathic pharmacy. If 'Chemist' will try, for instance, belladonna 3 for himself, and take a drop three times a day for a few days, he will soon find himself 'in for' a rather severe sore throat. We constantly use with marked effect the 200th dilution of drugs, which means a fraction represented by a numerator of 1 and a denominator of 100 repeated 200 times. Even this strength is looked down upon by many practitioners in America as not sufficiently attenuated, and the 1,000th and higher attenuations are preferred as more intense, and therefore more curative, in their action. Drugs such as sepia and the animal poisons have, in America, been attenuated to a fabulous extent, to the 60,000th dilution and upwards, and still have been found to act. In fact, I believe, no limit has yet been attained in the divisibility of matter. This is, undoubtedly, a wonderful fact, but not absurd—no fact, I think, can be absurd. This, however, is a matter quite independent of homeopathy, which is a mode of medical treatment as old as the time of Hippocrates, who mentions it more than once in his writings, though it is only about one hundred years ago since it was organized and systematized by the sagacious Hahnemann, to whom also is due the important discovery of the dynamization or potentization of drugs by means of succussion and trituration.—LL.D."

CHROMIC ACID IN EXCESSIVE SWEATING.—A circular has been sent to all the Prussian Army medical officers, advocating chromic acid as an economical and efficient means of checking excessive perspiration. In hyperhydrosis of the feet the application of a 10 per cent. solution, repeated every three or six weeks, is sufficient to prevent any inconvenience from this source.—*Medical Press*, Oct. 24th.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

THE Second Ordinary Meeting of the Session was held on Thursday, December 6, 1888.

Dr. EDWARD BLAKE read his paper on *Headaches ; their Causes and Cure*.

Dr. Blake maintained that pains were probably not experienced below the surface of the brain, and that the brain itself was not able to refer pains to its own substance. He said that it was always possible to localize the pains of headache to certain nerve tracts. Except affections of the occipitic nerve, nearly all neuroses of the head affected some branch of the fifth pair. This was especially the case with those neuroses which were reflected from the abdominal viscera.

Dr. Blake first took the lower branch of the fifth—the dental. *Chamomilla* ϕ , or low, removes the majority of these cases. *Platina* 6 also cured one case with uterine complication. There was no local treatment.

Infra-trochlear neuralgia indicates glaucoma. Pain behind the eye calls for *Spigelia* or *Tabacum*. Pains in the super-trochlear branch, the commonest of which is the weight felt in cold, yields to *Nux V*.

The infra-orbital branch is chiefly affected at its point of exit. It used to be commonly affected when ague was more prevalent.

Chel. maj. ϕ will relieve a large number of cases of "brow ague" on the right side. The drug does not act so rapidly on the left. The left nerve is more closely related to the pelvic organs, as Dr. Ludlam has shown. *Ignatia* 1x relieves left "clavus" very rapidly.

The malar bone is supplied by the third and second branches. Dr. Blake had given *Kalmia* and *Mezereum* without effect in these cases. In "specific" headaches *Iodide of Potassium* is the best remedy. The painful points of periostitis may be painted with *Camphor*.

Actæa is the best remedy in vertical headaches. *Lachesis* if there is heat subjective or objective. In occipital headaches we are concerned with the occipital nerves ; they are often due to the depressing effects of cardiac stimulants, especially tea. If associated with white stools *Sanguinaria* acts well. *Gelsem.* has acted well in occipital headache with sleeplessness. *Helleborus Niger* has done good service in cases of occipital headache, dull, persisting pain, with feeling as if water were washing about. He has used it in the 1st centesimal dilution. Dr. Blake read a letter from Dr. Burnett in which he spoke of a case of occipital headache

cured by *Thuja*. The headache was attributed by him to what he termed "vaccinosis." *Vanadium*, said Dr. Burnett, would cure occipital headache with degenerated arteries. Exercise, abstinence, and copious draughts of cold water are useful curatives in many cases, and account for many of the continental Spa cures.

Dr. Blake forbids strong acids, alcohol, and tea; he allows hot soups, cocoa, Nichol's "Food of Health." As a temporary local medicine, he advised camphor and chloral rubbed together. If electricity be applied only the slightest current should be employed.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. DUDGEON said he could not agree with Dr. Blake that headaches were all external to the skull. Some are decidedly brain headaches, as both their accompaniments and symptoms show. If we confined our notions of headache to neuralgia of the fifth pair we should leave out many. As for special headaches and the medicines indicated, he had studied two on his own person. Both, he thought, were brain headaches. One travels round from the front to the back of the head. One is preceded by the appearance of a zigzag wheel with play of colours. When that proceeds to a great extent it weakens the intellectual faculties, *e.g.*, he sees the words when reading, but cannot attach meaning to them. Both of those headaches were cured in a very short time by *Ignatia*. The pain of headache is never very severe, and is felt just over the eye-brows. There is another medicine Dr. Blake has not mentioned, *Aconite*. It is excellent for all neuralgic headaches, and also for a brain-headache—as if the whole brain was covered with a net of pain. Another remedy which is most useful in brain-headache is *Gloneine*. The head is full, and shaking it produces great pain. This may be described in fashionable nomenclature as want of inhibiting action on the *Vaso-motor* nerves of the cranium.

Dr. CLARKE said the subject was so extensive that it was necessary to limit remarks to single points. He corroborated remarks upon action of *Hellebore* 1. He also remarked upon the fact that Dr. Blake's indications for the choice of medicines were extremely pathological, whereas in practice our guides were mostly symptoms. He mentioned the case of a man who had occipital headache after a fall, with sweating of face, relieved by *Fluoric Acid* 12.

Dr. JAGIELSKI said there was an *embarras de richesse*. Headaches were of such different kinds, and were to be treated in various ways, as Turkish baths or massage. Reflex headaches came from the kidneys—these are often very serious—or any of

the abdominal or pelvic organs. Headaches accompanied by vomiting are cured with *Ignatia*. Smelling substances, such as ammonia or melilotus, will sometimes suffice to cure. He instanced a case of the latter.

Dr. MOIR agreed with Dr. Dudgeon that all headaches were not external, and instanced anemic headache. *Aconite* he had a great opinion of; and also he had seen the good effects of Antipyrin temporarily. *Iris* he had good results from.

Dr. GOULD said that *Iris* had proved effective in a case of his where Antipyrin had failed.

Dr. HILL thought the *Iris* headache began in sickness and ended in relief by sickness. He had noticed it especially useful in headache occurring periodically on Sunday or Monday.

Dr. BUCK had found *Actæa* useful when headaches were connected with uterine disorders. It was useful in rheumatic headaches.

Dr. GOLDSBROUGH said he appeared as a "clinical case." He had been subject to migraine since a child. But, first, he would like to say he thought Dr. Blake had thrown out his theory about headaches being all external to elicit the contrary opinion of the members. He asked where the pain began if that was the case? The throbbing of the vessels right through the head cannot be external, especially when the slightest thought brings on the pain. His own case was hereditary, especially on his mother's side. He had them when quite a boy. They are caused by derangement of organs below the diaphragm, especially constipation, with consequent congestion of the portal system. Also all sorts of irregularities will bring on the attack. The attack comes in the right side invariably, but gradually begins in the inside with throbbing. As a rule it begins in the middle of the day, with vomiting at six o'clock, and, if he can get a little sleep, it goes off. Five drops of *Chel. φ* at nine o'clock a.m. will clear away the headache, but not if given at any other time. Regulation of diet helps greatly to prevent the recurrence of attacks, notably the practice of eating a large quantity of fruit.

Dr. MURRAY MOORE described the kind of headaches which are brought about in himself by the inhalation of bone-dust, viz., migraine, left-sided, with intolerance of light, heat, and sound, followed after a time by bilious attacks. In migraine in women he found *Cyclamen* and *Menyanthes* of service; *Gelsemium* also relieved himself, with local application of menthol. Headaches of *Bellad.*, *Kali Brom.*, and *Glonöine* must be from intracranial causes. *Kalmia* had also proved very successful in his hands in certain forms of migraine.

Dr. CARFRAE (in the chair) asked Dr. Blake whether, in the case cured by *Ignatia* 30, the cure was due to that or to clearing out the colon. He agreed with other speakers in not thinking that the locality of all headaches was extracranial.

Dr. BLAKE, in reply, said that his paper had anticipated the objections raised by members against the extra-cranial view of headache. Of course the causes are often centric, though much more frequently peripheral. The two chief demurrers were, first, that the pain feels deep-seated to the sufferer. Dr. Blake had already shown in the body of the paper that sensational evidence was really worthless as regards locality. Second, it had been objected that we often find with headache signs of general cerebral congestion; suffused eyes, injected vessels, turgid skin, throbbing arteries, and so forth. But are these dependable and reliable signs of intra-cranial hyperemia? May we not, with these possibly misleading symptoms, have a low temperature, a thready pulse, and the general signs of cerebral anemia? The relaxed state of the extra-cranial vessels is often temporary and superficial, like that induced by fusel oil, by nitro-glycerine, by amyl, during the course of exophthalmic goitre at the climacteric, and by certain emotions of the mind, and by no means necessarily indicative of true cerebral hyperemia.

In reply to the President, Dr. Blake took no steps to empty the colon in the first case of "jar headache," unless a night compress ordered for the hepatic enlargement be taken as treatment for torpid colon. With regard to possible contributory causes of improvement in the pelvic reflex cases of tic, Dr. Blake made a point of making all his cases abstain, for at least the first month of treatment, from alcoholic drinks and from butcher's meat. With regard to the remarks that had fallen from Dr. Murray Moore, on the subject of the "ammonia tic," Dr. Blake thought they were of considerable interest. Dr. Blake felt that ammonia and its salts did not receive quite the amount of attention that they merited from the new school. The chloride is a good deal used by physicians of the old school for diseases affecting the mucosa of the throat and of the various abdominal tubes and cavities. Its action seems to be analogous to that of calcium sulphide. Dr. Blake did remember one successful use of *Mezereum* (ethereal extract—Cooper). A middle-aged M.P., an athlete, of bilious type, who had a fixed point of pain in left frontal prominence. The suffering was intense in a circumscribed area that you could cover with a shilling. It was not cutaneous hyperesthesia, for on pulling the skin away from the spot, and then pressing hard, the same tenderness was felt. It was evidently periosteal. Relieved by *Mezereum* it came on again. Being so markedly aggravated towards midnight with a steady *crescendo*, Sulphur ϕ was selected with good results. Afterwards this gentleman, wearied of London fogs, fled to Monte Carlo, and lost his pain at once.

In reply to Dr. Goldsborough, Dr. Blake said we do not know

what pain is. It may be defined psychologically as an excess of pleasure, but that does not throw much light on the process. In severe pain two conditions are usually present, innutrition and pressure. The reason why innutrition hurts is possibly the presence of a degraded product of metamorphosis unremoved, which acts as a direct irritant in the same way as a poison would. Two points in the course of a nerve seem more prone to pain than others: one is where the nerve emerges from a bony canal, the other is the terminal twig. It is interesting to remember that both are exposed to similar physical conditions and influences.

Dr. Blake had seen *Antipyrin* give great relief to muscular pains worse at night, and to neuralgia. One grain is a safe commencing dose if heart be damaged; gently increase to ten grains. Five will usually do the work.

Dr. Blake did use *Iris Versicolor* a good deal; his indications were frontal headache, white stool, diarrhea. It seemed to have relieved so-called "thunder" attacks *i.e.*, electric vasomotor disturbances of head and abdomen. Dr. Blake also employed *Actea* much for headache, especially vertical. Indications are polyuria, palpitation, inframammary pain, giddiness, and loin pains. The attacks so graphically described by Dr. Dudgeon are known to neuropathologists as "scintillating Scotoma."

MEETING OF THE WESTERN COUNTIES THERAPEUTICAL SOCIETY AT PLYMOUTH.

A MEETING of the above Society was held at Plymouth on Wednesday, October 10th, there being present Drs. E. Williams, Morgan, and Nicholson (Clifton), Dr. Cash (Torquay), and Drs. Reed, Alexander, and Vawdrey (Plymouth). In the morning, Dr. Alexander gave a demonstration of the electric snare in its application to nasal and aural polypi. In the afternoon, the weather being most favourable, some of the visitors made a trip to Mount Edgecumbe, a place of interest well worth a visit. Subsequently the Society met at the Homeopathic Dispensary, and the following cases were exhibited for comment and suggestions as to treatment.

Grocer's Itch. This was a case of four years' duration in a ticket collector, exhibited by Dr. Alexander. Local applications had been tried without benefit. *Rhus* did no good, but under *Borista* great improvement took place. Latterly the disease has remained stationary, and suggestions were invited for further treatment. There was a consensus of opinion that *Graphites* 12 should be employed.

Chronic Enlargement of Tonsils. This case was exhibited by Dr. Cash Reed as showing the advantage of early excision.

Unusual Patency of Fontanelle. This condition was pointed out by Dr. Reed as one of the phenomena of rickets in a child five months old.

Epithelioma of Hard Palate. This case was exhibited by Dr. Vawdrey. The patient was a woman aged forty-five, and her maternal aunt had died of cancer of the mouth. The growth was spreading rapidly, the neighbouring glands were involved, and there was distinct cachexia. An operation was not advised.

Bright's Disease. This was very interesting as showing the superiority of specific as compared with conventional treatment. The patient, a woman aged about forty-five, had been treated by various physicians without benefit. The legs and thighs were edematous, the eyelids tumid, and the urine contained one-fourth albumen. There was no heart disease. In this condition she came under Dr. Alexander's care, and she was treated with *Ars.* 3x and *Ferrum Ac.* 2x with so much advantage, that in a few weeks every symptom had disappeared excepting the albuminuria. It was suggested that *Plumbum* should be next given.

Stricture of Esophagus. The patient, a man aged fifty-eight, was shown by Dr. Vawdrey. He could swallow liquids, but solids would not pass without an effort. The stoppage was referred to a point opposite the cricoid cartilage. The only thing that seemed to relieve the dysphagia was *Conium* ϕ in two-drop doses, but how or why it should do so is not very clear.

Injury to Head. The patient, a young man aged nineteen, fell from a scaffold, striking the right side of the head. When he came under Dr. Alexander's observation he was drowsy, despondent, apathetic; complained of headache; and the pupils were contracted. After trying *Arnica* and other remedies without result, Dr. Alexander gave *Opium* 6, and improvement at once followed.

Typhoid Fever. Dr. Alexander exhibited a chart showing how the temperature is reduced and the disease is "truncated," as it were, by *Baptisia*.

Dr. Cash Reed then read a paper on "Uterine Hemorrhage." Dr. Reed had been dissatisfied with the results of internal medication. He considered that local measures were generally useful and in some cases indispensable. He thought that the essence of the latter consisted in giving *mechanical support* to the uterus, and for this purpose he had found a tampon of cotton-wool soaked in glycerine more effectual than pessaries. Dr. Reed read notes of cases which illustrated and confirmed his observations.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Alexander pointed out

that the glycerine was an important factor in the benefit resulting from the tampon. By its hygroscopic property it greatly reduced uterine congestion, and so arrested hemorrhage. He found *China* useful. Dr. Morgan used *Secale* with success.

Dr. Cash then read some notes on cases of "Uterine Hemorrhage." * He commenced by alluding to the scepticism which prevails amongst the old school as to the value of medicines in this condition, and proceeded to express his reliance upon such remedies as *Secale*, *Sabina*, *Ipecac.*, *Trillium*, *Crocus*, *Viburnum*, and others. Hemorrhage was only a symptom, but it was a very important one, and sometimes practically constituted the disease to be treated. He read notes of cases which had been relieved by vaginal injections of *Hydrastis*, *Hamamelis*, and *Calendula*. If cases did not yield to medicine, a vaginal examination was always necessary. He preferred Ferguson's speculum. Where the hemorrhage is due to polypus, the latter must of course be removed. In lacerated cervix injections of *Hamamelis* were most serviceable. He had found *China* 2x and *Secale* 3x useful. In sub-involution a vicious circle was established. Iron is not tolerated in such cases, but Dr. Cash had found good results from *Hydrastis* Mur. 1x and *Actæa Racemosa*. In "missed abortion" he had found internal medication by *Sabina*, *Secale*, and *Viburnum* quite adequate. In cancer he advised injections of Soluble Phenyl (Morris and Little), and they should be hot. In cases of climacteric hemorrhage search should be made for polypus or fibroid tumour.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Alexander could not place the same reliance upon medicines as the reader of the paper. Dr. Nicholson found *Hydrastis* useful in menorrhagia. He also insisted on the necessity of making a vaginal exploration. The value or otherwise of Apostoli's treatment was next discussed.

After Dr. Cash had replied, some formal business was transacted and the meeting terminated.

* This paper appears in another part of our present issue.

REVIEWS.

MASSACHUSETTS HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS, 1887.*

THE tenth volume of the proceedings of this active society has reached us, and contains much matter of importance. Dr. Emmons Paine has not been slow to make his experiences at the magnificent Westborough Asylum available. His contribution on "Cerebral Localization" is chiefly pathological. We shall look with interest for his statistics. It will be of great interest to compare them with those of Dr. Talcott's Asylum.

In these volumes we always turn to the *Materia Medica* sections as likely to contain practical and interesting matter. Nor are we disappointed. There is a valuable proving of *Apis* by Dr. C. E. Hastings, of Boston; a case of nettle rash cured by *Sanguinaria*, reported by Dr. A. H. Tomkins; and a useful comparison of *Bry.* and *Phos.* by Dr. A. L. Kennedy.

OXYGEN IN THERAPEUTICS.†

THE value of fresh air is known and acknowledged by almost everybody; and as oxygen is the principal healthful element in fresh air, it is not surprising that oxygen should have come to be looked upon as a medicinal agent. That it does possess great curative power is not to be doubted, and of late years the use of it has come to be made a speciality in itself. There are some medical men who go in for being "oxygen-doctors," and who use the treatment in all manner of diseases. The work before us professes to be "a treatise explaining the apparatus, the material, and the process used in the preparation of oxygen and other gases with which it may be combined; also its adulteration and effects, illustrated by clinical experience of the author and others." This very fairly describes the aim and scope of the work. As may be supposed, it is chiefly in diseases of the chest that oxygen has been found useful, but also in all cases where there is slow tissue change and consequently lowered energy and vitality. All who wish to become conversant with the uses of this agent will do well to peruse Dr. Ehinger's treatise.

* Publications of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, 1887. Vol. X. Boston; Franklin Press: Rand Avery Company. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.

† *Oxygen in Therapeutics.* By C. E. Ehinger, M.D. Chicago: A. W. Chatterton, M.D. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane.

BELL'S "DIARRHEA." *

THE third edition of Dr. Bell's well-known and thoroughly-appreciated work has developed into the proportions and handsome get-up of the series of Messrs. Boericke's monograph publications. Like the rest of the series, which comprises Dr. Allen's monograph on "Intermittent Fever," Drs. Allen and Norton's "Eye Diseases" (Dr. Bell's treatise if we mistake not being the pioneer of the series), it gives in alphabetical order the medicines which have proved useful in Diarrhea and the like affections describing the powers of each. Not only are the local symptoms given, but the characteristic symptoms of the remedy with the Concomitant Symptoms of the local affection and the Conditions. The second part of the treatise consists of a repertory by means of which any symptom may be found and traced to the drug which has caused it. The number of remedies described is 141. A useful "index" brings the work to a close.

We quote the author's remarks on "the Administration of the Remedy:"

"In the present state of our science upon this point each can only contribute the facts of his own observation.

"The writer began the practice of medicine with the preconceived idea strongly fixed in his mind that while the thirtieth potency might be useful, and perhaps the best for chronic and nervous affections, the lower and even crude preparations would prove more satisfactory for acute affections, and particularly for diseases of the bowels.

"However experience has taught him the contrary, and 'though convinced against his will,' he is not 'of the same opinion still.'

"There is indeed a somewhat prevalent opinion that the strength of the dose makes up for want of dose-knowledge or care in selection.

"This may be stated in mathematical terms as follows: If the thirtieth potency of *Arsen.* is equal to a complete knowledge of the drug, one-fifth of a grain of *Arsenious acid* is equal to complete ignorance of it. Stated in this its true form we grant it.

"Personally, our experience has been most satisfactory with the use of the twelfth, fifteenth, thirtieth, two hundredth, and far higher potencies, administered in water every one to six hours,

* *The Homeopathic Therapeutics of Diarrhea, Dysentry, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all other loose Evacuations of the Bowels.* By James B. Bell, M.D. Third Edition. Philadelphia: E. E. Boericke, Hahnemann Publishing House. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane. 1888.

according to the urgency of the symptoms, and suspended as soon as decided improvement appeared. If the same remedy was needed to be resumed again, it has seemed to do better in a higher potency, but on this point we cannot yet speak with entire assurance.

“ We have not been able to perceive that age or sex or habits (we might add, colour, race, or order in natural history) form any element in the choice of the dose. All classes have been found to respond to the high potencies. As regards temperament, we cannot speak with equal positiveness, but we have no certain testimony proving it to be an exception.”

INDIGESTION.*

LIKE its companion volume on *Cold Catching* this little brochure has now reached a second edition. As it is our own production we simply announce the fact.

VISITING LISTS.†

THESE well-known diaries have each established a reputation which is well sustained. They both have the advantage of being adaptable to any year or any part of a year. Dr. Faulkner's is prefaced by a useful pocket repertory which is excellently arranged. As the book opens the left-hand page is devoted to the visits paid and to pay, and the right-hand page is for noting down the prescription. In Otis Clapp and Son's *Visiting List* arrangements for clinical observation and prescription records are made at the end. Each arrangement will have its own admirers.

SCHUSSLER'S REMEDIES IN FRANCE.‡

DR. ORTH, who is the editor of the *Journal Populaire de Médecine Homéopathique*, has given a short account of Schussler's remedies, following the fifteenth edition of Schussler's *Abbre-*

* *Indigestion : Its Causes and Cure.* By John H. Clarke, M.D. London : James Epps and Co., 48, Threadneedle Street, E.C., and 170, Piccadilly.

† *Otis Clapp and Son's Visiting List and Prescription Record, Perpetual.* Boston and Providence : Otis Clapp and Sons. London : Homeopathic Publishing Company.

The Homeopathic Physicians' Visiting List and Pocket Repertory. By Robert Faulkner, M.D. Second Edition. New York and Philadelphia : Boericke and Tafel. London : Homeopathic Publishing Company.

‡ *Description et Emploi Thérapeutique des Douze Médicaments Biochimique du Dr. Schussler.* Par Dr. F. J. Orth. Toulouse : 17, Rue Terre-Cabade.

viated Therapy. Dr. Orth also gives clinical illustrations of the action of the remedies and useful practical hints as to their use. His book will doubtless prove very acceptable to his compatriots. Of course it is not intended to rival the great work of Drs. Dewey and Boericke of San Francisco.

HAHNEMANN: THE FATHER OF SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE.*

OUR eminent *confrère*, Dr. Sircar, has done well to reproduce his admirable presidential address. It gives a vigorous sketch of Hahnemann's work and career, and fully proves his point that but for Hahnemann there would be no really scientific healing. Dr. Sircar maintains, and we agree with him, that Hahnemann's pathogenesis of the medicines in his "Chronic Diseases" are amply borne out by the test of bedside experiences. The whole address will well repay perusal. It should be in the hands of every medical student in India and at home.

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.

SUN SPURGE FOR WARTS.—CAUTION.

H. C. writes that his father once used sun spurge for a wart near the eye, when some of the juice got under the eyelid. It gave him such agonizing pain, that he was nearly out of his mind for a time.

Do any of our readers know of its having produced eye-symptoms in other cases?

DELSARTEAN EXERCISES.

"C. G. W." asks: How do the Delsartean exercises compare with Ling's Swedish gymnastics, and are they suited for schools?

In answer to our correspondent of last month, we can emphatically recommend the Delsartean exercises for schools. We have seen the very greatest benefits ensue from their use, their greatest drawback

* *Hahnemann: the Father of Scientific Medicine. Being the Presidential Address, delivered at the 133rd Anniversary of the Birth of Hahnemann, held at the Albert Hall (Calcutta) on the 10th April, 1888.* By Mahendra Lal Sircar, M.D., C.I.E. Calcutta: 51, Sankarilola Lane. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

being such rapid improvement in shape and increase in girth of chest as to make new clothes a necessity. Compared with Ling's exercises, we think they are more philosophic, more fundamental, and more interesting. A competent and wise instructor is a *sine quâ non*. If badly taught, like every other good thing, they may do harm.

MORALS AND STAYS.

Through the kindness of a correspondent we are able to supplement "C. G. W.'s" letter in our last issue by further quotations from a lecture by Mr. Edmund Russell:—

"It is a question of the morals as well as of the manners of expression. Mr. Russell says a beautiful woman is on her lowest plane in a tight-fitting dress; an ugly woman on her highest in drapery.

"Further:—'A woman may not lace to the extent of lapping her ribs together, but most dresses are fitted to the smallest breath instead of the largest. That revealed form is always vulgar, especially when distorted and robbed of its power to move in harmonious expression with the rest of the body; and that tight lacing, even without speaking of it from a physiological standpoint in its relation to health, makes the body no longer a harmony of line in itself; robs it of its proper relation to dress, which should radiate from its points of support, and completely kills it as an agent of expression, by giving it no freedom or range of motion.'

"Beautiful sentiments and manners can only be expressed by high harmonies in motion. Low, vulgar, every-day, commonplace things express themselves in harsh, quick, broken angles and lines. Modern dress is fast killing out our capability of the expression of feeling; soon the feeling will go too.

"The German-soldier man and Noah's-Ark woman seem to be our ideals."

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * 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. W. F. BUTCHER.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. W. F. Butcher, son of Mr. W. Butcher, homeopathic chemist, of Regent Street and Blackheath, has passed the major examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, and is now registered as a pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Butcher passed the minor examination in June last, when he was registered as a chemist and druggist. We understand that Mr. W. F. Butcher will give his attention to the Regent Street business.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. PERCY WILDE AND HIS REVIEWER.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In a review of my recent address to the Gloucestershire Branch of the British Medical Association you state that I “rightly or wrongly believe in the possibility of converting the medical profession to homeopathy.”

This statement wholly misrepresents my object. Men may be converted to a belief in facts, or to an acceptance of principles, but to convert them to a “name” which nobody can define is palpably absurd. What you mean by “homeopathy” is made clear by your concluding sentence. The profession must acknowledge that “Hahnemann was right.”

I have a great admiration for some of the writings of Hahnemann, but if “homeopathy” means the general assertion that “Hahnemann was right” I am clearly not a believer in “homeopathy.”

As a member of the Medical Reform Union, I have expressed my belief in “the homeopathic principle in therapeutics,” the nature of which is clearly defined in the official statement issued by the Society, and it is my duty, as a member of that Society, to use every effort to bring my professional brethren to recognize the value of this principle; but to connect my name with general attacks on the “medical profession,” the honour of which is as dear to me as to any other member of it, would not only frustrate this object, but hinder the progress of that reform in methods of medical controversy which I am anxious to bring about.

I admit fully the present necessity of counteracting the false and libellous statements which are made to the public by the anti-homeopathic sect, but that sect is not the “profession.” The homeopathic principle in therapeutics is accepted to an extent which few realize. The number of those who accept it far exceeds the entire homeopathic body in this country, but they justly refuse to connect themselves with a sect hostile to the profession, who claim that “Hahnemann was right,” and who decline to further define their position.

It is “homeopathy” which stands in the way of the progress of the principles which are included under the term, and the fault is on the side of those who refuse to put the word beyond the possibility of misrepresentation and its professors beyond reproach.

Yours respectfully,

PERCY W. G. WILDE, M.D.

Bath, Dec. 15, 1888.

[We are very sorry if we have misrepresented Dr. Wilde, and gladly give him this opportunity to explain his meaning. But

we do not find ourselves any nearer to an acceptance with him in the position he takes up. To us his inability to allow of the expression "conversion to homeopathy" appears very like quibbling. Homeopathy is no more a mere "name" than Dr. Percy Wilde is a mere name. It is the symbol and representation of a definite principle, just as Dr. Wilde's signature is the symbol and representation of a definite person. One who from a position of unbelief becomes a believer in the "homeopathic principle in therapeutics" is a "convert to homeopathy." It would be interesting to know which of Hahnemann's writings it is that have not won Dr. Wilde's admiration, and the reason why they have failed; we hope Dr. Wilde will tell us this some day.

We do not understand what Dr. Wilde means by declining to "connect his name with general attacks on the 'medical profession'"; we are not aware of any such attacks of any importance since the days of Molière, or that any one has asked him to connect his name with anything of the kind. Surely it is to the honour of the profession that it should not shut its eyes to its own faults; and that those who are conscious of these faults should take the most effective means they know for correcting them. If the profession is so sensitive above its title of "noble" that it cannot bear to be told of particulars wherein it falls short of that title, and construes them into "general attacks," it is time it learned that its title is something to be lived up to and not merely lived upon. Dr. Wilde has certainly no right to infer, as he seems to do, that the homeopathic body who claim that "Hahnemann was right" are a sect hostile to the profession. They are, on the contrary, the salt of the profession, and certain persons who give an academical assent to "the homeopathic principle in therapeutics" but refuse to profess their faith, or to join those who do, are themselves the losers. The principle of homeopathy (the science of homeopathy) does not take long to learn. But there are rules for the practice of it (the art of homeopathy) very precisely laid down by Hahnemann, and (with Dr. Wilde's pardon) not very greatly improved upon since, which are by no means easy to master and apply. These are seldom mastered in isolation or by half-hearted belief. No mere assent to a creed, however scientifically arranged, will be enough to ensure this.—Ed. H. W.]

BABY-SUITS—

ANATOMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In the issue of your valued journal for the present month

is published a lecture by Dr. L. C. Grosvenor, delivered at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, concerning the dressing of children in arms, in which he vividly portrays the failure of modern modes to reach their ends, as well as the injuries likely to result from following them.

With a sense of the importance of the matter as a whole, and in admiration of the doctor's stout words on the subject of the customary bandage over the navel of the new-born in particular, I desire to recall attention to the idea, "that all clothing should hang from the shoulders," as there seems to be sufficient ground for discarding this frequent recommendation, and with reference to whatever time of life it be made.

Dr. Grosvenor, in the lecture mentioned, rightly complains of tightness about the chest in infants' clothing, and it requires but little observation to perceive that, by the use of the ordinary sewed garments, the soft chest-walls of the young child are kept from proper movement and growth when snugly pinned in accordance with the prevailing idea of primness that actuates the modern nurse alike with the tailor. Indeed, whatever rule of thumb may be given for lapping clothing, when buttons by reason of growth are excluded, all will depend upon the hand that does the tightening, and this must be guided from time to time—as by pencil marks—by the physician himself, when mothers, to the neglect of their senses, simply follow the nurse or their understanding of the grandmothers, to the authority of whom Dr. Grosvenor objects.

It is a natural consideration that simple compression of the thorax is not only bad for breathing and for growth of the parts, but also injurious, by preventing the due ventilation of the skin; yet, on the other hand, it is evidently not so clear how the weight of clothing upon the shoulders likewise interferes with respiration and development, notwithstanding the difficulty of breathing we labour under when carrying a heavy weight upon them—greater, for instance, than when we bear the same upon the head. A simple anatomical consideration, however, comes to our aid. The mass of the upper extremities and shoulders—including thereby the scapula, clavicle, and the muscles going from them to the arm—according to a recognized observation by Dursey,* possesses one-sixth the weight of the entire body, and this, as we know, must essentially hang upon that part of the trapezius muscle which extends from the back of the head and neck to the point of the shoulder and outer halves of the clavicle and scapula; for the only bony connection with the spine is by the roundabout way of the sternum and ribs, which are themselves held in position, during life, by the muscles of the neck and inter-

* See *Vierordt-Anatomische Physiologische u. Physikalische Tabellen*. Fischer, Jena, 1888

costal spaces, that preserve, even at the end of expiration, a certain degree of upward tension. Any additional weight, then, that comes upon the shoulders must be counterbalanced by an increase in the tone, in the constant action of the trapezius muscle, or they will be lowered in position in consequence, and what must result from depression of the shoulders is clear when we consider the bellows-like form and nature of the chest, and the elastic and movable character of its walls; for however the shoulder-blade may glide upon the upper portion of the thorax, it nevertheless transmits the weight it bears, when not supported by the trapezius, to the ribs beneath it. Without more than alluding to the prevalence of round and sloping shoulders in the grown person, we are to consider that the child, which seldom complains except for sudden ills, may suffer undue weight upon the chest and give no sign to an insensible guardian, will even seemingly habituate itself to its state, and preserve a certain amount of playfulness, whilst, nevertheless, continuously breathing less air and giving less motion to its arms and shoulders than are necessary for proper growth and development. It is even here, as elsewhere, that the predisposing cause of delicacy and disease is insidious, and it is to be borne in mind that, however text-books on physiology may characterize respiration in the male adult, the child requires, by reason of its rapid growth, and may be clinically shown to employ, a marked degree of costal respiration.

We have already mentioned the lack of ventilation to the skin entailed by tight clothing, but its bad influence when also thick, and indeed of too weighty garments in general, deserves a special consideration. Our natural sense of depression that appears so soon as the surface of the chest begins to feel warm, as well as the sleepiness that comes on when it becomes cold, are both signs that the temperature next the skin is important for the proper maintenance of the circulation. This fact is borne out by surface-thermometry, and it is furthermore to be shown that the relative humidity of the air layer, especially over the thorax, which depends for its degree upon the amount of ventilation afforded by the clothing under the prevailing condition of the weather and of action or inaction of the individual, is likewise of marked influence upon the circulation and upon our feeling of freshness or fatigue. For the child, then, we see the importance of a constant regard of the temperature of the room, or of its outdoor surroundings, or, more practically speaking, the necessity of a frequent change of clothing according to the various conditions present, including its own state of quiet or action.

Lastly, with reference to the ill effects of restriction of the action of the arms and shoulders, by either overweight of clothing or

the "pinning blanket," decried by Dr. Grosvenor, which usually includes the upper extremities with the chest in one bundle. It is evident, *à priori*, that inaction of the arms and shoulders must lessen their development, and at a time when the infant, with no particular use as yet for his legs, has a natural desire for motion and grasp. Common observation of adults suffices to show the relative deficiency of the upper extremities in general, except amongst hand-workers; and, to a more striking degree, the posture, aspect, and history of patients at large, when examined as to the chest, suggests the harm incurred by a lack of early development of these parts. But general considerations do not reveal such a connection as here indicated, and we must, as before, have recourse to anatomico-physiological facts.

Following the discovery by Braune* of an accessory suction and force blood-pump, beneath Poupart's ligament, formed by the femoral vein with the surrounding bone, muscle, and fascia, and put in action during locomotory movements of the lower extremity, his pupil Herzog† has shown the existence of a similar apparatus at the region of the formation of the innominate vein on each side of the sternum, which is built up by the clavicle, first rib, and the surrounding fascia and muscles. This supplementary venous blood-pump is caused to act upon every movement of the clavicle, including thereby most movements of the arm, especially swinging of the extremity, upon every considerable motion of the head, and upon deep respiration, when the muscles of the neck naturally come into play. It is apparent at once that this arrangement must be of importance in forwarding the blood from the relatively large head of the child, as well as from its growing arms and shoulder girdle; and we observe, as a matter of fact, amongst those peoples that still continue to use the swaddling cloth, as well as in ancient paintings, the arms and shoulders of the infant left free above the windings of the garment.

Dr. Grosvenor, as before mentioned, has clearly stated how constriction of the abdomen in the infant by the usual belly-band predisposes to hernia, upon its displacement, even to umbilical hernia, to which we may have warrant for adding the ills of colic and constipation. Local compression, then, must be avoided, and owing to the considerable variations in size of the infantile abdomen, which are due to flatulence, we perceive the preference of such a manner of clothing the trunk as a whole, as not only can, but will, be adjusted at every undoing to the volume and excursions of the parts it covers. Very respectfully yours,

Berlin, N.W., November 30, 1888.

W. Y. COWL.

* Die Oberschenkelvene des Menschen in anatomischer und klinischer Beziehung, Leipzig, 1871.

† Beitr. z. Mechanismus der Blutbewegung a. d. Ob. Thoraxapertur beim Menschen. Hirschfeld, Leipzig, 1881

CORSETS.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I was very much interested in reading the articles in this month's HOMEOPATHIC WORLD about stays. I must say one would expect a doctor to know better than hint at corsets being anything else *but* injurious, even if their being useful in moderation were the case. Seeing how sadly they are used, no one ought to admit such a thing, especially in the hearing of ladies. I had a lady friend who admitted to me, after a serious illness, that it was through tight lacing that her whole ill-health proceeded. She actually told me that she had two pairs of corsets in use—one 19 inches, the other 23 inches in waist—so when she was to look extra smart she was 19 inches in the waist, and ordinarily 23 inches. She was a tall, well-built young lady; the waist, of course, being anything but in proportion.

I certainly think corsets are better done without. I myself wear a French bodice, which is very nice for the purpose of supporting the bust. I have two daughters, and, as long as I am spared, they shall never wear any kind of corset, and I anticipate the consequence will be model figures. The graceful movements they will have will be admirable, not to mention ease and comfort.

Now a word to suggest how one could do without corsets—I mean, to make it easy for one who has been brought up to wear corsets, and who is anxious to leave them off. Now that combinations are worn so much, what would be prettier and more comfortable for all the undergarments to be made on that principle—that is, petticoats to be made all in one with the body, so that all weight would be upon the shoulders; the extra bodice would make up for the corset warmth. Then, I admit, the present style of dress would be uncomfortable to bear on the hips, for there would be a feeling as if the skirt were coming down, if heavily-draped. To correct that, there could be a bodice of some strong, and yet pretty, material for an under-bodice, with a band attached to it, and buttons sewn on, according to need, to button the dress skirt on. Then there would be no inconvenience. A good dressmaker would do this if it were explained simply. Hoping I am not intruding too much,—I remain, your reader,

M. BURGESS.

5, Harrogate Road, Chiswick, Nov. 27.

VARIETIES.

DANGER OF LARGE DOSES OF MALE FERN.—Dr. Bayer, of Reichenberg, publishes in the *Prager Medicinische Wochenschrift* a case which has come under his observation in which very dangerous symptoms were produced by extract of male fern together with extract of pomegranate. The patient was a woman of twenty-six years of age, who was suffering from tapeworm. She had been ordered by a medical man to take capsules each containing 2.5 grammes of extract of male fern, along with the same quantity of extract of pomegranate. She took three of these capsules. Early in the morning, at intervals of an hour, they produced severe sickness, and a portion of the tapeworm came away. As, however, the head did not come, the patient proceeded to take four more capsules, so that altogether she had taken 17 grammes of each of the two drugs. These set up violent vomiting and diarrhea, which continued till late in the afternoon, without, however, producing any further signs of the tapeworm. She then became exceedingly faint and prostrate, and in the evening fell into a comatose condition, in which she lay for thirty hours, notwithstanding continued efforts to arouse her. When at last she awoke, she found that her left eye was blind. When it was examined the next day, the pupil was found to be widely dilated and quite inactive to light. The ophthalmoscopic examination revealed nothing abnormal: the pupil of the right eye reacted to light, but the acuteness of vision was diminished. After having been kept in the dark for forty-eight hours, the left eye was found to be sensitive to light, and as the patient regained strength vision gradually returned, and in a fortnight was nearly as good as ever. Dr. Bayer concludes that Gerhard's advice never to give more than from five to ten grammes of extract of male fern should be rigidly adhered to.—*Lancet*, Nov. 24th.

A PLAGUE OF MUSQUITOES.—Our Indian correspondent informs us that the more fashionable parts of Bombay are suffering unheard-of torments from a plague of mosquitoes. An unusually large black variety of the insect has made its appearance about the Cumballa and Malabar Hills, and the inhabitants can neither eat, drink, walk, drive, nor sleep for them. They swarm in myriads over every one and everything, and their bite is of a most pernicious and painful character, and do not give their victims a moment's peace. Even the native servants are almost driven mad by them, and for the time being have become walking medicine shops. The strong-smelling native applications which they smear over their skins are of the most offensive kind. The application which the faculty are prescribing is a strong solution of phenyl, but this soon fails to keep away the blood-sucking culex; the skin becomes irritable from its repeated application. A lady doctor has been trying oil of lemons, that is, olive oil with a large admixture of essence of lemons. This seems for a time to prevent them settling on an exposed part, but nothing answers very long, for have their fill of blood they will. It is believed that they were imported into the place in a new water-tank just erected for the better water-supply of this part of Bombay. But in all probability this is a mere coincidence, for the actual cause is owing to the very small rainfall, which has been much below the average of years. A

few days, downpour of rain would, in fact, soon have swept away any number of musquitoes.

CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM IN NEURALGIA.—Three weeks since a lady called at my house in the evening to ask me to attend her in her approaching confinement, when her husband, who accompanied her, said, "I suppose you can't do anything for me?" I replied that that would, of course, depend upon what was the matter with him. He then told me that he had been suffering from neuralgia in the head and neck, left side, for fifteen weeks without a day's intermission, and that the pain was getting worse instead of better, so that at times he felt as if he must "go out of his mind." I asked what he had been doing for his complaint, and he told me that he had been prescribed for by several medical men, whose names he mentioned, with scarcely any alleviation, even temporary, of his sufferings. "What did they give you?" was my next inquiry, which he answered by producing a bundle of prescriptions which all rung the changes upon sulphate of magnesia, quinine and iron, in various more or less elaborate combinations. "They have not done me a bit of good," he said, emphatically; "can you give me anything else?" I said I could and made him up a mixture of chloride of ammonium, twenty grains to the dose, which he took away with him. The next evening the gentleman called to say that he had taken what I had given him, and, for the first time for fifteen weeks, had passed a day without pain, having felt an improvement after taking the first dose of the medicine. He begged for another bottle as he was afraid the neuralgia might return, so I gave it to him, but he did not take the whole of it, and has had no return of the neuralgia since. Chloride of ammonium is a very simple, most valuable, and strangely neglected drug, which I have never known to fail in the treatment of neuralgia.—*W. T. Greene, M.D., T.C.D., and Medical Press, Sept. 12th.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, Transactions** of the. Vol. 13. Session 1887-88. 8vo, pp. 212. (Edinburgh. Simpkin. 7s. 6d.)
- Fox (L. W.) and Gould (G. M.).** Compend on Diseases of the Eye and Refraction, including Treatment and Surgery. 2nd ed., revised and enlarged. 71 Illustrations and 39 Formulæ. 12mo, pp. 164. (Philadelphia.)
- Hewer (Annie M.).** Antiseptics: A Book for Nurses. Cr. 8vo. (Lockwood.)
- Holmes (T.).** A Treatise on Surgery: Its Principles and Practice. With 428 Illustrations. 5th ed. Edited by T. Pickering Pick. Roy. 8vo, pp. 1,004. (Smith and Elder. £1 10s.)
- Longmore (Sir T.).** Illustrated Optical Manual for the Guidance of Surgeons in Testing Quality and Range of Vision, and Distinguishing and Dealing with Optical Defects. 4th ed. 8vo. (Longmans. 14s.)
- Newman (D.).** Lectures to Practitioners on the Diseases of the Kidney Amenable to Surgical Treatment. 8vo, pp. 476 (Longmans. 16s.)
- Reese (John J.).** Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology. 2nd ed., revised and enlarged. Cr. 8vo, pp. 646. (Philadelphia. \$3.)
- Roberts (R. L.).** Illustrated Lectures on Ambulance Work. 8rd ed. With Illustrations. Cr. 8vo, pp. 206. (Lewis. 2s. 6d.)
- Starr (Louis).** Hygiene of the Nursery. With 21 Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 212. (Philadelphia. 7s. 6d.)
- Swayne (Joseph G.).** Obstetric Aphorisms for the use of Students Commencing Midwifery Practice. 9th ed. 12mo, pp. 156. (Churchill. 3s. 6d.)
- Thompson (Sir H.).** Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Delivered at University College Hospital. 8th ed. 8vo, pp. 478. (Churchill. 10s. 6d.)
- Wood (H. C.).** Therapeutics: Its Principles and Practice. 7th ed. 8vo. (Philadelphia. £1 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, 34, *Harrington Road, S.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. Percy Wilde, Bath ; Dr. Cowl, Berlin ; Mrs. Burgess, Chiswick ; Dr. Oscar Hansen, Copenhagen ; Dr. Ussher, Wandsworth ; Dr. Gentry, Kansas City ; Mr. Butcher, Blackheath ; Mr. W. Tebb ; Messrs. Sharp, Perrin and Co., London.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Allg. Hom. Zeit. — Medical Counsellor. — Medical Era. — Ho-

meopathic Physician. — Hahnemannian Monthly. — Zoophilist. — Chemist and Druggist. — New England Medical Gazette. — El Consultor Homeopatico. — North American Journal of Homeopathy. — Medical Advance. — Bibliotheque Homeopathique. — Revista Argentina de Ciencias Medicas. — New York Medical Times. — American Homeopathist. — Homeopathic Recorder. — Monatsblätter. — Monthly Homeopathic Review. — Southern Journal of Homeopathy. — L'Homeopathie Populaire. — Californian Homeopath. — Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics. — L'Art Médical. — Bristol Mercury, Dec. 30. — Chemist and Druggist's Diary. — Otis Clapp and Son's Visiting List and Prescription Record. — The Cat and its Diseases, E. M. Hale, M.D. — Description et Emploi Therapeutique des Douze Médicaments Brochemique de Dr. Schüssler, par Dr. F. J. Orth. — Headache and its Materia Medica, by Dr. B. F. Underwood. — Hahnemann: the Father of Scientific Medicine, by Mahendra Lal Sircar, M.D., C.I.E. — Homeopathic Physician's Visiting List, by Robert Faulkner, M.D.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

A COMING INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

ALL the world knows that a great event is to occur in Paris this year. An International Exhibition of colossal proportions is to be held, and all the world will be there. It has occurred to our French neighbours that such an opportunity for a friendly reunion of homeopaths of all countries should not be neglected, and they have most properly sunk what differences may exist among themselves, and joined to invite their foreign *confrères* to meet them some day, as yet unfixed, in the second fortnight of August.

This proposed International Congress must not be confounded with the ordinary Quinquennial International Congress of Homeopaths held last time at Basel, in 1886, and to be held next time in the United States in 1891. The Congress of this year is purely incidental and of French origination. This is no reason why it should not be just as successful, and just as important as the ordinary international gatherings—we intend to do our best to make it so—we merely mention the fact to prevent confusion.

We think our French *confrères* have done an eminently friendly and wise thing in inviting us to meet them. We trust all who possibly can will go. It is a most necessary thing that we should see the faces of our co-workers whose names we know so well, and freely interchange with them our ideas on our common work. Meetings like these are great solvents of prejudices and angularities. When men come together under such circumstances, and meet with those who hold ideas often very different from their own,

they contrive in a wonderful way to put their differences in their pockets, and acknowledge that there is much that is likeable and admirable in those who are poles away from them in some of their beliefs.

The projectors of the Paris International Congress ask for suggestions of subjects for discussion. We have not had much time to think the matter out, but two have occurred to us on which it seems desirable that light should be thrown: (1) The relation of Schüsslerism to Homeopathy,—and (2) how far GRAUVOGL'S morbid constitutions correspond with HAHNEMANN'S. Of course we take it for granted that the *personnel* of the committee guarantees the utmost liberty of opinion and expression of opinion in the Congress. The recognition of HAHNEMANN and his law of similars will be the basis of union; and the best methods of carrying out his rules into practice in some shape or other will be the subject matter of debate.

DR. POPE AND THE "REVIEW."

AFTER a quarter of a century of arduous editorial work on the staff of our esteemed contemporary, the *Monthly Homeopathic Review*, Dr. POPE lays down the pen which has so long delighted and confirmed in the faith his readers in many lands. Such an event ought not to be allowed to pass by unmarked; and we are glad to see that a movement is on foot among his colleagues and friends to present him with a testimonial in recognition of his services in the past. We are sure we have only to name the fact to elicit a hearty response; and if any of our readers who wish to show their regard for Dr. POPE should not receive the circular which we print on another page, we extend to them the invitation now.

Dr. POPE'S public labours have not been confined exclusively to journalism. As lecturer on *Materia Medica* to the London Homeopathic School of Medicine, he will be long remembered by those who had the privilege of attending his class, and by the readers of such of his lectures as

were afterwards printed. We trust that the relief he now seeks from the anxieties of editorial work will set him free to publish more of these interesting lectures, and that we may meet him again in his old paper as contributor, if we miss his guiding editorial hand.

At the invitation of the EARL OF DYSART, Dr. POPE has gone to do pioneer work at Grantham. We have no doubt he will be justified in the courageous step he has taken, and that he will find many lovers of homeopathy and fair play to rally around him, rejoicing to have such a representative of the New School in their midst.

The good wishes of all go with him. We hereby tender him our own; and, at the same time, our sincere regret that we greet him as a brother editor for the last time.

NEWS AND NOTES.

TOXIC REMEDIES.

As fast as new antipyretics are introduced into the orthodox practice, they are discredited and pronounced unreliable, if not poisonous. The last infallible antipyretic specific is "pyrodin," and here is what *The British Medical Journal* says about it. Several other recently vaunted heat-lowering drugs are damned with faint praise or pronounced of toxic qualities in this short article. Shakespeare says, "In poison there is physie," but we may reverse his saying, at least with regard to many new remedies (?) of the old school, and say of them, "In physie there is poison," on the authority of orthodox medical teachers:—

"Pyrodin acts in the same manner as, but more powerfully than, antipyrin, antifebrin, and phenacetin, and it has also been used effectively in migraine and other forms of neuralgia, as in the lancinating pain occurring in locomotor ataxy. Great caution, however, is required in its administration, as it is apt to produce jaundice, followed by anæmia and even more serious symptoms due to hæmoglobinæmia. Milder toxic symptoms have occasionally followed the administration of acetanilid or antifebrin, and also of phenacetin, but as phenylhydrazin is a much more powerful poison than anilin, so also are the toxic properties of its acetyl compound much greater than those of

acetanilid. In face of the poisonous qualities of pyrocin, we must warn the profession against the use of this drug generally. In exceptional cases, and when other antipyretics have failed, it may be useful, but great caution should be used. Small doses only should be given, and at sufficiently long intervals to enable one to watch any toxic effects, with the first appearance of which the drug should be stopped" (*British Medical Journal*, Dec. 29, 1888).

THE *Chronic Diseases* OF HAHNEMANN.

THE *Medical Advance* is doing a very worthy thing. With the January number the editor of our contemporary, Dr. H. C. Allen, presents the first instalment of Hahnemann's great work on *Chronic Diseases* to his readers. It is paged separately from the ordinary matter of the journal, and thus subscribers will be able to bind it separately when complete. *The Medical Advance* is quite in the forefront of our Transatlantic journals in regard to its general matter, and this enterprising step on the part of its editor greatly enhances its interest. Dr. Kent's lectures on the *Organon* are being fully reported at the same time. The publishing offices of this journal are 19-23, Huron Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A. The agents for Great Britain are Alfred Heath and Co., 114, Ebury Street, London, S.W.

THEORIES.

HERE is another gem culled from the article in *The Lancet* referred to last month:—

"An old theory which has been generally accepted is more difficult to dislodge than one which has not rusted in its place. In every science the frame of mind in which theories are approached tinges the whole work of the individual. Theories are intended to be helps; they cease to be of service when they are blindly followed as truths."

There are a number of theories in the present day—Darwinian and others—to which the last sentence is peculiarly applicable.

MORE ABOUT STAYS—AN INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT, M. B., writes to us as follows:

"Reading the article on stays in THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, it occurred to me that some of my early experiences might be of use to

you. When I was a girl about ten years old, having become possessed of a new pair of stays, I thought they would make me a good figure. For I was naturally 'dumpy,' being both short and fat. So I thought I would make the body fit the stays instead of the stays the body, and, having done my best to bring about this, I started to school with my sisters. Before we had got a dozen yards on the road I turned dizzy and had to be brought home. As soon as I entered the house I fainted or had a fit, and my clothes were taken off, and the doctor sent for. He pronounced it 'a tendency of blood to the head.' I was bled with leeches, having six on each temple, the marks of which remain to this day though it occurred more than sixty years ago. Flannels wrung out of hot water were applied to encourage the bleeding. I am now convinced that it was tight-lacing that produced the flow of blood to the head."

NURSES' CONCERT.

ON Friday, January 11th, the Annual Concert given to the nurses of the Homeopathic Hospital took place in the Bayes Ward, which was temporarily cleared for the occasion. A large number of nurses and their friends assembled. The music was vocal and instrumental. The singing of Miss Hope Glenn and Mr. Robertson was especially admired. Miss Hope Glenn (who is a great favourite at the nurses' concerts) had travelled a long distance on purpose to be present. Dr. Carfrae, as usual, had the chief share in the management of the Concert.

DR. OSCAR HANSEN'S CASES.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the clinical paper, an instalment of which we publish in our present number, by Dr. Oscar Hansen, of Copenhagen. Our distinguished *confrère* is well known as an able practitioner and writer. We had the pleasure of making his personal acquaintance at the Basel Congress, in 1886, where he read a communication. Our readers are already familiar with his name, and we trust he will again favour us with the contents of his portfolio.

Euphorbia Cupani OF GUSSONI.

OUR Malta correspondent sends us a specimen of the above-named spurge, with the following interesting note:—

"The paragraph in this month's number of THE HOMEOPATHIC

WORLD respecting the juice of spurge as a cure for warts, reminded me that several years ago I sent some spurge to the former editor of the journal, thinking that the plant might be worth a proving, but likely enough it found its way into the waste-paper basket. Enclosed is a specimen which was intended to follow the parcel. The reason for submitting the plant to notice was, that just at that time several persons, who had taken goat's milk in their tea in the afternoon, became ill with vomiting and purging in a somewhat severe manner, in consequence of one or more of the goats having eaten the herb. It is rare that milk-poisoning takes place in this way, as the goats seem to eat the spurge merely by accident along with their food. I never heard of the sickness proving fatal. The juice of the plant is often applied to warts by the natives."

["*Euphorbia Cupani* Guss.: Lower leaves linear, very narrow, long: bracts rhomboid-orbicular, often toothed on one side, glands green, horns obtuse. In fields, *Corradino*, in the neighbourhood of the Addolorata cemetery, and *Musa*," from Prof. Gulia's Maltese Flora.]

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE DOCTORS?

WE take the following account from *The Pall Mall Gazette*, July 14th. The medical art has lately got many rude slaps in the face, some of the worst having been dealt to it by its own professors, but this is about the worst. Fancy a man having the hardihood to live and the audacity to boast of living for 105 years without having had a farthing's worth of salts or any kind of physic in his inside! What will become of poor doctors if Peter Laing's example should convince the world that they may stand a good chance of becoming centenarians if they only avoid "sautes and doctor's dregs"? The result to the profession would be too awful to contemplate.

"The birthday of Peter Laing, the Elgin centenarian, has just been celebrated in his native town. The event does not appear to have greatly disconcerted the old man, who went about his daily avocation in his usual way. Since Peter's 100th birthday, it has been the habit of some of his friends and neighbours to entertain him in one of the hotels of the town. At the festive gathering this year the treasurer of the town, who is also an officer of the Inland Revenue, presided, and in proposing the centenarian's health, stated that up to the year 1826 Peter had been a ploughman, a smuggler, and a small farmer, and since the above year he had been a carter in Elgin. He was not sure if it was quite proper to expose one of the most notorious smugglers that ever lived, but he believed that Peter had conscientiously done his duty to the Revenue by the amount of liquor he had been credited with consuming. The centenarian, in reply, said the chairman had given him a better recommendation than he 'expeckit.' 'I houp ye will 'a live,' he said, 'as lang' as I hae deen: for here am I stan'in', an' I niver hed a fardin's worth of sauts or ony doctor's dregs in my inside. I've hed as guid health as ony man, but am growin' little

bookit' (less in bulk) 'noo.' Peter was about sixty before he took to himself a wife, and since her death, many years ago, he has lived entirely alone. As remarked in the article on Friday, almost his only food is oatmeal and water, the sustaining power of which is thus forcibly demonstrated in the case of this wonderful old man."

NEW CONCORDANCE REPERTORY.

THE Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, are appointed Sole Agents for the above important work for Great Britain and Europe, and will be pleased by intending subscribers sending their orders without delay. It will appear in six Royal Octavo Volumes. They will be issued at the following prices:—

In Six Vols., cloth	each Volume	30s.
„ leather binding	„	35s.
„ half russia	„	37s. 6d.
„ „ morocco	„	42s. 6d.

These prices include carriage or postage; the work is supplied by Subscription only.

A FAIR TEST.

WE have received the following interesting account of his experience from a valued correspondent:—

"I am now sixty years of age. From a child I was delicate, and when a lad I had a severe illness. After that I was often laid aside through sickness. My friends invariably used to blame me for not getting a doctor more frequently, but although I was always reluctant to have a medical man, yet from force of circumstances, except in one instance, I was compelled to have medical advice, and I had no fewer than twenty-three doctors before I became a convert to homeopathy seventeen years ago. For upwards of thirty-four years bronchitis has been my enemy. Before using homeopathic medicines I used to have it for three months together, and sometimes I was compelled to keep the house the greater part of the time. Of late years I have got on much better. I have not, in a single instance, taken allopathic medicine, and I have not on any occasion been confined to the house more than a week together. I generally get a bout of it once a year. My mode of life has been the same for the last thirty-three years. Perhaps your friends of the old school would conclude that it is my faith in homeopathy that has saved me! Just let those of them who suffer from the semi-chronic affection exercise their faith in allopathy, and await the results."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CASES FROM MY PRACTICE.*

BY OSCAR HANSEN, M.D., COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

1. *Inflammation of the Pericardium during rheumatic fever.*—*Spigelia.*—H. C., 36 years old, workman, Sundbyvester, Amazen. Treatment commenced January 8, 1877.—Two years ago the patient had rheumatic fever for the first time. Eight weeks ago it returned, and both times some of the bigger joints (knees, ankles, and elbows) were attacked. Having this last time kept his bed for about three weeks, he got, as the fever increased, inflammation in the pericardium, accompanied by severe stitching pains around the heart, palpitation of the heart, and asthma when lying on the back. Dry cough. The patient looks uneasy, and the face is pinched and the upper lip blue. The beating of the heart is weak, the heart-dulness is increasing in length, and rubbing sounds are heard. The tongue is foul, but little moist, and whitish loaded. Pulse strong, 120. The skin is covered with heavy perspiration. The two joints of the right thumb are somewhat swollen, with stinging pains darting through the right lower arm. No appetite or sleep. Functions in order. The urine of a brick colour, and turbid. Has been treated allopathically from the beginning of the fever, but without any result. *Spigelia Anthel.* 6, one drop every three hours; light food, milk.

January 12th.—All heart symptoms decreased. Feels much easier. Same prescription three times a day.

January 19th.—The pains and the stitching around the heart, palpitation and asthma considerably decreased. Appetite very poor. Sleep very good. Effusion into the pericardium much abated. The patient is sweating a great deal. The pains in the right thumb ceased. Same prescription morning and evening.

January 28th.—Is quite well to-day. Appetite but poor. Sleeps well. No physic.

* Dr. Hansen has entrusted to us the supervision of his MSS. We have found comparatively little to alter in his admirably written record of cases, which he has himself translated from Danish into English, but one word has given us a little difficulty. Dr. Hansen uses the word "stinging" in describing pains where we should use "stitching" or "sticking." We have taken the liberty to alter it in some instances when that is the evident meaning (as in the cases of pneumonia). In some other cases where it is possible "stinging pains" might be meant we have let it stand.—Ed. H. W.

February 9th.—The patient quite right, and comfortable. Treatment finished. (Journal 2. 383.)

2. *Carbuncle in the Neck (Carbunculus nuchæ).*—*Bellad.*, *Arsen.*, *Silic.*—W. S., 38 years old, bricklayer, Meiningsgave, Klehon. Treatment commenced February 12, 1877.—About eight days ago he felt severe burning pains in the neck, and observed at same time a swelling hard and sore. It grew very rapidly, and pains increased so that he could neither eat nor sleep. An allopathist who was consulted made a cross-cut in the swelling, and ordered boiled groats thereon. The pains increased now considerably, and at night the patient was delirious. Yesterday the allopathist was going to make a new cut in the swelling, but the patient forbade him to do so; for this he ordered him to be sent to the Commune hospital. I was then sent for, and on my arrival he was sitting up in bed with his head leaning against some pillows made fast at the head of the bed. His head and face hot, covered with perspiration; burning pains along the sides of the head to the temples and forehead increase during the night. Often cold shivers, varying with heat and perspiration. No appetite or sleep. Great thirst. Pulse 125. He is a strongly-built, well-proportioned man, but has failed since the last eight days. The tongue dry and foul, white. The skin moist. On the neck a swelling as big as a child's fist is projecting, hard, solid, and blue, the skin cannot be moved. The above-named cross-cut is seen, and around it some small sphacelus-like holes, and in the cut are sloughs of the same kind, and out of it there can be pressed only a little thin dark matter. *Belladonna* 3, one drop every three hours. Linen compresses with tincture of *Arnica* (1 teaspoonful in half a cup of lukewarm water), to be applied to the swelling.

February 13th.—No alteration. Pulse 120. Same prescription.

February 14th.—Swelling less sore. Pains in the head, the same as before. No shivering fits. On removing the bandage there are generally sloughs hanging out of the cut in the swelling. Pulse 100. Same prescription. Sloughs are every day cut and drawn out of the swelling with scissors and forceps.

February 15th.—Sleep continues poor. Out of the cut there is now flowing good thick matter. Out of the small sphacelus-like holes many sloughs hang. Pain during the night continues. The swelling is now all over soft and

moveable. Discontinued *Belladonna*. Prescribed *Arsenicum album* 6, one drop forenoon and evening. *Silicea* 12, one drop morning and afternoon.

February 17th.—Pains milder; some appetite; copious flow from the swelling. Same prescription. Tincture of *Calendula* to be used instead of *Arnica* as an outward application.

February 20th.—Pains considerably decreased; appetite and sleep tolerable. Same prescription, but only *Silicea* mornings and *Arsenicum* evenings.

February 26th.—The discharge of the cut decreasing, and the cut is beginning to heal at the bottom; the tongue clean and moist; the swelling less soft. Same prescription.

March 5th.—The cut is healing rapidly at the bottom, and the issue is decreasing. No sloughs in the incision. The patient is out of bed for two hours; appetite and sleep good; evacuation, &c., normal. The above-named sphacelus-like holes are all closed. Same prescription.

March 15th.—The issue is but small; the patient in other respects well. No more *Arsenicum Album*. *Silicea* 12, three globules every evening.

March 26th.—But very little discharge, and only a little ulcer on the surface of the skin left. No medicine.

April 10th.—The wound healed about eight days ago. The patient well (Journal 2, 386).

3. *Catarrhal Inflammation of the Lungs (Pneumonia Catarrhalis*.—*Acon.*, *Phos.*, *Iod.*, *Ant. Tart.*—Mrs. P., 71 years old, married to cooper, P., Nörrebrogave. Treatment began October 28, 1876. For about a fortnight the patient has had cough, with difficulty in getting rid of phlegm, and the cough was very weakening. Her state of health in general good, until she yesterday felt cold shivers, followed by dry heat, besides thirst, drowsiness, want of appetite, unquiet sleep, and asthma, on account of which she took to bed. On the first visit I found her as above mentioned, and she complains of severe beating pains in the head, and feels as if she has had a thorough beating. On examining the chest, signs of general bronchitis are heard. The skin is dry, burning; tongue also dry and crusted. Temperature 39.8° C. (103.6° F.), pulse 128. *Aconitum* 3, two drops every second hour.

October 29th.—State as yesterday; delirious at night; laboured breathing, dilation of the nostrils; to-day signs of pneumonia are heard. Cough is less frequent, dry and short,

the expectoration tough, gray, and must be taken out of the mouth. Temperature 39.2° C. (103.4° F.), pulse 112. *Aconitum* 3 and *Phosphor.* 3, two drops three times a day of each.

October 30th.—State poorer; eats nothing at all. Discontinued *Aconitum* and *Phosphor.* *Iod.* 4, two drops every second hour.

October 31st.—Temperature 37.6° , pulse 100. She feels much easier; lungs more free; cough more loose and less fatiguing; drinks some milk; the expectoration comes more easily; the heart normal; symptoms of fever gone. Same prescription every third hour.

November 2nd.—Temperature and pulse normal. Rattling sounds of mucus in the chest, but the expectoration difficult; appetite commencing to increase. *Tartarus emetic.* 3, cent. trituration; one penknife-point-full three times a day.

November 7th.—The expectoration has been very easy; appetite and sleep good; functions normal. Is out of bed. Same prescription.

November 14th.—Recovered. (Journal 1, 264.)

4. *Croup.*—*Acon.*, *Spongia*, *Iod.*, *Hepar.* and *Iod.*, *Phosph.* and *Iod.*—Martha O., 4 years, Prins Jorgensgave. Father, business manager. Treatment commenced Thursday, 12th May, 1881. Some days ago she was hoarse, but later all right. Last night, about midnight, a barking, hollow, and short cough commenced, immediately followed by fear and difficult breathing. She got then *Aconit.*, and the night passed tolerably, but towards morning the state grew worse, and I was called for. On my arrival, the child was sitting up in bed; hoarse, cough short, dry, and barking; the breathing piping, asthmatic; face red-coloured; sweating; fear; pulse full, quick beating; false membranes in the throat; abdominal muscles very tensed and hard; up and down motions of the larynx; appetite only for food in liquid state; functions in order. *Spongia* 2 and *Iod.* 2, two drops every second hour of each kind by turns, in a teaspoonful of water.

March 12th, Evening.—The state somewhat better. Same prescription.

March 13th, Morning.—Worse in all respects; cough has been very frequent in the night. She is pale in the face; blue lips; the breathing piping; rattling sounds in the throat; pulse small; lungs normal; damp sweat all over the body.

Omit *Spongia*; continue with *Iod.* 2 as above, and in addition *Tartar. emet.* 2, cent. trituration, a penknife-point-full in one teaspoonful of water every second hour. Vapours in the room. Evening.—She is better; pulse rising; membranes in the throat begin to fall off. Same prescription.

March 14th, Morning.—The cough less teasing; face a little flushed; loud rattling in the throat; less hoarse and asthmatic. *Hepar. Sulph.* 3, cent. tritur. as *Tartar. emet.*, *Iod.* as before; leave off *Tartar. emet.* Evening.—Two hours ago a relapse; cough is husky. She is more hoarse and pale, with dark blue-coloured lips and eyelids. The membranes in the throat are nearly all gone. *Iod.* 2 as before, *Phosphor.* 2, two drops every second hour. Omit *Hepar. Sulphur.*

Now continual progress. The 15th and 16th continued with *Iod.* and *Phosphor.* less frequently; then *Phosphor.* alone from the 17th, and on the 19th the patient was well, so that she could go out of doors on the 25th of May.

5. *Acute inflammation of the Lungs—Pneumonia crouposa acuta.*—*Acon.*, *Iod.*, *Phosph.*, *Sulph.*—F. C. B., 64 years of age, commercial agent. Treatment commenced February 11, 1882. The patient has in general been quite well; and without preceding sickness, he experienced last night a long, lasting, and severe cold shiver, followed by dry, burning heat. Being seriously attacked, he went immediately to bed. He complains of a dry, burning heat, headache, dizziness, qualm when raising himself up in bed, unpleasant taste in the mouth, great thirst, oppression of the chest, wheezing, dry cough, and stitching pains in the right side of the chest that grow worse when coughing. Marked determination of blood to the face, the tongue yellowish white coated, dry, the skin hot and dry. Under the lower end of the right scapula are heard signs indicating inflammation of the lungs. *Iod.* 2, two drops every second hour.

February 12th.—No alteration; pulse 120. Temperature (evening) 39.9° C. (103.8° F.). Same prescription every second hour, in turns with *Aconit.* 2, two drops every second hour.

February 13th.—Cough easier. The expectoration, of yellow-white colour, very tough, and often mixed with blood. Pulse 116. Temperature (evening) 39.9° C. Same prescription.

February 14th.—State worse. Thirst decreased; headache, dizziness, and qualm nearly ceased; strong delirium last night; cough mostly dry; stitch decreased; eats nothing; tongue heavily coated with a dry brown crust. Pulse 128. Temperature 40·9° (evening). Left off *Acon.* and *Iod.* *Phosphor.* 3, two drops every hour.

February 15th.—Has slept better; coughing frequent, but easier; the expectoration thick and rusty coloured; tongue moist and less brown; oppression in the chest and dyspnea decreased. He feels much easier, and asks for milk and mucilaginous drinks. Pulse 112. Temp. (evening) 39·6° C. Listening to his breathing, sounds of resolution are heard at the back. Same prescription.

Now the recovery went on quickly. The 16th, in the evening, the crisis arrived (seventh day). Pulse and temperature sank quickly. The 18th February he got out of bed. *Phosphor.* was omitted, and he got for a fortnight, although quite well, *Sulphur* 12, three drops every morning and evening.

On the recommendation of Kafka, I began at once with *Iod.*, which I have used extensively in my practice, and with success; but, according to Hahnemann's opinion, *Phosphor.* was here the medicine, and if used at first might perhaps have brought about the crisis on the fifth day.

6. *Facial Neuralgia*—*Neuralgia Trigemini*.—*Spigelia*.—C. S., 56 years old, fishmonger and fish-smoker, Copenhagen. The patient, who commenced to be treated by me the 22nd of June, 1881, has always had good health. The present sickness, treated allopathically has lasted about half a year, but without result. He complains of stinging and darting pains in the left half of the face, commencing under the left eye, going downward in the cheekbone where they are severest, and towards the left side of the nose, and further, radiant-like and not so painful, down in the teeth in upper jaw. Heat applied produces decrease of the pains that come both by day and at night without exact intervals of peace. No other symptoms of sickness. He is a man in his best years, robust build, and lively temper. *Spigelia* 6, three drops three times a day.

June 29th.—Pains decreased considerably. Same prescription,

July 6th.—All right for the last days. (Journal III., 878.)

7. *Inflammation of the Lungs*—*Pneumonia*.—*Acon.*, *Bry.*, *Phos.*, *Ant.* *Tart.*—M. H., widow, 80 years, Copenhagen.

Treatment commenced April 2, 1883. She has in the later years, although so advanced in age, not suffered from any other sickness than rheumatic pains, followed by much stiffness in both hips. Last night she experienced a severe cold shiver, so that she suddenly grew tired, and was compelled to go to bed. These shivers were followed by heat and vomiting of bile, which has recurred a couple of times to-day. Has passed a very uneasy night, little sleep, a little delirious, thirst, dryness in the mouth; and this forenoon she felt stitching in the right lung from the nipple right through to the scapula. She is at present very weak, uneasy, throwing herself about, complains of heat, thirst, burning dryness of the mouth, no appetite, stitching pains in the right lung, a little short, dry cough, oppression in the right side of the chest, asthma, vomiting twice in the afternoon only bile, and but little each time. Yesterday bowels regular. Pulse is quick, full, somewhat jumping, strained, 110 beats in a minute. Temperature 40° (104 F.) in the evening. Tongue is dry, brown-coated, especially in the middle; lips dry. *Aconitum* 3, two drops every hour. On examining the chest, there appeared to be commencing pneumonia in the right lung.

April 3rd.—Symptoms in the chest the same as yesterday. Vomiting ceased, crepitation (rattling sounds) heard during the coughing, bronchial respiration in the right lung at the centre of scapula, no change of sound when examining; in the left lung moist, rattling sounds; cough more frequent; expectoration tough and grayish. Same prescription. Temp. 39·6° C. (103·2° F.) evening; pulse 108.

April 4th.—More stitching in the chest, expectoration coloured, no improvement. *Bryonia* 3, as *Aconitum* which is left off. No change either in temperature or pulse. The state remained the same until 6th of April. Temp. continued above 39°, and pulse from 100–110. No breaking up of inflammation, and as it grew visibly worse whilst giving in turns every second hour *Phosphor.* 6 and *Bryonia* 3, I resolved to cease with *Bryonia*, and in the place thereof to give *Tartarus emeticus*, 2 cent. tritur., in turns every second hour with *Phosphor.*, 6 dilut., from the 7th of April. The rattling in the chest was very marked, but the expectoration was not loose. Temp. 39°, pulse 100. Now everything went on well. Already next day the sickness was decreasing, and the 19th of April she was all right.

Varicose ulcer on the leg after childbirth (Ulcus Varicosum Cruris).—*Hamamelis*.—Mrs. M. H., 67½ years old (my mother). Commenced to be treated June 22, 1876. She had given birth to four children, last time twenty-eight years ago, and from that time the sickness originated. She had, about twenty-one years ago, an apoplectic fit, that subsided in a short time and left no damage. For her present sickness many different cures have been made use of during the years, but to no effect. On the left leg, just above the foot-joint on the inner side, is a wound, three or four inches in length and two inches broad, oval, with steep, hard, somewhat smooth edges, but of a dirty grey colour at the centre. The depth is a quarter of an inch, it pains but little when touched, the surroundings are a little red, but no erysipelas or swelling. There is a little edema on the upper side of the foot. Upwards along the leg swollen veins are visible, and the pains in the wound are severe, mostly stinging. Her state of health is in general good, and the patient is, considering her age, well, and of a good constitution. *Hamamelis virg.* 2, centesim. dil., three drops morning and evening. For outward application: tinct. *Hamamelis*, twenty drops to half a pint of water (lukewarm) for poultice.

July 6th.—The wound smaller, clean in the middle and at the bottom. Same prescription.

July 22nd.—Pains decreased considerably, but little red-coloured round the wound, which is healing, especially along the edges, is growing smaller and is not so deep as before. No edema on the foot. Same prescription.

A few days later she got out of bed, and an elastic bandage was put round the leg. As the bandage was a little too tight, a bluish blister arose in the wound, and was cut open. The patient continued with the same medicine until the middle of October, when the wound was quite healed, and she completely sound and well. (Journ. I. 7.)

Postscript.—The same patient took, in the month of March, 1877, a severe pneumonia with high fever, and on the 20th of the same month her state was so grave that we (two homeopathic physicians) thought she would die the same day, as the pulse was filiform, cyanosis in the face, and rattling of mucus in the chest, without expectoration. *Tartarus emet.* was given, but without any result, and we prescribed then *Ipecacuanha* in first decimal tritur. with excellent effect.

She fell sick again in May, 1879, of a severe typhus fever. She was then seventy-one years of age. For quite a long time her state was despaired of, but under *Acidum Sulphuricum* she immediately grew better, and was, in the month of July, 1879, quite recovered. Died in October, same year, of apoplexia, on the third day of the disease (*Embolia cerebri*).

9. *Neuralgia of the Tongue.*—*Manganum Acet.*—Chamber counsellor A. H. v. H., 60 years, Frederiksberg. Has else been well. When the treatment commenced July 1, 1877, he had for the three last months complained of a little ulcer on the surface of the tongue towards the left side. It was pencilled with lunar caustic and healed; but shortly after he felt severe, stinging, burning pains at the left edge of the tongue, and on inner side of the left cheek touching the tongue. No broken teeth are irritating, and the tongue itself is normal. The patient cannot chew his food; has been treated allopathically with *Chinin*, but without result.

I used many different medicines, but no change—*Arsenicum*, *Spigelia*, *Rhus Tox.*, *Mercur. Solub.*, and several others.

The symptoms were now: *Burning pain, worst in the tongue, at night and when quiet; he was better when in the air.* I gave him then *Manganum Aceticum* 6, c. dil. three times a day, three drops every time. He grew better immediately, and was in a short time quite cured. The pains have never returned since.

10. *Cardiac distress.*—*Kalmia.*—F. H., 33 years old, wholesale merchant, Copenhagen. Treatment commenced Sept. 18, 1883. Has been sick for the last six years, and has, by his allopathic physicians, been treated for ulcer in stomach; prescription was milk, wheat bread, and he was to keep his bed. Then he, after having kept his bed six to eight weeks, got up a little, but was, as his state always was poor, compelled to go to bed again after a short time; and so it went on. He complains of severe pressing in the direction of the stomach, especially after eating rye bread or potatoes. Nauseous taste in the mouth, heaviness in the forehead over the eyes, sleepiness after meals, puffiness in the lower region of the stomach, asthma, cardialgia. Motions of the bowels, often thin, yet formed and yellow. The tongue white-coated along the sides. He is depressed and irritable. Urine normal.

Lungs normal. The heart sounds towards the lowest point metallic, and often irregular. He took, according to the different indications, *Nux Vom.* 3, *Sulphur* 30, *Calcar. Carb.* 12, *Phosphor.* 6, *Pulsatilla* 3, *Arsenicum Alb.* 3, and all symptoms of pains in the stomach disappeared. In March, 1884, he complained of oppression on the inner side of the sternum, about the middle, especially mornings and evenings, and when in motion (stooping). Palpitation of the heart and fear, yet the pulse is regular. The heart-beat somewhat grating. He is well in other respects. *Bryonia*, *Arnica*, *Spigelia*, and *Iod.*, besides several others, have been given, but without alteration. Pressing across the chest worse.

In the beginning of October he gave the following statement :—Pressing on the inner side of the sternum and in the region of the stomach ; he feels better when sitting up, and then it is as if something is pressed away from the sternum. Prescription : *Kalmia Latifol.* 2, three drops three times a day, and he was quite well in about a fortnight. Has never since felt any of the above-named pains. (Journal IV., 1797.)

(To be continued.)

PROFOUND DEAFNESS WITH OTORRHEA.

By ROBERT T. COOPER, M.D.,

Phys. Dis. of Ear, London Homeopathic Hospital.

WHEN visiting at a house in the latter part of 1881, I noticed a melancholy-looking girl who kept apart from the other occupants of the room, and who, I heard, was quite deaf. I advised her coming under me at the London Homeopathic Hospital.

On the 31st October, 1881, this girl was admitted under me ; her age at this time was 27, and she was totally incapable of following an occupation from deafness. The only particulars I could get were that she had had neuralgia eight years ago, which was followed by otorrhea ; this latter is still present, most profuse in the left ear. No contact hearing whatever for the watch ; tuning-fork, heard. Both membranes perforated. *Calcarea Carb.* 200, one drop to go over one week.

7th January.—No better. *Hydrastis* ϕ , 10 drops for a week ; lotion of same, 7 drops to 2 drachms of *Glycerine*.

14th January.—No better. Continue, with local drops of *Ant. Tart.* 1x gtt. v. to *Aq. pur.* 3 ss.

28th January.—Has been better; not so well to-day; both ears full of discharge. *Sulphur* 30.

1st March.—Has been hearing better. Continue.

1st April.—Ear (left) bleeds very much; no polypus. Continue.

10th May.—Discharge the same. *Hepar. S.* 6, 2 pilules thrice daily.

Upon this the patient was kept till my last report, 25th Nov. 1882, when she wrote to say she was hearing much better; and from this time up to the present I learn from her friends she has remained perfectly well, and has earned her bread as a servant without being in the least inconvenienced by deafness. I may add that during treatment the watch-hearing did not perceptibly improve; encouragement came from her own testimony alone.

THE NEURALGIA OF THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

BY ROBERT T. COOPER, M.D.,

Phys. Dis. of Ear, London Homeopathic Hospital.

ON mentioning to Dr. Burnett that I was at one time in the habit of prescribing *Thuja* for neuralgia, he asked me to report any cases by me. This I am extremely delighted to do, if for no other reason than that it will be a testimony to the accuracy of Dr. Burnett's observations so admirably and scientifically laid before us in his little work on Vaccinosis.

Case 1.—Elizabeth Thomas, a woman of 72, came to me 22nd September, 1868, in Southampton, with *face-ache*, attended with much soreness of the face after the pain had gone away. Pains have continued night and day for the last two months; come in paroxysms at never more than an hour's interval. Unable to masticate food from the pain occasioned; gums are very sore, and side of the face is very sore when she attempts to lie on it, feels then a throbbing in it. Pains are aggravated by lying on the other side as well; the slightest pressure causes a feeling of soreness. The pain extends all over the *right* side of the face and head; when very violent, it shoots to the opposite side. Is worse in a very cold or very warm room; does

not dare to venture into a draught. Her teeth are decayed, and the pains shoot up from these; are equally violent when sitting or standing; they come "all of a sudden," and leave her equally suddenly; sometimes they shoot into the ear; attempting to read or think brings them on. Had much fatigue while nursing her sick husband last year; has taken calomel, ginger brandy, and various kinds of herbs.

Thuja Occ. 12th dec., a pilule three times a day.

Sept. 29.—Has been much better, can now rest all night; occasionally a few twitches, but nothing like it was, although the weather has been unusually cold.

The above we may fairly name *neuralgic alveolar periostitis*. As the teeth were in no way interfered with, nor any change prescribed in her mode of living, we may fairly ascribe the assuagement of the pain to *Thuja*.

Case 2.—On the same day (22nd Sept., 1868) Harriett Sheppard—a woman of 54—came to me with violent pains under her right shoulder, going through to the breast and down to the elbow; worse in the morning, getting out of bed, and when walking. *Soreness in the hepatic region, urine very fetid*: Has had these symptoms a week.

Thuja Occ. 3, seven drops to go over a week.

Sept. 29.—Has had diarrhea the last few days; pains in the shoulders and soreness of liver gone. Continue.

Oct. 7.—Still relaxed, urine not so fetid; much pain in stomach after meals, with passage by bowel of undigested food. This last symptom yielded at once to *China φ*. In this case it is possible the diarrhea may have been spontaneous, and, alone, may have relieved the congested liver; at any rate the pains ceased upon her taking *Thuja*.

As to whether these or the next case had anything to do with vaccination, I am not in a position to determine.

Case 4.—Anne C., aged 21, neuralgia for three weeks, came to me 17th Sept., 1869. Complexion florid and clear; hair dark; sclerotics yellowish. Complains of great weakness, with pains in the right side of the face and head—begin in decayed teeth and extend up the side of the head and down the neck. She feels feverish when the pain is severe, and the parts throb; is worse on meditation. Relieved by application of hot things—mustard, for example.

Much tenderness in different parts of the face and behind the ear; aggravation from drinking anything cold; is worst at night, but keeps on in the day as well.

Four weeks ago weaned her baby, and menorrhagia set in, which ceased just before these pains set in.

In this case *Nux Vomica* 30x, *China* 12x, *Merc. Sol.* 3x, *Sulph. φ*, *Silicea* 30, and *Staphisagria* were given at different times, but without any positive relief.

It is unnecessary to reproduce each report, but that of 1st Dec. had better be given:—Continues to feel better (taking *Silicea* 30); last monthly natural. Facial pain very bad, in fact worse—worse now in day-time; teeth very painful; gums pale, with inflamed dental margins; pains come from the teeth. *Staphisag.* 3x.

Dec. 17.—Was better for a time, but last two days and nights pains very severe and continuous; same side, gums painful. *Thuja Occ.* 12x.

Jan. 5, 1869.—Has not been so well as at present since 20th Nov.; the pains in face have left her; has some pains in chest when inspiring, and legs ache towards evening.

Appetite wonderfully improved, and can drink anything without inconvenience.

This last case we may term *Rheumatic Alveolar Periostitis*.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF A FEW WELL-KNOWN MEDICINES.*

BY DR. HARMAR SMITH.

CASE OF ACUTE GASTRODYNIA.

Cured by a high dilution of Arsenicum, after failure of a low one, and of other medicines.

Mrs. S. visited October 8th, 1888. Has been suffering for several days from vomiting and pain in the stomach. The vomiting and pain come on almost immediately after food. There is no pain when the stomach is empty. *R. Liq. Arsenicalis* (F) 6 drops to quarter of a pint of water. A dessertspoonful to be taken every two hours. To take no solid food. To take a quart of milk every twenty-four hours, diluted with a third part of lime water.

9th. Complete relief to pain and vomiting. Omit Fowler's solution, and take *Tr. Ars.* 3x every two hours.

10th. Feeling very weak on the milk diet, she took some boiled sole for supper last night; return of pain to-day, also tenderness at epigastrium. Repeat *Ars.*

* Continued from Vol. 23, page 499.

11th. Slept all night. Little or no pain when in bed, but pain returned this morning at intervals, and always after food. Is taking solid food (fish, &c.) Continue *Ars.* and *Bismuth. Tris. Nitrate* 1x gr. iij. in alternation every four hours.

12th. Slight improvement. Thinks the *Arsenicum* does not suit her. Omit *Arsenicum*; continue *Bismuth.*

14th. Was continuing to improve, but took kippered haddock for breakfast, which has brought back all the old symptoms. Repeat *Bismuth.* and *Tr. Apomorphia* 3x in alternation every four hours.

15th. Pain and sickness continued.

16th. Symptoms continue. *R. Trituration Arsenicum* (12x) gr. xij. in ch. xij. Take a powder dry three times a day, and discontinue all other medicines.

17th. Improvement, but is careless as to diet, and refuses to take pepsine. Continue powders.

18th. Very much better; no sickness, and scarcely any pain. Continue *Ars.* 12x.

22nd. Quite free from pain and sickness. Continue *Ars.* 12x.

26th. Improvement maintained. Continue *Ars.* 12x.

Nov. 5th. Has taken no other medicine. Quite well.

Jan. 2, 1889. There has been no relapse.

Latimer House, Jenner Road, Guildford, January 12, 1889.

TOBACCO SMOKE AS A DISINFECTANT.—The American journal *Science* describes some experiments of Dr. Tessarini, of Pisa, undertaken with a view to test the action of tobacco smoke upon micro-organisms. He devised an apparatus consisting of two funnels placed with their mouths opposed, and sealed with paraffin. To each small end of the funnels tubes were attached, so arranged that a cigar could be placed in one end. The smoke was thus drawn into the large space made by the funnels, in which was a plate with various cultures of micro-organisms. The microbes were subjected to the smoke for about half an hour, during which time $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ grammes of tobacco were used. The kinds of tobacco used were the large Virginia cigars, large and small Cavour cigars, and the best cigarette tobacco. The results show that tobacco smoke has the effect of preventing the development of some micro-organisms wholly, and of retarding that of others. The Virginia cigar seemed to have the most powerful effect, while cigarette smoke had only a retarding influence, and did not entirely check the growth of any form. By first drawing the tobacco smoke through water, it was found to have lost its germicidal properties.—*Times*, Dec. 24th.

EXTRACTS.

REMARKS ON THE PERIL INCURRED IN ALPINE
WINTER CLIMATES OF RENAL COMPLICATIONS
IN PHTHISIS.*

By Sir A. CLARK, Bart, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Consulting Physician to the
London Hospital.

EVERY ONE acquainted with the natural history of pulmonary phthisis knows that in a certain small proportion of cases, when the disease is advanced, albumen appears in the urine. But, judging from the accessible literature of the subject, no one seems to have pointed out that the frequency of this renal complication varies according to the anatomical form assumed by the malady. This, nevertheless, is the case. For in what one may be still permitted to call the "tubercular" variety of phthisis the percentage of albuminuric cases is small; in the "pneumonic" or "caseous" variety it is larger; and in the "fibroid" variety it is the largest of all. And, indeed, if I might presume to speak from my own experience alone, I should feel constrained to say that in every case of extensive fibroid induration or fibroid disease of the lung, albumen sooner or later in some amount or another makes its appearance in the urine. Whilst the frequency of the albuminuric complication in phthisis varies according to the anatomical form of the malady, so also does its influence and importance. In the tubercular variety, appearing late and in small amount, the renal trouble exercises but little influence upon the progress or upon the peculiarities of the disease. But in the fibroid variety, appearing late and lasting long, the renal trouble enters, as it were, into the constitution of the disease, and plays an active part in developing its characters, shaping its course, and settling its issues. In the beginning, and in favourable circumstances for an indefinite period, the urine exhibits no conclusive evidences of serious renal inadequacy, and the patient does not sensibly suffer in any way. But under the adverse influences of an unsuitable regimen, of cold, or of prolonged mental anxiety or tension, the amount of albumen in the urine increases, the discharge of urea and of its congeners diminishes, excrementitious matters accumulate in the blood, the patient's health fails, and the perils to life, passing to the kidneys from the lungs, draw near.

I have been led to make these observations by reading in *The Lancet* of May last an account of the paper on "The Treatment of Consumption by Residence at High Altitudes," communicated to the Medico-Chirurgical Society by Dr.

* *Lancet*, January 5th.

Theodore Williams. This paper, which appears to me to have been in all respects an admirable one, was fully discussed by several physicians, distinguished alike by their general ability and by their long practical acquaintance with the subject. But, nevertheless, both in the paper and in the discussion which it provoked, there is a remarkable and an inexplicable omission; for in neither the one nor in the other is any notice taken of one of the gravest perils to which phthisical patients dwelling in Alpine altitudes are during winter exposed. I allude to the peril of renal complications; and it is to this peril that I desire, in a few words, to draw the attention of my professional brethren. In carefully selected cases of phthisis the value of treatment by residence in high altitudes seems now to have been placed beyond the reach of any just question. It is indeed true that some cases do well at our English health resorts, and it is just as true that some cases do well anywhere, in crowded cities, or in country solitudes, by the seashore, or on mountain sides. But, in my experience, it is not true that, with every advantage which can be given to the patients, the percentage of recoveries from phthisis, treated in indifferent localities, is much the same as the percentage of recoveries from phthisis treated in high altitudes. It is quite otherwise than true. For I am as sure as I can be about anything at present incapable of actual demonstration that the recoveries from phthisis, judiciously treated in high altitudes, are much more numerous and much more lasting than those treated by any other method at any other place. But, as I have said before, the patients must be carefully selected; and, if disaster and reproach are to be avoided, if the just value of high altitudes in the treatment of phthisis is to be maintained, then it is certain that many cases now without due knowledge or due consideration sent to winter at Alpine winter resorts must be kept back. With exemplary accuracy and with considerable fulness Dr. Theodore Williams has drawn out a list of cases which are suitable, and also a list of cases which are unsuitable, for treatment at high altitudes. Both lists I think might be added to or modified; but for the present I am concerned exclusively with the one chief class of cases which ought never to winter in Alpine climates.

From a critical study of the accessible histories of patients whom I have sent, on account of phthisis, to winter in Alpine altitudes, I have learned two important facts which deserve to be known. The first is that patients who go to those regions suffering from albuminuria seldom do well; and the second is that patients who whilst dwelling there become albuminuric, almost always do ill.

From these considerations, and also from others unnecessary to be recorded at present, I venture to suggest, for so long as our

knowledge now stands as it does, that no phthisical person with albuminous urine should be recommended to winter at any Alpine height, and that every one beginning to have albuminous urine when dwelling there should be immediately sent away.

OUR BREAKFAST-TABLE AND ITS ADULTERATIONS.*

By A. W. STOKES, F.C.S., F.I.C., Public Analyst to Paddington, Bethnal Green, and St. Luke's.

THE lecturer first thanked the members for so kindly coming to breakfast even at so late an hour. He wished them good appetites for their imaginary meal. As his was the only jaw to be exercised and as the meal was costless he had provided a bountiful fare, the chief constituent of which was *water*. For in this bill of fare, comprising bread, butter, tea, coffee, cocoa, milk, sugar, bacon, chop, steak, mustard, pepper, jam, and marmalade, water in all these formed the largest sum. For instance, in a cup of tea there was 97 per cent. of water; a cup of coffee, 96 per cent.; a cup of cocoa gave 92 per cent. of water, while milk naturally contained 88 per cent. of water. Even a chop consisted of 50 per cent. of water. Bread, too, would be very dry without its 15 per cent. of that necessary ingredient. As for jam, that swelled itself out with about 60 per cent. of moisture.

None the less Mr. Stokes touched but lightly upon that chief constituent of our food, because the President, Mr. E. J. Millard, had already brought that subject very fully and ably before the association. He referred casually, however, to diagrams, such as we are now accustomed to see perambulating our streets, which show the microscopical constituents of good and bad waters, cautioning his hearers to test both classes of water for themselves. The necessity of a pure supply of water was pointed out, reference being made to the often-found close alliance of wells and cesspools in country districts.

"The staff of life"—*bread*—was then dealt with. Its adulterations with alum, sulphate of copper, foreign starches—such as potato, rice, pea, &c.—were described, and the methods of their detection were pointed out. The logwood method of detecting alum and the ammonia method of showing the presence of sulphate of copper were practically demonstrated. The peculiarity of bread being "fresh" only when new-made was referred to and commented on; reference, too, was made to the value of whole-meal bread.

Butter came next, and it was shown how it differs from other fats by containing about 7 per cent. of a volatile fatty acid known as butyric acid. It has an average composition of fat 83, water 12, salt 3, and casein 2 per cent. A description was given of the methods of detecting an excessive quantity of water (sometimes purposely left in), or the addition of too much salt. How the difficulty of detecting the fat from the cow's ribs from its "udder fat" has been overcome was explained, and the various processes of taking specific gravity, melting-point, and the separation of fatty acids were dwelt upon. A sample of old butter was handed round to show that in colour, smell, and general appear-

* Abstract of lecture given November 8, 1888, to the Chemists' Assistants' Association.

ance it was indistinguishable from rancid tallow. Slight reference was made to the manufacture and sale of margarine.

Tea next engaged the attention of the audience. Its method of growth and preparation were illustrated by some beautiful Chinese paintings made on rice paper by native artists. The properties of its constituents, including the alkaloid theine (found also in coffee, and known there as caffeine), were enlarged upon. Mr. Stokes pointed out the facing of the green leaves, to give them a better appearance, with Prussian blue and silicate of magnesia, and the microscopical method of detecting this. The characters of foreign leaves and of exhausted tea leaves, as well as those of "Lil tea" (containing iron-sand) were described. Experiments to detect the presence of tannin or of iron were performed. Incidentally it was noticed that tea in the seventeenth century was sold in England for from £5 to £10 per lb., and that Parliament levied a duty of 1s. 6d. per gallon upon its infusion, which tax was afterwards changed to a duty of 5s. per lb. upon the dry tea. No regret was expressed at the failure to obtain a demand for the compound of tea and spirits known as "Robur" brought out a few years ago. Tea-making and tea-tasting were noticed. One tea-taster said that in the late busy tea season he had tasted as many as 530 samples in one day.

Coffee.—In regard to coffee its constitution was referred to, as well as its growth and preparation. It has a variety of adulterants, such as chicory, dates, figs, acorns, roots of dandelion, turnip, wurzel, &c., all of these being first roasted and then ground. Chicory is, however, the most frequently found adulterant; samples advertised as "French coffee, prepared by a patent process, whereby the aroma, &c., are preserved," are usually heavily adulterated, the "patent process" being the addition of 60 to 70 per cent. of chicory. The lecturer described how a customer might be deceived even when he saw his coffee ground in the shop before his own eyes, either by some chicory being already in the mill or by chicory moulded into the shape of coffee-berries being mixed with the unground coffee. The simple test of coffee floating on and not colouring water, while chicory sank in the water and coloured it, was exhibited, and the scientific methods of discovering the amounts of the various adulterations were duly expatiated on.

Cocoa.—As the only really nourishing beverage, except milk, met with a description of its source and preparation. It was shown to contain half its weight of a peculiar fat of high melting-point, known as cocoa-butter. This fat is very useful because, unlike other fats, it does not get rancid on keeping. It is largely used as a constituent of the cream of chocolate-creams, for pessaries and for pharmaceutical preparations. Like tea and coffee, cocoa possesses an alkaloid (theobromine); similarly, too, it contains a quantity of a tannin compound. Strange to say, almost all of the favourite beverages taken to by men are of an astringent (tannin-containing) character. The large proportion of fat present in cocoa prevents its use by many people; hence samples from which most of the fat has been extracted, find a ready sale. In other cases not only is most of the fat taken away, but arrow-root or sago and sugar are added in large quantity. Such samples form a pasty mass when boiled with water, in fact "thicken in the cup." They are frequently known as homeopathic cocoa, and some of them possess so little cocoa as to form merely a species of gruel.

Luckily, the microscope, the proportions of fat and of phosphates are means whereby the adulterations can be estimated.

Milk, upon which, for a year at least, all of us have had to depend for sustenance, came next in order. It is unique as a *sole* supporter of life, having for its few constituents water, fat, casein, sugar, and mineral-salts. Further still, according to the lecturer's views,* milk, or rather milk-sugar, is to the homeopathic believer in globules the *sole* medicine. Though baptized with pretty names ending in "us" or "a," chemical analysis can detect in all the "globules" only milk-sugar. Milk, which supplies food to all, and medicine to some, Mr. Stokes reminded his audience, was the most adulterated article we meet with. The legendary sheep's brains were too dear when water is so plentiful and cheap, obtained, as it has been, from pump, horse-trough, or holy-water font. Chalk is mythical, but skimming is only too real. How to detect these by the various processes of Wanklyn, Loxhlet, Adams, Schmid, &c., was described, and the apparatus produced. The unreliability of lactometers and lactoscopes was pointed out. The various milk preparations in use, such as Koumiss, Keff, peptonized milk, artificial human milk, &c., were adverted on. By the kindness of Messrs. Welford & Sons, of Elgin Avenue, samples of most of these were on hand for the audience to taste for themselves.

Sugar is found in many plants, but is commercially obtained mainly from the sugar-cane, beet, and maple. It is the purest and least adulterated of our foods. Considering the labour needed, and the distance from which it comes, it is also the cheapest. The process of refining sugar by the use of bullocks' blood, charcoal, &c., was described. The colour produced by melting sugar in a flame was once thought evidence of its being adulterated with blood. Diagrams and slides of the little parasite, the *acarus saccharinus*, found in raw sugars, and supposed to produce the "grocers' itch," were displayed. A demonstration was given of the reducing action of sugars on copper solutions. Sand was shown to be an unknown adulterant of sugar. The more solid adjuncts to the breakfast-table consisting of a rasher of bacon, a chop, or steak received a few words, in which the necessity of seeing that these were in a healthy state, free from parasites, and properly cooked, was insisted on.

Slides and diagrams of parasites, such as the tape-worm and *trichina spiralis*, were on view; of the latter pest no fewer than 28,000,000 were computed to be present in the body of a child killed by eating infected pork.

Adjuncts.—Mustard was experimentally shown to be chiefly adulterated with flour and turmeric. Pepper has for its adulterants sand, rice, olive-stones, spent ginger, &c.; samples of these were produced and their detection explained. Jams and marmalade received a passing glance.

After a few remarks upon the relations which should exist between druggists and public analysts, the lecturer brought to a close his rapid sketch of the more obvious characters and adulterations of the food of our breakfast-table.—*Chemist and Druggist*, Nov. 10th.

* Analytical chemists are very useful persons, but they don't know everything.—Ed. H. W.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

THE fourth ordinary meeting of the session was held on Thursday, January 3rd, 1889. Dr. Hughes presided.

The evening was devoted to a discussion upon "*Diphtheria*," to be opened by the Hon. Secretary, who suggested the following items for discussion:—

1. The question of isolation.
2. Duration of convalescence.
3. Treatment, constitutional and local.
4. Treatment of sequelæ.

Previously to reading his paper—

Dr. BLACKLEY showed a patient, a case of Reynaud's disease, symmetrical gangrene. The patient exhibited he held to be a very mild case of this. The disease began like ordinary chilblains, some years ago. The spots have persisted independently of season. There are spots on each side of the nose, and on each cheek. There are also spots on the hands, on which a small phlyctenule forms, followed by a scar. There has been a slight loss of substance of both ears. A brother of the patient died of pemphigus. Another brother, who is still living, is affected similarly to the patient. She has had internal treatment, and is better.

Dr. BUCK showed a specimen taken from a patient who died of cancer of the esophagus. The symptoms come on very gradually. Dr. Buck attended her during the last three months of her life. For years her difficulty of swallowing was put down to hysteria.

Dr. BLACKLEY then read his remarks on *Diphtheria*. He said there had been an epidemic of the disease in London lately, and he thought a discussion of the subject would be timely and useful. Dr. Blackley said that there was now little difference of opinion about the necessity of isolation. He said that infection was not confined to the membrane on the throat; that there was an infective stage before the membrane appeared, and that the infection remained after it had disappeared. It was present in the breath and in other exhalations of the body. This accounted for the spread of the disease in families when isolation was carried out as soon as the membrane showed itself. The disease must be treated as any other infectious diseases by isolation. The hygienic conditions should be looked to. Domestic animals may convey it. It had been found in pigeons, fowls, and parrots. Dr. Blackley had seen one case which was contracted from fowls, and others where cats had communicated it. He asked how

long it was necessary to keep patients in quarantine. Ten days he thought was enough in ordinary cases. No child should be allowed to return to school as long as any throat weakness or glandular enlargement remained, or any paralysis.

Local and constitutional treatment. A large number of remedies had been suggested. Latterly the allopaths have flattered us by adopting standard medicines of ours, such as the mercuries, especially the *Cyanide*. He enumerated the remedies most in favour with us: *Phytolacca*, *Merc.-Cyan.*, *Merc.-Bin.*, *Apis*, *Lachesis*, *Crotalus*, *Agaricus* and its alkaloid *Muscaria*. He particularized two methods: the use of alcohol combined with *Chloride of Ammonium* and *Chloroform*, as recommended by B. W. Richardson. A gentle narcotic effect is produced, the blood is kept liquid, and an antiseptic action on the throat is excited. He also mentioned the *Bromine* inhalation. He showed a specimen of *Bromoform*, which is a liquid containing a little free *Bromine*, and is not unpleasant. It may be given by dropping on a sponge squeezed out of hot water and holding it to the child's nose. He had used it in one case after tracheotomy, where the membrane spread down the trachea and on the outside of the neck around the tube. In another croupous case, seen with Dr. Buck, it succeeded when the disease was far advanced, and the patient in a desperate condition.

He asked the opinion of the members on the operation of intubation of the larynx.

The treatment of the sequelæ must be persevering. *Arsenic* and *Phosphorus* are most indicated in albuminuria. Paralysis of the muscles has been counteracted by injection of *Strychnia* with faradisation. Paralysis of the pharynx suggests *Gelsem*.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. DUDGEON thought Dr. Blackley had given an excellent paper. The subject was interesting, and every point deserved discussion. He would confine his remarks to one point. In *L'Art Médical* he had noticed remarks by Dr. Jousset, who called it a disease of the greatest delusions, many diseases being called by the name which were really not true diphtheria. There was one form not dangerous—when the false membrane was yellow and not attended with deep affection of the mucous membrane. His own boy had this form lately, and he was not away from school more than a week. Locally he applied alcohol on lint. Internally he gave some form of mercury—the *Cyanide* usually from the 3rd to the 6th, he preferred the 6th. In small children, where the disease got into the larynx, it was very grave. He was glad to hear of *Bromoform*. He had never succeeded in curing a very severe case of diphtheria when it entered the larynx if younger than five or six. In older patients he had seen

many recoveries. *Hepar.* and *Merc.-Iod.* were the chief remedies. He could not say much about the question of infectiousness. It seemed to be very slight. In one house, where nine cases occurred, the drains were in a very bad state. The cases occurred at long intervals, and the father of the family would not hear of anything being wrong until the ninth case had occurred. He remembered a severe case at Brighton; he stayed day and night in the room, and actually lay on the bed with the patient, but took no infection.

Dr. DAY approved of the arrangement of the paper. He asked if it was right to admit cases to the general wards of hospitals, and would like to know more of the operation of intubation.

Dr. GOULD remarked on the difference between the two forms. He had never saved a child when the naso-pharynx was attacked. The only persons he had known take the disease from others were those who had actually nursed cases. He approved *Merc.-Biniod.* and *Belladonna*. He used a Siegel spray, and occasionally blew in *Iodoform*.

Dr. MORR had had several cases of diphtheria lately. He mentioned the theory of its being due to decaying vegetable matter. All his cases could be traced to bad drainage or infection. He had seen two cats with typical diphtheria; they both got well with *Merc.-Biniod.* He knew of only one instance in which diphtheria was taken in the hospital by one patient from another. In that case the one who took it kissed the one who had it. He spoke of a remedy mentioned to him by Dr. Frank Shaw, namely, one-quarter drop of *Lig. Ammonie Fort* every two hours. He thought every case was peculiar to itself. In one case in the hospital, where the membrane spread below the tracheotomy tube, recovery took place. He had had one case lately where there had been very slight affection of the throat, but death occurred from paralysis of the pneumogastric nerves. He had seen *Santonine* of use in the paralysis of diphtheria.

Dr. HILBERS had had three cases of diphtheria lately at Brighton. In this his experience differed from that of Dr. Hughes, who had seen none, and who thought the improved drainage of the town had abolished the disease. The patients all got well under *Merc.-Biniod.* In two cases there was albuminuria, and in the other there was paralysis of the pharynx. This occurred in a dairy. He isolated the case, and had the child sent away. It was taken from kissing a friend. He was glad to have any hints as to isolation.

Dr. EPPS had found *Merc.-Cy.* 6 and painting the throat with alcohol the best treatment in his practice.

Dr. HILLS was personally much obliged to Dr. Blackley. Last year they had many cases at Ealing. Dr. Power was sent down

by Government to report. He suspected the milk. Dr. Burwood and himself always found the drains defective. One gentleman had his drains seen to, and spent £20 in putting them right. Two cases had again occurred in his house, and again he found a bad smell. In regard to infection he thought the nurses took the disease from the same conditions that gave it to the patient, rather than from the patient. He thought a fortnight was quite long enough convalescence if the patients were sent to the sea-side. Last year Dr. Hills gave the *Cyanide* in the 1st decimal strength, but without success. He gave *Merc.-Binioid.* with success. *Iodoform* placed in the nose was valuable in the nasopharyngeal cases.

Dr. NEATBY thought the infectiousness existed, but was slight, and then the disease was not greatly infectious to persons with sound skins, though it was liable to attack wounds. He thought six weeks too long for convalescence. For local treatment he preferred the insufflation of sublimed sulphur in the less serious cases. He suggested the use of *Cocaine* in weak heart after diphtheria.

Dr. BUCK thought cases ought to be isolated as soon as possible. Some cases got well rapidly, in from three weeks to a month. Some cases he had had lately he traced to emanations from a foul dustbin. He had had three very severe cases—one in a girl who had a greyish patch in the tonsil and enlarged gland. Three days before he had been unable to find anything. It spread rapidly, and in that case the *Bromoform* was ineffectual. There was great enlargement of the parotid glands, which made him think there was mumps as well as diphtheria. There was no albumen in the urine. In the second case, also fatal, there was no albumen in the urine. The boy died twenty-four hours after tracheotomy. He described the case of the boy alluded to by Dr. Blackley. It showed at first like follicular pharyngitis. He had tried *Bromoform* before Dr. Blackley saw him, and it certainly seemed to help. The voice became hoarse. He coughed up much mucus. Croupous pneumonia followed. The only paralytic sequela was failure of accommodation of the ciliary muscle. In all the dustbin cases there was no albumen in the urine.

With regard to treatment, he thought the disease was essentially local at the start. He used *Condy's Fluid* first, and afterwards others, as *Iron* and *Glycerine*. In the dustbin cases the nostrils were blocked, and syringing with *Boric Acid* was very useful. He sprayed some cases with solution of *Quinine*. If the temperature ran high, he gave *Aconite* or *Bellad.*; the latter did very well. He tried *Sulphur* locally, but without success. Internally he gave the *Cyanide of Mercury*, but he found the *Binioidide* more useful. He began with the *Merc.-Cor.*

Dr. FRANK NANKIVEL agreed with Dr. Dudgeon that there was more than one kind of diphtheria. He instanced several. The prostrating kind he had no experience with. *Phytolacca* was indicated when there was fever and pain about the knees. He used local applications.

Dr. FISHER (of Montreal) remarked that he had not been in ordinary practice for a number of years, and his experience was not recent. He thought bacteria were the means of propagation. But he considered the disease constitutional.

Dr. CLARKE said in reply to Dr. Gould that he had had cases in which the naso-pharynx was affected do well under *Arum Triphyllum*. He thought there was too great a tendency to generalize and drop into routine. Some praised one drug, some another. Dr. Moir had hit the nail on the head in saying that there were no two cases alike. He thought that it was necessary to individualize accurately, and give the remedy most called for. In his experience *Merc.-Cyan.* had been frequently indicated, and had acted promptly. He gave the 6th and upwards.

Dr. DYCE BROWN regretted that he had not been in time to hear the early part of the discussion. He agreed with Dr. Clarke that there were all grades of the disease, and generalizing was difficult. Also, it was difficult to individualize, as there had been no actual production of the membrane by medicines. He thought the *Cyanide* preferable to the *Biniiodide* when there was prostration. When there was much aching in back and limbs *Phytolacca* was the best. He did not trust much to local application, but he preferred *Condy's Fluid*, and next to that the *Perchloride of Iron*.

Dr. HUGHES (in the chair) agreed with Drs. Clarke and Dyce Brown as to the necessity of individualizing. He thought the secret of the reputation of *Merc.-Biniiod.* was that those cases treated with it were not true diphtheria. *Merc.-Biniiod.* did not produce the prostration of the disease. He did not agree with Dr. Dyce Brown that no medicine had produced the diphtheritic membrane. This the *Cyanide* had done, both in the pharynx and the rectum. The last case he saw was fatal. The patient's temperature ran up to 105° at the commencement, and remained there to the end. There were few local symptoms. He could not understand how *Agaricus* and *Muscaria* could be homeopathic to diphtheria.

Dr. BLACKLEY agreed that cases should be individualized; but in an epidemic cases do present many common features, which allows of a certain amount of generalizing or methodizing. He regretted that no opinion had been expressed about *Crotalus*. He had seen good results from it in Liverpool. The incubation period was probably only a few days. As to sequelæ, he agreed with Dr. Moir that paralysis occurred after very slight sore throats. He instanced a case.

LIVERPOOL HOMEOPATHIC MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL
SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held at the Hahnemann Hospital on Thursday, the 3rd of January; Dr. MAHONY, the Vice-President, occupying the chair.

The principal feature was a paper on "Pruritus," by Dr. J. D. HAYWARD. The writer described the different causes and varieties of this affection, and proceeded to discuss the treatment. Where the cause is discoverable, and removable, such is the physician's duty; though it may be necessary to palliate the symptom during the removal of the cause. Where the cause is an external parasite, the treatment is external and immediate, and Dr. Hayward expressed himself as very sceptical of drugs internally administered being of any service. He maintained that it is frequently necessary to treat the symptom directly by local applications until the simillimum can be found. A number of internal remedies were differentiated, and several useful formulæ for local palliatives described.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. POPE.

[We have much pleasure in publishing the following circular, the contents of which we have noticed elsewhere, and which we are sure will meet with a hearty response. Ed. H. W.]

DEAR COLLEAGUE,—After having conducted *The Monthly Homeopathic Review* for twenty-five years, Dr. Alfred Crosby Pope has now resolved to retire from the active management of that periodical. It has appeared to us that this would be a fitting opportunity for presenting Dr. Pope with a Testimonial, to show the high appreciation of his services to Homeopathy, not only in the *Review*, but in the numerous practical works and articles with which he has enriched the literature of Homeopathy during his long and laborious career.

We, who have formed ourselves into a committee for the purpose of giving effect to this proposal, confidently hope that all who have profited by, or are acquainted with, Dr. Pope's long and disinterested work, will show in this imperfect manner how highly they esteem him as one of the foremost champions of the great medical reformation.

C. H. Blackley (President-Elect, Annual Homeopathic Congress), J. Galley Blackley, J. Gibbs Blake, Wm. Bradshaw, D. Dyce Brown, T. W. Burwood, Hugh Cameron, G. M. Carfrae, J. H. Clarke, A. C. Clifton, Wm. Simpson Craig, A. R. Croucher, J. J. Drysdale, R. E. Dudgeon, James P. Harper, J. W. Hayward, Richard Hughes, Byres Moir, John Moore, W. Vaughan

Morgan (Chairman of Board of Management, London Homeopathic Hospital), Herbert Nankivell, E. A. Neatby, Frederic Neild, S. H. Ramsbotham, Matthias Roth, C. Knox Shaw, S. Sanders Stephens, C. Lloyd Tuckey, John Walther, Stephen Yeldham.

Subscriptions will be received by Dr. Dyce Brown, 29, Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, W., and acknowledged in THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

The following subscriptions have already been received or promised :

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dr. Kidd	50	0	0	Dr. Walther	5	5	0
Major Vaughan Morgan	20	0	0	Dr. Burwood	5	5	0
Mr. Sanders Stephens ..	20	0	0	Mr. James Orrock	5	5	0
Dr. Dyce Brown	20	0	0	Dr. Bradshaw	5	0	0
"An Anonymous Donor"	5	0	0	Dr. Lloyd Tuckey	1	1	0
Dr. Neild	5	5	0				

INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

CIRCULAR No. 1 [TRANSLATION].

PARIS, Dec. 20, 1888.

SIR AND HONOURED CONFRÈRE,—When the International Exhibition of Paris was opened ten years ago the learned societies believed that it was an opportune moment for reuniting their adherents in a number of congresses. The Homeopathic Medical Society of France was not behind the rest, and on the 13th of August, 1878, a General Assembly of the homeopathic doctors of France and other countries opened at the Trocadero, where the Government had given it a place of meeting. You are not unaware that a new International Exhibition is at this moment in course of preparation ; thus it becomes us to help forward a scientific movement analogous to that just alluded to. That homeopathy may not be behind the times, the two societies which exist in Paris have resolved to call a General Assembly, which will be held in the second fortnight of August, 1889. The Homeopathic Medical Society of France and the Federative Hahnemannian Society have each nominated committees charged with getting up the Congress. It is in the name of these two societies that we now ask your adhesion and desire later on your presence.

Since the year 1835, when the Gallican Society held its general sessions at Paris, many congresses have taken place, and have produced happy results. It will be the same with

that which we are commissioned to propose to you. Have we not the same object as our predecessors ? To establish between homeopathic physicians scattered in different parts of the world those intimate relations which ought to exist between men devoted to the interests of one and the same cause, having no other desire than the development and the triumph of the truth in medicine, subject to the same difficulties, engaging in the same struggles—this is our chief ambition.

To co-operate by the exchange of practical communications in the solution of questions which are among us the object of numerous controversies ; to determine the principles admitted by all, and which constitute the foundations on which homeopathy rests ; to seek out together the best means of propagating the truth which we defend ; and to lay the foundation of a complete and regular instruction—these are the principal problems which we propose to discuss.

The aim of the Congress of 1889 being thus sketched in its most generous character, the first care of the committee of preparation is to come, Sir and honoured *confrère*, to ask your adhesion. The next will be to ask you to indicate as soon as possible the questions which it may appear to you most useful to discuss, that a genuine programme may be drawn up in advance.

We desire also to receive (by the 1st of June at latest) whatever papers you may have written, or at least the conclusions formulated by the writer's mind, that the papers and conclusions may be printed in advance, in order to facilitate the discussions.

We hope, Sir and honoured *confrère*, that you will receive favourably the project which we have the honour to announce to you, and to which we hope to receive your adhesion. Later circulars will acquaint you with the relative details of the Congress, and will, at the same time, inform you of the exact date of the Congress, the number of sessions, and the place where they will be held.

Accept, Dear Sir and honoured *confrère*, our distinguished regard.

Members of the Committee of Preparation :

President : Dr. LÉON SIMON.

Secretary : Dr. MARC JOUSSET.

M.M. COMPAGNON, GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, LOVE, VINCENT,
LÉON SIMON.

All papers and communications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Dr. Marc Jousset, 241, Boulevard Saint-Germain.

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.

THE RELATIVE POWER OF LOW AND HIGH POTENCIES.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—It is disappointing that so little interest appears to be taken in the above question, or that so few homeopaths care to give expression to their convictions for the benefit of those who know less than themselves about the subject.

If I understand Dr. Banerjee aright, he asks (on page 519) whether acute and chronic diseases may not be cured by the lower as also by the higher attenuations. I presume the only answer that could be given in few words is that the selected remedy should be given in either a low or higher attenuation according to circumstances.

In what follows, I understand Dr. Banerjee to mean, not that the dilutions are all of equal dynamic power, but that the question of dilution is in a great measure independent of the duration of the disease.

May I be allowed to refer to my statement on page 383, that, broadly speaking, homeopathic physicians use the lower attenuations in acute diseases; higher in chronic. I also alluded to the difficulty of deciding the question of dose in any particular case, and asked for suggestions.

Dosage depends on many considerations, and may be approached from various points of view. Besides the primary and secondary effects of drugs, Dr. Drysdale has called attention to the absolute and contingent effects. A great deal depends on the kind of drug, on the duration and strength of the disease, on the nature of the disease, and on the constitution. There may be other considerations: that of the particular organs, &c., affected by the various drugs would be more or less included in the above.

I think many would feel grateful to any therapist who would give us a little practical advice on the question of dosage, or would sketch out the most profitable way of studying the subject.—SIR, yours respectfully,
FERRUM.

THE POTENCIES—BEGGING THE QUESTION.

A junior practitioner asking advice of an elder was recommended to give a certain medicine in the case, and the 12th attenuation was mentioned. In his reply the junior said he had already fixed on the same remedy, which he had given in the ϕ strength, one drop with sugar of milk four times a day; and he added—and here is the point—“If this dose cures there will not be (I suppose) any need to turn to the *weaker dilution*.” Of course not; but why does a disci-

ple of Hahnemann speak of the attenuations as "weaker dilutions"? That is worthy of an enemy who is not expected to know better. Hahnemannian attenuations are not simple dilutions by any means, as "weaker dilutions" seems to imply. *Calc. Carb.* 30 is a much more powerful remedial agent than powdered oyster shell. Those who stick to Hahnemann's designation of "potency" have facts as well as Hahnemann's authority on their side. The words "dilution," and "attenuation," are unimpeachable if used as Hahnemann used them, but to speak of the attenuated substances as "weaker" than the crude is to beg the whole question.

QUERY.

H. writes to know "if Fowler's arsenic (as per enclosed prescription) would in some constitutions be likely to produce feverishness at night, raising the temperature to 104°, when the extremities appear normal; and, if so, what would be the consequence if the medicine were prolonged with the view of benefiting the patient, supposed to have tubercles forming in the lungs?" [Presc.: *R* Lig. Fowleri, m iij. *Aq. Ment.* Pip. ad. ʒj (Mitte ʒvii) ʒj bis die.]

QUERY.

T. S. asks advice about the following case: "Patient, a young man of twenty summers, tall, spare, in excellent health otherwise, observes that his shirts—day and night—are just soiled with a few drops of urine (unconsciously passed), and on these soiled spots the linen becomes friable and riddled with irregular holes from sheer corrosion. I have prescribed *without success Pulsatilla nuttalliana* 6, *Chin. sulph.* 5, *Penthorum* 3, *Arsenic* 30. Patient is troubled with religious melancholy."

We invite suggestions.

Dr. G., Calcutta. We are much obliged to you for your interesting cases. We have referred to the publishers the query relating to your works, and you will receive a reply from them. We fear it would be difficult for any gentleman not possessing a British degree to obtain practice in this country. We cannot answer for what it might be in America. We regard America as a much better field for the study of homeopathy than England.

"SIMILIA SIMILL(?)IBUS CURENTUR."

X writes: So wonderfully as homeopaths agree on important matters, it is a pity they cannot make up their minds in regard to the spelling of the above three words. Learned homeopaths often spell *simillibus* with only one l; but on what authority? King Edward the Sixth's Latin grammar gives *similis* and five words with the same ending "which change *is* into," not *imus*, but "*limus*." All Grammar School boys remember "'Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.'—Juv." Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary quotes the word spelt in the same way from Liv., Ter., and Ov. Met.; and I see it is spelt so in an old copy of Ov. Epist. I can find no such authority for the single l.

In confirmation of Dr. Hughes's view (in his Manual of Therapeutics, 2nd ed., p. 15, note) that *curentur* is preferable to *curantur*, the above dictionary gives *to treat* under the first batch of meanings

of the word *curo*, and *to cure or heal* under No. 13. But, with all deference, I venture to think that it is a small matter; homeopaths say, "Let likes be treated by likes" simply because they are convinced that "likes are cured by likes."

[Our correspondent is confounding two words—*similibus* (dative and ablative plural of *similis*) and *simillimus* (nominative singular of the superlative degree of *similis*). Let likes be treated by likes is *similia similibus curentur*. The remedy which has symptoms most like those of any case of disease is the *simillimum*.—Ed. H. W.]

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * 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.

Grantham.—Dr. POPE.—Lord Dysart has succeeded at last in obtaining a representative of our art for Grantham and its district. All who know Dr. Pope will congratulate Lord Dysart and homeopathy on his choice, and will wish well to Dr. Pope in the task he has undertaken. Dr. Pope's address is now Watergate House, Grantham.

Liverpool.—Dr. J. MURRAY MOORE.—Dr. Murray Moore, late of Auckland, New Zealand, and our New Zealand correspondent of the past, has entered into partnership with his father, Dr. J. Moore, of Liverpool, and is now residing at 51, Canning Street, in that city.

Obituary.

HENRI EUGÈNE HUSSON.

On the threshold of what promised to be a career of singular usefulness, an earnest student has gone to his rest. It is with profound sorrow that we announce the death of our friend Henri Husson, student of medicine, at the early age of 34. Originally destined for a mercantile life, his prospects were cut short by a terrible illness brought on by blood-poisoning. After seven years of almost incredible suffering, borne with the indomitable courage which distinguished him, he and his mother (who nursed him with more than a mother's devotion) were rewarded by the return of a moderate degree of health, and the prospect of its complete restoration at a not distant time. Commerce was now no longer a possible career, and long experience of medicine from the patient's standpoint had developed in him a

strong desire to enter the medical profession. Removing to London from Liverpool (where he had been under the care of Dr. Drysdale), after a time he entered as a student at St. Thomas's Hospital. A convinced homeopathist, and an amateur practitioner of no ordinary skill—as many who have benefited by it can testify—he was not long in gathering round him a number of the more liberal-minded of his fellow-students, who were not unwilling to learn something about the new and better way in medicine.

He had already successfully passed the earlier stages of his curriculum, and was anxiously looking forward to an examination in the approaching summer, when in October last he began to suffer from symptoms which seemed at first like ordinary indigestion. In September he had returned from his holiday abroad in apparently, for him, excellent health. In spite of temporary relief, he grew weaker, and presently signs of enlargement of the liver set in, and increased at a rapid rate. It now became too evident to his medical attendants (Drs. Bradshaw, Dudgeon, and Clarke) that the enlargement was of a malignant nature, and that recovery could not be hoped for. But so great was the vitality of our friend, that he could not realize his state until within a few days of his death. And almost to the last, when remission of suffering came, his hopes revived—his recollection of what he had gone through in his former illness making him feel that he would get over this. When at last he knew the end was not far off, he showed no sign of fear and no clouding of his intellect. With the kindly thoughtfulness which all those who knew him felt, he made his final arrangements, and bade farewell to each of those about him. This done his ties with earth were loosened, and he resigned himself with perfect trust into the hands of his Maker. He died on Saturday, January the 12th.

We have lost his presence, but he has left behind an example of high purpose, of earnestness, and of courage in the face of difficulty, which cannot fail to bear fruit. J. H. C.

ARSENIC POISONING.—A family party, consisting of the father and four children, have narrowly escaped death by poisoning, in the village of Auburn, near Athlone. In the absence of the father and mother, the children made some pancakes for breakfast, mixing what they took to be soda, but which was in reality a paper of arsenic mixture, with the flour. After the father and children had partaken of the pancakes, they soon exhibited symptoms of poisoning and became violently ill. A neighbour who was called in administered an emetic which took effect, and medical assistance was afterwards rendered by Dr. French. The father and children are progressing favourably.—*British Medical Journal*, Jan. 5th.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SULPHUR IN AGUE.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In 1869 I published a pamphlet on “Sulphur as a Remedy for Neuralgia and Intermittent Fever” (Henry Turner and Co., Fleet Street). This was followed by additional communications to *The British Journal of Homeopathy*, in which I showed that my position was entirely supported by the Vienna provings, and by facts culled from the old domestic school of medicine in England, represented as it was by such men as John Westley and the Hon. Robert Boyle.

Fourteen years afterwards Mons. d’Abbadie’s researches of Paris, the originals of which I have not seen, proved that ague was an unknown affection among the operatives in sulphur mines situated among malarious districts.

In fact, the testimony in favour of the enormous importance of the subject cannot possibly be questioned by any right-minded individual.

In vain have I tried to get a fair trial for sulphur—the profession scouts the idea, the public are indifferent, and our homeopathic practitioners are not in a position to make trial of it.

This being the case I have had to rely upon my own exertions, and have never succeeded in inducing any one but the writer of the following letter, a captain in a Sepoy regiment, to put the matter to the test of experience in a really agueish district.—Very truly yours,

ROBERT T. COOPER, M.D.

DEAR DR. COOPER,—I dare say you remember, when I was in England some four years ago, advising me to use sulphur for fever in India.

I have been in India again for the last three years, and have had several opportunities for testing the sulphur.

Formerly I had fever pretty frequently. Since I have used the sulphur, I have been entirely free. Whenever I feel the slightest indication of an attack of fever now—which is very rare of late—I take sulphur, and continue it for a day or two at intervals of about four hours—two pilules [of the fortissima tincture. R. T. C.] to the dose.

I have given it to Europeans and natives with equally good results. Men (Sepoys) in my regiment, to whom I have once given it, often come to me afterwards when they feel the symptoms, in preference to going to the regimental hospital to

be treated; for they say the sulphur knocks the fever out of them.

My servants, I myself always treat for fever with good results. By "fever" I mean the ordinary intermittent fever accompanied with ague.

I think you will like to hear this.—Very sincerely yours,

West Kensington, Dec. 21, 1888.

THE TREATMENT OF ANCHYLOSIS AND HERNIA.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—With reference to Dr. B. M. Banerjee's communication and a reply to it, published in page 477 of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD for October, 1888, I am glad to tell you that I have treated with much success two cases of false ankylosis of the knee-joint and one of the elbow-joint, resulting from injury in those parts, as will be seen from the statements of cases given below. I hope you will kindly give an insertion to them should you think that they are likely to be of use to the readers of your valuable journal.

Case No. 1.—A young up-country Mahomedan boy, aged about 17, had a fall on his knee from the coach-box of a hackney-carriage in June, 1885, which resulted in a severe sprain of the left knee-joint, and much pain on that account. He was treated for nearly three months as an out-patient in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital. The patient was relieved of his pain and discomfort by that treatment, but the knee-joint remained ankylosed, and, as a matter of course, he was not able to extend his leg, and the result was that he was compelled to walk—hopping, as it were—by the aid of a stick, with his left knee folded backward. In this manner the boy managed to walk with difficulty for some time. In March following the boy had a relapse of the pain in the affected knee-joint, which lasted for a week. His mother came to me for a medicine for relief of the pain. I prescribed *Aconite Rad.* 1x in water, thrice daily. This was on the 20th of March, 1886. On the 23rd of March the patient had no pain, but the knee-joint remained stiff as before, with inability to stretch the limb. I prescribed *Rhus Tox.* 6, three drops in water, for six doses, twice daily. The indication which led to its use was a sort of uneasiness or discomfort in the affected knee-joint, resembling tensive pain while at rest, which would go off after the joint has been moved for some time, with some swelling in the joint. On the fourth day the boy came to me and said that he had not had that unpleasant sensation of pain during rest which he had felt before taking *Rhus Tox.*, and

the only complaint he said he had was that he was unable to stretch the limb. I prescribed again *Rhus* 6 as before for three days. On the fourth day he came again, and told me that he could stretch his limb a little, and I saw him stretching his limb a little in my presence. I now prescribed a dose of *Sulphur* 30 in the morning, and a dose of *Rhus* 6 at bed-time, and continued the treatment for a month, and the boy was getting better daily. I prescribed *Sulphur* because I believe that it helps the action of *Rhus*. From that time the boy did not appear for some time. On the 6th of September, 1886, he again came to me, and said that he was able to stretch his limb much so as to be able to walk on his toes; and I actually saw him walking in that fashion in my presence. I continued the treatment for a month more, and, in addition to *Rhus* 6 and *Sulphur* 30 internally, I prescribed *Rhus Oil* (*Rhus Tox.* η x, *Olive oil* ζ j) to be rubbed over the affected knee-joint daily at night at bed-time. After a month I saw him again, when I found him walking on the sole of his foot, but with a peculiar gait. The treatment was continued again for a month more with much benefit. I did not see him till February, 1887, when I accidentally met him in the way. I saw him then walking on the sole of his foot, but with dragging of his left leg a little. On asking him, he said that he felt no pain or discomfort, except a little dragging of his left leg while walking, which looked something like a jerking movement at every step. He does not feel any difficulty in extending or flexing the leg now.

Case No. 2.—Anchylosis of the right knee-joint of a boatman, aged about 35, from the effects of the fall of an anchor on his knee-joint, of one year's standing, cured by *Ruta* 6x. This case was treated by me at first by *Rhus Tox.* and *Sulphur* in the same way as the case No. 1; but seeing no perceptible change for the better, even after three months' continuous treatment, I prescribed *Ruta Gravoleus* 6x twice daily every alternate week. The patient was cured in three months from the date of prescribing *Ruta*, without much trace of the affection being left behind. I forgot to mention that along with *Ruta* I prescribed five drops of *Cod Liver Oil* at noon and at night after meals daily. The only inconvenience he said he felt when I saw him last, in July (1888), was a little pain he occasionally felt in the knee-joint after he exposed himself to rains and night-dews for some time. He felt no stiffness in the joint, nor did he feel difficulty in articulating the joint. He is now doing his work as before in the boat without much inconvenience.

Case No. 3.—Anchylosis of the left elbow-joint of a woman, aged about 30, of six years' standing, from the effects of an injury received from the fall of a heavy bundle of bedding hanging on a beam below which she was sleeping, cured by

Rhus Tox. 6x and *Sulphur* 30 internally and *Rhus Oil* externally, in the same way as mentioned in case No. 1. The treatment was continued for six months.

From the above statements it will be seen, and I am inclined to the belief, that the cases have not been radically cured, but cured so as to permit the patients to use their affected limbs in mild exercises only. I am afraid violent exercises of those limbs might bring about a relapse.

I am sorry I cannot record the cure of even a single case of reducible hernia in the course of my last sixteen years' practice as a homeopath cured by internal medicines, although I had to treat several cases, giving sufficient trial to almost all the most indicated medicines recommended by the profession and our *Materia Medica*. I tried *Aurum* also from 3x trit. to the 200 dilution, and I am sorry I never met with success in any case. I am, therefore, not very sanguine about the success of treatment of Dr. B. M. Banerjee's case with *Aurum* as recommended in your journal. Yet I do not think there is any harm in trying this agent in varying potencies.

Yours truly,

R. K. GHOSH.

73, Manikeálá Street, Calcutta, December 18, 1888.

DR. GENTRY'S CONCORDANCE REPERTORY.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In reference to your notice of Dr. Gentry's *Concordance Repertory*, and the interesting specimen of the work, may I be allowed to suggest an alteration which would save a considerable amount of paper and printer's ink, without, I think, detracting from the usefulness of the work. All the headings being arranged alphabetically, it seems superfluous to give the abbreviations as well. It is quite as easy—I think easier—and more natural to look for the words themselves, Apples, Ball, Breath, &c., than for the abbreviations App., Bal., Bre., &c.

It may be well to put the abbreviations at the top of each page, as in a dictionary; for instance, Abd.-Bal., Bal.-Chu, Coa.-Con., for the headings of the three specimen pages given in the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

But I think the word Ball on page 555 should be followed by the word "continued" (Ball cond.). One would then know that there were symptoms connected with the word on the previous page, and the absence of the word "continued" (cond.) would show that there was no need to refer back.

And may I ask whether the work would not be still more easy of reference if the symptoms were arranged alphabetically under

each heading; for instance, under Anus, itching would then come before pressing; under Appetite, starch, coal, and bread would come in a reverse order; under Cold, stomach would precede toothache.—Sir, yours respectfully,

FERRUM.

[Our correspondent's letter should have appeared in our last issue. We fear, in any case, it would have been too late to be of assistance to the compiler, as we understand the work is already complete. Still, we are glad to publish our correspondent's suggestions.—ED. H. W.]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S LATEST RETURN.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Towards the close of the last session, Mr. F. A. Channing moved the House of Commons for a Parliamentary Return which has recently been issued, No. 371, being a continuation of a previous return, No. 392, Session 2, 1880, and its revelations are instructive as regards the public health. This return shows a steady and serious augmentation of mortality in infants under one year of age by certain inoculable diseases. In 1847, the death rates per million of births under one year for the following diseases were: Syphilis, 472, Scrofula, 335, Tabes Mesenterica, 3,008, Skin Disease, 156; and the annual average during the quinquennial 1882-6 now exhibited, is Syphilis, 1,901, Scrofula, 1,268, Tabes Mesenterica, 4,516, Skin Disease, 488. (The return points out that Erythema was first classed as skin disease in 1881.)

The births average nearly a million per annum, and the total increase from these four causes alone amounts to 4,204 per million of births. This return shows a considerable diminution in smallpox mortality, which is explicable by these startling figures. If infants die, as here shown, of inoculable diseases, they cannot succumb to smallpox. It is to be noted that by far the largest increase in syphilis in any one year is exhibited in 1854, the first year of compulsion, when the yearly vaccinations were increased 50 per cent. In a new edition of "Vaccination proved Useless and Dangerous," a statistical examination of the vaccination question by a distinguished scientific observer, Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, LL.D., the author states that the increased deaths from five causes from 1855 to 1880, exceed the total deaths from smallpox during the same period. Conclusions equally disastrous to the claims of Jenner have been arrived at by the independent researches of an eminent pathologist whose

article on vaccination in the new volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" has already caused much perturbation in medical circles.

It seems, therefore, that the state-enforced remedy is worse than the disease. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to observe that in those towns where sanitation has been substituted for vaccination, the general mortality of infants from all causes has been sensibly diminished, notably at Keighley, Leicester, and Bâsle, Switzerland. Of fifty large towns in England and Wales, Maidstone (where, according to *The Lancet* of Oct. 20, 1888, the vaccination laws have been allowed to lapse) heads the list with the low death rate of 12.3 per thousand.

T.

SILICO-SULPHO-CALCITE OF ALUMINA.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Rather too long a name for appearing on the corks of two-drachm phials for adoption by our chemists, perhaps, but as men are M.D.'s for the purpose of ministering to the sick body, and for the purpose of earning coin and reputation as individuals, long names to medicines need not prevent trials as to curative power of the said drug.

Some eight years ago, being in search of a handy source of *Silicon*, the white quartz pebbles of the conglomerate *débris* abounding in the sandy soil of the Bristol Channel, on which my residence is built, caught my eye, and were at once reduced to the sixth decimal trituration; then, again, on crossing a railway the blue-white ballast (a refuse vitreous mass piled up mountains high around all our great iron works) used on most lines for keeping the sleepers *in situ*, preferably to gravel, &c., because impervious to water and frost, suggested a probably valuable polychrest to my practical mind; for chemical reading had years ago told me that this slag or cinder consisted of *Silicon, Calcium, Sulphur, Alumina, Magnesium, Manganum, Ferrum, Phosphorus, Titanium*, possibly *Cyanogen*, &c. The subject for whom I needed *Silicon* had housemaid's knee, caused undoubtedly by kneeling on the hard floor. My precious bit of ballast, handed to me by the ganger of the platelayers, with a compassionate smile in his eyes, was potentised up to 6x decimal trituration, and tested on the knee-patient with favourable results as to the knee, and with the most valuable discovery that it was gifted with marvellous power on the anus, rectum, &c.; for it effected by the second dose what no hitherto tried homeopathic drug had done with her, *i.e.*, took away a dreadful anal itching, piles, constipation, as if by magic.

Well, seeing that I myself had never yet found any of those medicines credited in our literature as being gifted with *curative* power in these said troubles, I put the matter to the crucial test in my own person (a thing not often done by M.D.'s, by the bye), the result of which authorized me to inform several M.D.'s of the vast utility of the drug in the above sphere. Dr. Gutteridge writes saying that he finds *Silico-Sulpho-Calcite of Alumina* of great service in scrofulous subjects, and suggests a study of its action generally. This is again repeated by

Yours faithfully,

THE LYDNEY DISPENSER.

P.S.—*In re* "DIPHTHERIA AND 'THE ECHO.'"—It is evident from the sentence "that one-millionth of one grain of *Cyanide of Mercury* relieved the awful pain of diphtheria at once, and a few more doses cured the disease," that this refers to a letter I wrote to *The English Mechanic* in October, giving a brief recital of my own great sufferings and imminent danger from my first attack of diphtheria, for the medical treatment of which I relied (without any professional assistance whatever) on that described in Dr. Villers' essay in the October number, 1883, of the alas! defunct *British Journal of Homeopathy*.

In consequence of that letter, I have received letters of inquiry from all quarters of the world.

The prevalence of diphtheria in the almost perfect locality of my residence as to hygienic attributes and surroundings, upsets most, if not all, theories as to cause and spread of this most fatal disease. Allopathy here is proverbial for death following treatment, and this, too, where its M.D.'s, while professedly advocating its body's recognizing homeopaths as brethren, and while professedly adopting homeopathy as their method of treatment, yet resort to the mean subterfuge of directing their assistants to proclaim the said homeopaths as being old quacks.

—THE LYDNEY DISPENSER.

THE DESIGNATION OF ATTENUATIONS.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I presume few would contend that the usual method of designating the attenuations is satisfactory. It is often more or less doubtful whether the decimal or centesimal scale is intended; and one has to be careful either to add or omit the necessary x, as the case may be; also to avoid writing 2x, 4x, or 6x, which would be unorthodox.

Place the first few attenuations in their regular order, and they will have the appearance of an arithmetical puzzle, or

algebraic equation: ϕ , $1x$, 1 , $3x$, 2 , $5x$, 3 . (The B. H. P. continues the series up to $11x$, 6 .)

With the highest respect for the opinions of the compilers of the B. H. P., I cannot help thinking that the best and simplest plan would be to use the decimal notation exclusively. The only disadvantages would be the necessity, at least for a time, of adding the x in every case, and of having, once in a way, to use an additional figure: $12x$ instead of 6 , $18x$ instead of 9 , $100x$ instead of 50 , $1000x$ instead of 500 . These are, not examples, but almost the only instances; so that practically the more frequent use of the sign x is the only disadvantage.

The advantages of the exclusive use of the decimal notation would be the absence of confusion or uncertainty, and the extreme simplicity: ϕ , $1x$, $2x$, $3x$, $4x$, $5x$, $6x$, and so on *ad infinitum*. Then the numbers would really express the number of decimal points, or the number of noughts in the fractional denominator; $6x$ would be equivalent to $\cdot 000001$ or $\frac{1}{1000000}$; $30x$ would be the simple expression of the quintillionth attenuation, requiring 30 decimal points or 30 noughts for its arithmetical symbol either as a decimal or a vulgar fraction.

Another slight practical advantage would be that the x would point out the attenuation of the medicine clearly, distinguishing it from the number of hours, the number of times during the day, the order of sequence, and also from the number of drops or grains if they happened to be expressed numerically.

In course of time, after the system of notation had become general, the decimal sign x might be omitted; but I feel inclined to think that it would be clung to like an old friend.—Sir, yours respectfully,

FERRUM.

LEE'S REPERTORY AND "THE HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN."

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Will you allow us to state for the benefit of your readers that the "New Repertory," by Dr. E. J. Lee, will be published as a monthly supplement to *The Homeopathic Physician*. This splendid repertory will, we believe, be the best ever published, being a repertory to the works of Hahnemann, Bönninghausen, Jahr, Hering, Lippe, &c.

Yours truly,

ALFRED HEATH & Co., London Agents.

114, Ebury St., Eaton Square, S.W.

January 22, 1889.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE registers of the hospital for the nine months ended December 31st show a marked advance in activity even over the corresponding period of the year 1887, which was an exceptionally active year. The in-patients have numbered 543, as against 521 in 1887, and 512 in 1886. The out-patients have numbered 6,957, against 6,429 in 1887, and 6,492 in 1886. The percentage of "cured" and "much improved" continues as high as usual, and the diseases have comprised typhoid fever, pneumonia, rheumatic fever, post-scarlatinal nephritis, meningitis, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, acute nephritis, cerebral gumma, erysipelas, gastric ulcer, diabetes, pleurisy, hemiplegia, paraplegia, diphtheria, and pyæmia. The usual average of nurses engaged in out-nursing duty has been maintained, and the number out in the latter part of 1888 has been 26. These figures show that the activity and usefulness of the hospital is constantly on the increase, and that when the necessary balance between the income and expenditure has been restored, its future will be one of much hopefulness and utility.

WEATHER AND HEALTH IN 1888.—A report, issued by the Meteorological Office, on weather and health in 1888, shows that the meteorological conditions of the year just ended were, although in many respects very remarkable, certainly conducive to the public health. Notwithstanding the unseasonable weather which prevailed during a great part of the year, the death-rate in London was considerably below that recorded in any year since civil registration was first established in 1837.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Braithwaite (James). Retrospect of Medicine. Vol. 98. July—December, 1888. 12mo. (Simpkin. 6s. 6d.)

Cleland (John), Mackay (John Yule), and Young (Robt. B.). Memoirs and Memoranda in Anatomy. 8vo. (Williams and Norgate. 7s. 6d.)

Cotterell (E.). The Pocket Gray; or, Anatomist's Vade Mecum. Compiled espe-

cially for Students. New edit. 12mo. (Baillière. 3s. 6d.)

Davies. The Nurse's Companion in the Sick-Room. 12mo. (Virtue. sd., 1s., 1s. 6d.)

Flint (A.). A Text Book of Human Physiology. 4th edit. Re-written. Roy. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. 25s.)

Guy's Hospital Reports. Edit. by N. Davies-Colley and W. Hale-White. Vol. XLV. 8vo. (7s. 6d.)

- Jacobson (W. H. A.) The Operations of Surgery. Intended especially for the use of those recently appointed on a Hospital Staff, and for those preparing for the Higher Examinations, with 199 illust. 8vo, pp. 1154. (Churchill. 30s.)
- James (A.) Pulmonary Phthisis: Its Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment. 8vo. (Pentland. 9s.)
- Keetley (C. B.) On the Surgery of the Knee Joint: Addresses. Cr. 8vo. (Baillière. 2s. 6d.)
- Luckes (Eva, C. E.) Lectures on General Nursing. Delivered to the Probationers of the London Hospital Training School for Nurses. 3rd edit. Post 8vo, pp. 234. (Paul, Trench and Co. 2s. 6d.)
- Medical Directory for 1889. 8vo. (Churchill. 14s. 6d.)
- Moore (Jas.) Outlines of Veterinary Homoeopathy. Edit. by Thos. Moore. 10th edit. 12mo. (5s. Leath and Ross.)
- Moore (Sir W.) A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. 5th edit. Post 8vo. (Churchill. 12s.)
- O'Neill (H. C.) and Barnett. Our Nurses and the Work they Have to Do. Cr. 8vo. (Ward and Lock. 1s., 2s.)
- Stewart (W. R. H.) Epitome of Diseases and Injuries of the Ear. 32mo. (Lewis. 2s. 6d.)
- Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom. Vol. 8. Session 1887-88. With list of Officers, Members, &c. (Churchill. 12s. 6d.)
- Waxham (Dr. F. E.) Intubation of the Larynx. 8vo. (Trun, Chicago; Trübner. 6s. 6d.)
- Westminster Hospital Reports. Edited by W. H. Allchin, G. Cowell, and C. A. Herbert. Vol. IV. 8vo. 6s.
- Wolfenden (R. N.) Studies in Pathological Anatomy. No. 2. 8vo, sd. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Windle (B. C. A.) A Handbook of Surface Anatomy and Landmarks. Cr. 8vo. (Lewis. 3s. 6d.)
- Year Book of Pharmacy. Edited by L. Siebold. 8vo. 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, 34, *Harrington Road, S.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. Pope, Grantham; Mr. G. A. Cross, London; Dr. Cooper, London; Dr. Oscar Hansen, Copenhagen; "Ferrum"; "Valetta," Malta; Dr. Léon Simon, Paris; Dr. Marc Jousset, Paris; Dr. Murray Moore, Liverpool; Mr. Meredith, Lydney; Dr. Dyce Brown, London; Dr. Capper, Liverpool; J. H., Malta; Dr.

Simpson, Liverpool; Dr. Midgley Cash, Torquay.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Revue Homeopathique Belge.—The Clinique.—The Chironian.—Medical Visitor North.—American Journal of Homeopathy.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—El Criterio Medico.—Medical Era.—New England Medical Gazette.—Homeopathic Physician.—Californian Homeopath.—New York Medical Times.—L'Homeopathie Populaire.—American Homeopathist.—L'Art Médical.—Medical Advance.—Medical Annals.—El Reforme Medica.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—Medical Counselor.—Hahnemann: the Father of Scientific Medicine.—Twelve Years' trial of the Vivisection Act. Has it stopped the Scientific Torture of Animals in England? by M.R.C.S.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

MARCH 1, 1889.

THE OLD ADAM.

WE have great respect for those sanguine spirits among us who look for the speedy coming of the medical millenium, when brotherly love will prevail, and sectarian and professional jealousy will be no more ; but we are sorry we cannot share their pleasing anticipations. As we have repeatedly said, we bear no malice against the majority of our brethren who have cut us off from professional fellowship ; on one condition we are prepared to receive them, all and singly, with open arms. This condition is that they acknowledge the greatness of HAHNEMANN and the truth of his LAW OF SIMILARS. How soon this is likely to be the case let readers judge from what follows. It seems to us the Old Adam of the profession is still in the prime of his powers. Most of our readers know that the energetic and efficient Medical Officer of Health of the town of Hastings, Mr. KNOX SHAW, is a homeopathist. The post is a public appointment, and the people of Hastings, not understanding the force of medical bigotry, appointed the best man they could find without regard to, and in spite of, the gnashing of allopathic teeth.

But though defeated the Old Adam has never lost an opportunity of showing his spite ; and now an uncommonly fine one has come. There is to be a "Health Congress" held in the near future, and Hastings was chosen for the meeting-place. Naturally Hastings was proud of the honour of the choice, and was preparing to do itself justice in the eyes of its guests and the health-seekers of

Britain by giving a fitting welcome to the Congress. When lo! the Old Adam, in the shape of the medical society of the town, raised his voice and refused, by a vote of 17 to 7, to take any part in the proceedings! For, observe, the homeopathic medical officer of the town would, by his position, be expected to take a prominent part in the proceedings. This would never do so long as boycotting was available to the allopathic section, and accordingly they determined to boycott Mr. KNOX SHAW. It appears from the extract following that a new name has been found for boycotting—"compromise" the wise call it—and this is what *The Hastings and St. Leonards Observer* of February 9th has to say about the affair:

"The town generally will hear with satisfaction [!] that the dispute which, a few days ago, seemed to seriously threaten the Health Congress, is at end. A 'compromise' has been effected which permits the Allopaths to have things all their own way. Without the assistance of the 'orthodox Æsculapians' it was wholly impossible to bring the conference to an issue commensurate with its own intrinsic importance and the position of the town. And the doctors themselves knew this. They were fully aware that it was a case of Hobson's choice with us; that our head was in the lion's mouth; and that they were practically the masters of the situation. They were ready to talk the matter over in a friendly spirit with us, only, of course, all the giving must be on our side, and the taking on theirs. In no circumstances would they have anything to do with the homeopathic Medical Officer of Health, and it was, therefore, a *sine quâ non* that this gentleman should be surrendered as a martyr; thrown among the lions; pitched overboard as a Jonas; or induced to fling himself, another Curtius, into the fatal gulf. And this being agreed to, the crying child having got the marbles and all the playthings, and the naughty boy having been sent away, where he can annoy no one, peace once more reigns amongst us. Well, we have paid a good price for the settlement of the dispute, a price, I am afraid I must say, more creditable to our appreciation of our material necessities than our sense of justice. We could all understand and sympathise with the doctors of the old school in declining to meet Mr. KNOX SHAW in medical consultation at the bedside of a patient, but when they refuse to allow him to take part as a sanitarian in a congress of sanitarians, it seems somewhat difficult to defend them. I should like to ask, for example, whether a sanitary engineer, or other man, not being a medical practitioner, who may have given much study to matters of public health, and who has that to tell which

would be worth our all hearing, is to be shut out from active participation in the coming Congress? If the reply be in the negative, then I say unhesitatingly I fail to see why Mr. KNOX SHAW, who, in his Municipal capacity, is the chief individual sanitary authority in this town, should be practically excluded from the Conference. Looking, indeed, at the thing as a whole, I am inclined to think the regular practitioners have shown themselves a little too exacting, and something more than a trifle illogical."

In Chicago the Old Adam has a more primitive way of effecting "compromises." *The Westminster and Lambeth Gazette* of the same date as the above (February 9th) published a paragraph headed "When Doctors Differ," which runs thus :

"The feud between the Allopaths and Homeopaths is deep and bitter in Chicago. The College of Physicians in that city, with commendable liberality, opened their doors to homeopathic clinical students. Judging from the account given by *The Woman's Tribune*, only one student had the hardihood to present himself. The allopathic students furious at his admission waited until the lecturer was gone and then, with a fine courage, 187 of these young ruffians, set upon the one unfortunate homeopath and threw him out of the window. They have quite intimidated the Governing Body, and it is probable that no other homeopath should he have the boldness, will be allowed the opportunity of entering. How Chicago must rejoice at the prospect of having the services of some of these 187, who have showed such manliness, courtesy, and gentlemanly manners! One can imagine the refinement and good feeling they will show in their treatment of patients. May the fates save women from their clutches!"

There is nothing gained by blinking facts and deluding ourself with false hopes. The Old Adam lives still and rules the profession. Justice, Charity, Toleration are simply nowhere when self-interest and professional pride are involved. With the people it is not so. They know fair play from foul, and when the price is not too great for their magnanimity they will stand by the right in spite of the Old Adam. In Hastings, it appears, they have all the will to stand by the medical officer of their choice, but for the time the Old Adam has prevailed against them with his "Compromise." We wish all parties concerned much joy of it ;

but, for our part, we will have no "compromises" with the Old Adam or any one else. Our course is clear. As guardians of the legacy HAHNEMANN has left to the world, it is for us to strive, as much as in us lies, to attain proficiency in the Art of Healing which it was his life's work to elaborate. For support in our endeavours we look to the spirit of fair play and common sense of the people; and if they fail us by reason of "compromises" with the Old Adam, we have still the "Answer of a good conscience towards God," which, after all, is the only support men need, and the only one which can never fail.

NEWS AND NOTES.

HOW THEY ARE TAUGHT.

PROFESSOR ORD, in a lecture recently delivered by him at St. Thomas's Hospital, thought it necessary to say something about homeopathy, and as he knew nothing about it he was able to pronounce an authoritative judgment *ex cathedra* upon it, which has the inestimable advantage and recommendation of being utterly, and entirely, and ludicrously untrue. Here is what he said:—

"Homeopathy never makes a diagnosis. What are we to think of doctors who treat their patients without knowing what is the matter with them?"

This statement was received by the audience of students with shouts of laughter. The majority, of course, laughed at the absurdity of homeopathy, but a better informed minority laughed at the absurdity of the Professor making such an exhibition of his ignorance of a system of medicine which has been before the profession for more than two-thirds of a century, and is practised by many thousands of his medical brethren not a whit inferior to himself in education and intelligence.

MORE INFORMATION.

The Hospital Gazette of February 9th, in a paragraph reporting the doings of the Glasgow Medico-Chirurgical

Society, mentions a paper on Homeopathy written by Mr. John Calderwood, and read by somebody else. It is a remarkable fact, which we have noticed before, that when allopaths write papers on homeopathy they seldom find it convenient to read them in person. But here is the gist of what Mr. John Calderwood wrote:—

“Mr. Hugh C. T. Young read a paper on ‘Homeopathy,’ by Mr. John Calderwood, who was unavoidably absent. Mr. Calderwood first referred to the life of Samuel Frederick Hahnemann, the author of homeopathy, and showed how it was that he came to institute the doctrine of ‘*Similia similibus curantur.*’ The theory of infinitesimal doses was no essential part of Hahnemann’s teaching. Mr. Calderwood afterwards objected to the practice of homeopathy as inimical to the progress of scientific medicine, and only after all treating symptoms and not seeking to strike at the heart of disease. Often, too, a wrong interpretation was put upon the action of drugs, while the absurdity of infinitesimal doses was sufficiently apparent. A lively and interesting discussion afterwards took place.”

The only thing that is “sufficiently apparent” to us is the absurdity of people writing papers on subjects they know nothing about for other people, who are no less ignorant than themselves, to discuss.

WHAT DO THE HOMEOPATHISTS SAY?

A CUTTING from an American paper of January 12th gives a melancholy account of the fatality of pneumonia and the helplessness of old physic in the face of it. We should like to know what account of the disease and its treatment our homeopathic brethren can give.

“The leading question of the day among scientific men and in the leading papers is the alarming increase of pneumonia, the death-rate showing an increase of over 500 per cent. within the last few years. Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, in an article in *The Medical Record*, says that while medical art has advanced of recent years in many directions, ‘so far as pneumonia is concerned science has shrivelled.’ *The New York Sun*, writing on this subject, says: ‘The great increase in the fatality of pneumonia is very alarming, especially as the disease carries off so many in the fulness of life and health.’ *The New York Herald* says: ‘Considering the impending weather changes, it is to be feared this dread disease will open its campaign very vigorously.’ Surgeon-General Moore, of the army, in his annual report, says: ‘The principal cause of death in the army is pneumonia.’”

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

Apropos of a recent resolution of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, *The Chemist and Druggist* has some very weighty and pertinent remarks on Medical Etiquette, which we venture to quote. Referring to the action of the Council, it says:—

“Their somewhat narrow severity is readily explained by a consideration of the bonds of so-called medical etiquette which have stiffened the medical mind. *The code of medical etiquette has no reasonable basis at all if it be not that of fair dealing between practitioners and their patients, and between practitioners themselves.* But it is not fair to the public if medical practitioners are to make *an inviolable compact among themselves never to expose one another's blunders.* Yet medical etiquette, as generally understood, really prescribes this. *Medical etiquette assumes that the public can have no knowledge of medicine, and rigidly prohibits its practitioners from conveying any information in that direction.* Medical etiquette deprives the public, so far as it is possible, of the advantages of free competition, and does its utmost to frown down the low-charging doctors, many of whom may be classed among the worthiest benefactors of the race. Curiously enough, notwithstanding its strict code of medical etiquette, *the medical profession is conspicuous among all other groups of educated men for its internal bickerings, its jealousies, and its self-laudations.* If the unity of our doctors were the greatest danger which threatened the public health, we should not have much to be alarmed about.”

We have italicized passages which we consider it is of the greatest importance that the profession should recognize at once. This is the figure they cut in public estimation. Let them leave tinkering their “codes of ethics,” and mend their manners, if they wish to retain their reputation.

GENTRY'S REPERTORY.

THE following letter in reference to the above will be read with interest:—

“Office of State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, Dr. Selden H. Talcott, Medical Supt.

“MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1888.

“Dr. W. D. Gentry, 821, McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

“DEAR DR. GENTRY,—I have but recently returned from a visit to numerous asylums and hospitals in Europe; and since returning,

my time has been very fully occupied with duties pertaining to the asylum under my charge. Still, I have found time now and then to look over your 'Concordance Repertory,' and I must state that the work appears to me most valuable. Your Repertory will not only simplify the study of *materia medica*, and save time in the application of remedies to the cure of disease, but it will also give the student a more complete, thorough, and satisfactory knowledge of the *materia medica* than any other work with which I am acquainted.

"Hoping that you may be successful in securing at an early date the publication of your work,

"I am very sincerely yours,

"SELDEN H. TALCOTT."

We understand that Dr. Talcott, who has had enormous experience and unusual success in the treatment of the insane, speaks from actual knowledge, since he has already a type-writer copy of this Repertory, giving the mental and brain symptoms, which was presented to the asylum by the author. As we intimated before, the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C., receive orders for this work, and also for all other American books and periodicals relating to homeopathy. A list will be supplied on application. Dr. Gentry has not yet received the names of a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant his going to press. All who intend to subscribe should do so at once.

HOW THEY DO IT IN MELBOURNE.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Martin and Pleasance for the following agreeable item:—

"It may interest homeopaths at home to know that, in response to an appeal on behalf of the Melbourne Homeopathic Hospital, a sum of no less than £5,500 has been subscribed within the last two or three months. This clears the hospital absolutely of debt, and enables the management to claim a sum of £10,000 from an anonymous donor for the purpose of completing the additional wing and furnishing it throughout, without a shilling owing upon it."

A GROWING EVIL.

THE use of the subcutaneous injection syringe is becoming a curse to fashionable society. Ours is a pain-fearing age, and the only antidotes to pain known to the allopaths are sedatives and narcotics, of which opium and

its alkaloid, morphia, are the chief. The introduction of the subcutaneous method of administering drugs has been rapidly taken hold of by the laity, and where drunkards and opium-eaters were made formerly by medical advice morphinomaniacs are manufactured now. Morphia is ordered, and is at first administered by the doctor by means of the syringe; then the syringe is left with the nurse, and at last with the patient herself—for in the great majority of cases it is a woman. Once in the hands of a neuralgic patient of sensitive temperament and weak will, there is an end to her hope of a cure. Her sufferings will be palliated, but only so long as she is under the influence of the drug; and slowly and surely body and mind and moral character are wrecked by the use of this insidious instrument, which should never be allowed to pass into a patient's possession.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CASES FROM MY PRACTICE.

BY OSCAR HANSEN, M.D., COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

(Continued from p. 65.)

11. *Albuminuric Headache—Phos.*—P. C. F., stone-cutter, 36 years old, Copenhagen. Before always well. During the last year cough, with thick white expectoration. Commenced homeopathic treatment October 2, 1884. Cough, especially in the night, with but little jelly-like expectoration, but difficult to get up. Asthma, sometimes bleeding at the nose. Pressing in and about the stomach when he has finished a meal. Thirst, appetite poor, dryness in the mouth, sleep often disturbed by coughing. Makes his water often, both day and night, but in twenty-four hours it only amounts to a pint or a pint and a half; stool often pulpy, often thin, in turns. Dropsy around the ankle and in the face, but very little. He drinks very often, but little at a time. Yellow-gray colour in the face, corpulent. Heart sounds normal, hollow; at the back are heard dry, rattling sounds, and nothing more. Urine foaming, yellow, clear, and contains considerable albumen (0.002). Must as stone-cutter often work in draughts, and exposed to wet weather. *Ars. Alb.* 3, three drops three times a day.

After the use of this for six weeks, on November 13th his state was as follows:—Edema disappeared, appetite good, moving of the bowels regular, amount of urine in twenty-four hours two quarts. Cough and asthma a great deal less; the tongue, that in the beginning was yellow heavily coated, is now quite clean. Thirst considerably diminished. Throbbing, very severe headache, especially in temples and forehead, often with severe jerks, accompanied by congestion to the face. *Belladonna* 3, three drops three times a day.

December 4th.—Very little change in the head pains, the pains are no longer throbbing but rather pressing, especially on the crown of the head and from there to the forehead, eyes, and along the bridge of the nose, and it is worse when sitting up in bed, and is often followed by dizziness. In the urine the albumen is now but 0.0003. *Phosphor.* 3, three times a day.

January 13, 1885.—Pains in the head all gone; by the middle of December the pain had abated considerably. Urine contains now no more albumen. Continuation with *Phosphor.* until January 30th, when the cough grew worse in the night and very exhausting in regard to expectoration. He got now *Ars. Alb.* 3, three drops three times a day, and at the close of March, 1885, he was quite well and has since been all right. (Journal IV., 2,153.)

12. *Left ovarian irritation—Hepar.*—Furniture dealer, N.'s wife, 42 years old, Copenhagen, fourteen children. Sixteen weeks ago, her last childbed; child had to be turned before born, and the woman has since that time been ill. The child is now nursed artificially. This present sickness has lasted three weeks. The allopathist declared the sickness to be gravel, and has only prescribed *Opium*, but without any result. On August 17, 1885, when homeopathic treatment was sought, her state was as follows:—Strong build, yet deficiency of blood (anemia), periods normal, complains of pains in the loins, most in the left side in direction of the left hip and over this down the left thigh, oftentimes drawing, pulling, and burning, and worse when in motion. Urine comes in general easy, is clear without sediment, and contains neither albumen nor sugar, but a little mucus and often phosphates; the mucus possibly originates from the whites. When at stool, pains across the loins. No appetite; thirst, uneasiness, depression of mind; pains are often so severe that they are followed by vomiting of mucus and water, without giving any relief; the stools are often diffi-

cult, but neither dark nor clotted. During the examination she felt pain when pressing on the left ovary, on which there is a small swelling. Many remedies were used after indications, but without effect, such as *Bellad.*, *Apis*, *Arnica*, *Colocynthis*, *Conium*, *Dioscorea*, *Bryon.*, *Mercur.*, *Sulphur*, *Kali bromat.*

September 4th.—I prescribed (according to Guernsey) *Hepar sulph.* 3, cent. trit., as large as a pea, four times a day, and after two or three days she felt much better, and was in the latter part of September quite well. The exact indication for *Hepar.* was certainly the great sensitiveness of the ovary.

13. *Exstosis.*—*Silic.*—Dorothea N., 2½ years old, daughter of messenger in the Cabinet in Copenhagen. She had been quite well until eight months ago, and was then treated by a professor of surgery at the University with bandage and cauterizing with red-hot iron. On the last rib on the right side was a little exostosis and a piece of the rib cut off by saw. The lower end of the right thigh is much swollen, thick, but not sore. Skin and the softer part, moveable. The child is generally sound, but cannot walk. Lungs normal. Homeopathic treatment commenced December 23, 1885. *Silicea* 30, three drops morning and evening. In the middle of January, 1886, the child could walk a little, and the swelling was diminished. Same prescription.

By using *Silicea* the thigh became normal, and the child was quite cured at the end of April. Perhaps if *Silicea* had been used at once at the beginning of the sickness, it might have cured even the rib. (Journal IV., 2,390.)

14. *Neuralgic Pains in the Head.*—*Silic.*, *Menyanthes*, *Arsen.*, *Bry.*—A. H., 51 years old, coachman, Vintappergarden, Lyngby. February 28, 1884. Has been well until one and a half years ago; has been treated allopathically and also by a homeopathist. Has drawing and stinging pains in the head, commencing just at the forehead where the hair commences, and crossing the crown of the head in the form of rays right down to the back of the head. No pains when in a warm bed, and the pains lessen when covering the head all over; he is worse when in the cold air. The pains occur very irregularly; he has often cold shivers, is otherwise normal. Was born with a steatoma, soft and moveable, on the left part of the frontal bone, as big as a walnut. *Silicea* 12, three drops three times a day.

He grew daily better until the 19th of March, when the pains had ceased, but left him dizzy, with a feeling as if a *heavy weight was lying on the top of his head*; is very sleepy and drowsy; appetite good; when the pain returns it is *eased by pressing the hand hard down on the head*. *Mentha. Trifol.* 2, three drops three times a day.

Then again improvement, but the headache changed character, and was later treated with *Nux Vomica* 3, after the indication. *Worse in the morning, better by lying quiet or by bending the head backwards*. No appetite. Now again improvement, until, in the month of May, he complained of a pressing on the head as if a heavy weight was forcing him to the ground, and especially on the left half of the head. Then *Arsenicum Album* 3 was prescribed, three drops three times a day, and he grew better.

September 1st.—The pains were worse, pressing from right over the left eye and darting through the head to the neck, and so violent, that he felt as if his head should burst; is better when lying down or sitting quiet; pains generally violent morning or afternoon. Is weak when in motion, especially in the shins. *Bryonia* 3, three drops three times a day, and the pains ceased within a few days, and the patient has since been quite well. (Out of Town Journal II., 836.)

15. *Sciatica*.—*Lycopodium*.—Inlayer, B., 58 years old, Copenhagen, came under my treatment for his present sickness March 2, 1885. I had before treated him for a fistula in the right lower gum, and cured it by *Silicea* 30 and 200. An ulcerated bone splinter was ejected during the treatment. Now he has been ill for three weeks with tearing pains from the left knee down to the foot-joint, and often right out in the toes. Pains when sitting quietly and starting to walk, but better by continuing in walking, otherwise no complaint. *Rhus Toxicod.* 1 and *Sulphur* 6 removed the sickness, and he was discharged from treatment in the middle of September.

March 8, 1886, it returned, and *Rhus Toxicod.* 1, *Rhododendron* 1, and *Bryonia* 3x were used without effect.

September 13th.—Stiffness in both knees, with dull pains in both shins from the knees down to the ankles. Always worse when sitting quietly or beginning to move, but better when fairly started. *Lycopod.* 30, three drops three times a day was now prescribed, and the 14th of November he was quite well. [This case I have briefly mentioned in the

December number, 1886, of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD. (Lycopodium in Sciatica.)] (Journal IV., 2,245).

16. *Ulcer of the Stomach.*—*Sanguinaria.*—Provision dealer, E.'s wife, 52 years old, Copenhagen, has been sick the last three or four years. After having for about a year been treated by me for signs of *ulcus ventriculi* (ulcer of the stomach), for which *Atropin. Sulph.* 3 did the most good, she suddenly, on the 3rd of December, 1885, fell dangerously ill; severe faintness, emaciation, vomiting of everything, even water; the vomiting consists of water, mucus, together with bile and some chocolate-coloured stuff; severe burning pains in upper and central parts of the stomach and all over the back; easier after vomiting; evacuation hard and tardy; no appetite. The menses had ceased. Thirst and dryness in the mouth; tongue yellow-white, coated on the sides and red in the middle. She is very sore when pressure is made on the parts of the abdomen where the pain is. No swelling discovered at the examination. Urine normal. Prescription: *Arsen. Alb.* 3, three drops every second hour, ice pills and gruel. Then she grew a little better, but a few days after there was again a relapse; and thus it went on also after using other remedies such as *Atropin. Sulphur*, *Phosphor.*, *Hydrastis*, *Belladonna*, *Cocculus*, *Kreosot.*, and several others. The vomiting and the pains were perhaps very little diminished, and the other symptoms removed, but yet at the end of December it could not be said that there was any great change in the sickness. I prescribed then *Sanguinaria Canad.* 3, three drops every second hour; by the *pains being less after vomiting*, and *rising of heat to the head*, which the patient now complained of, I considered it advisable to make use of this remedy; after two days, vomiting ceased, very little pain, and in the middle of January, 1886, the patient was all right, but continued to use the remedy at longer intervals until March, and she has since been quite well.

The vomiting in this instance was exactly as in cancer *ventriculi*. The patient very emaciated, the tint yellow-grey. I have often had similar cases, repeating themselves many times, and always—it might have been slowly—ending with recovery, such as with this lady. She is now 70 years old. At times *Arsen. Alb.* or *Kreosot.* were used, or some other remedy. She has had the attacks since 1869, at intervals of one to three years, commencing with these characteristic chocolate-coloured, coffee-ground-like particles.

17. *Skin Affection—Arsenical Poisoning.*—*Iod.*, *Graph.*, *Arsen. Alb.* 12, *Sep.*—E. H., sick-nurse, 30 years old, Copenhagen. Some years ago she had bronchitis; her mother died of consumption. Thirteen months ago the patient had an itching (moist) cutaneous eruption on the back, between the shoulder-blades; was then treated allopathically with *Granula Dioscorides* (arsenic pills), and she has taken 700. She grew still worse, and abandoned this treatment on August 1, 1886.

September 6, 1886.—I began to treat her. During using *Granula Dioscorides* her state of health was as follows:—Fear, uneasiness, especially at night; headache in the temples and neck, as if she was turning crazy; difficulty in keeping the head upright; watery swelling of the eyelids, and the fibrous membrane of the eyelids, as well as the eyeballs, are red, very dry, and burning. Yellow matter-like discharge from the eyes. The eruption, which now has spread even to the face and the front of the chest, is dark red, in oval patches, with fine desquamation, severe itching, and stinging. Vomiting of water and mucus; much fatigue, no appetite; often ice-cold perspiration, and during the arsenical treatment severe chills in the lower parts of the body; continued uneasiness and darting pains in the legs, especially during the night, so that she cannot lie quiet in bed; is better when standing or walking about. Oppression on the chest; dyspnea when walking and in the night, together with dry cough. She must lie high, with the upper part of the body supported. Colour of the face is pale, with transient blushing. The menses, that before were normal, are now scanty; severe palpitation of the heart; not grown worse during the use of *Granula Dioscorides*. Has in the last year lost 19 lbs. in weight. Appetite is no better; dry cough, with now and again yellow-white expectoration. Dejection hard and tardy. After the first heart-sound is heard a grinding sound. The respiratory murmur in the region of left clavicle is rough, with prolonged expiration. Urine normal. Patient treated with *Iod.* 2 dilution, *Graphit.* 6 tritur., *Arsen. Alb.* 12 dilut., with great success. Some fits of hemoptysis, especially during the night when lying down; exacerbation of the eruption before menstruation was removed by *Sepia* 30 dilut. She was discharged from treatment as fully cured at the close of January, 1887. (Journal V., No. 2,467.)

Here is an example of arsenic poisoning ; yet it is curious that the patient experienced no thirst.

18. Mr. N. N., 56 years old, farm manager.—Treatment commenced September 14, 1886. Sick for 15 years. Raucity, with feeling as if there were sores in the throat. On the right edge of the tongue is a large hard sore, that spreads over the surface of the tongue ; yellow-grey coating of the sore, but yet no pains in it. Between the shoulder-blades he has a red-brown coloured scab, crusty. Patient's appearance good. Denies syphilis, and yet there is no doubt of it.

This case was very obstinate ; and although *Merc. Bijod.* 1 trit. was used in turns with *Kali Hydrojod* 1 dil., *Conium*. 3 dil., *Kali Bicrom.* 2 dil., *Cinnabaris* 1 trit., *Hepar Sulphur* 3 trit., and especially *Lachesis* 12 dilut., mended his state, there followed every time a relapse ; yet the sore on the tongue kept growing smaller and the eruption on the back less prominent.

September 8, 1887.—I gave the patient Hale's Mixture (15 grains *Iod. Kalium* diluted in 400 grain aquæ distil., and added thereto 3 grains *Merc. Bijod.* 1x trit.), one teaspoonful morning and evening, after which, on October 27th, I received a letter of following contents: "The eruption nearly all gone ; sore on the tongue healed ; no more hoarseness. I have never been so well since, 38 years ago, I contracted a venereal disease with throat affections."

Here the truth came out, giving us the cause of the sickness. I made the patient continue with the same mixture morning and evening eight days running, with intervals of eight days, and at the end of the year he was quite well. (Out of Town Journal II., No. 1,211.)*

19. *Chronic Pneumonia, Fistulas.* — *Phosph.* — R. L., farmer, 32 years old, Kimdby. Treatment commenced October 4, 1886. He had four years ago a very severe inflammation of the lungs ; was then well for three years. Now he has been coughing for about a whole year ; is weak, emaciated ; has lost 25 lbs. in weight in one year. Voice often rusty and muffled ; cough worse in the morning and evening. The expectoration, which comes up

* In *Allgemeine homöop. Zeitung*, Bd. 115, No. 24, p. 189, is by Dr. Schweikert, in Breslau, recommended *Iodohyd Kalium*, which just as Hales' Mixture is composed of *Merc. Bijodat* and *Kali. Hydrojod* ; and had I known that before I should certainly have made a trial of it.

easily, is thick and yellow, and has often bloody streaks. Dyspnea worst when in motion; stinging (stitching?) pains in the lower part of left lung, especially under the scapula. Appetite and functions normal; sleeps well; no fever. Weak percussion in upper and lower regions of the clavicle. Rough inspiration; hard prolonged expiration; fine crackling rattling sounds to the right of uppermost regions of the spine and on the middle of the right scapula. The respiration is all over feeble. Chest is very flat; he has been treated allopathically without any result. Prescription: *Phosphor.* 6 dil., three drops three times a day. On November 26th I received a letter from the patient informing me that several years back he had cancer in the left scapula, and that the left knee also was inflamed, and that there were several fistulous passages with thick white discharge; otherwise he was improving. *Phosphor.* 30 dil., five drops three times a day.

January 6, 1887.—The patient presented himself to me, and now all the fistulous holes had disappeared, and the symptoms of the lungs had greatly improved. Cough and expectoration nearly gone. Same prescription, and he improved now rapidly. In May he had regained his lost weight, and on continuing with the use of *Phosphor.* 30 dil. he was completely well in June, 1887. (Out of Town Journal II., No. 1,219.)

20. *Neuralgia.*—*Spigelia.*—Mrs. B., 42 years old. Treatment commenced December 4, 1886. Has borne ten children. Had, when unmarried, ulcers in the stomach. Three years ago she had facial neuralgia, that improved under the use of electricity and *China*. Now she has had for about six months periodical pains in the face, often lasting 24 hours at a time, and beginning under the left eye, going down the cheek-bone, along the teeth of the upper jaw to the ear and the neck. The pains were always tearing and darting. She had several carious teeth. Severe palpitation of the heart; first heart-sound somewhat rough, and often reduplicated. All functions in order. Prescription: *Spigelia Anthel.* 3 dil., three drops every three hours.

December 10th.—Considerably better, and on December 17th she was all right. (Journal V., No. 2,491.)

MATTEI'S REMEDIES.

In view of the widespread notoriety of the remedies prepared and introduced by Count Cæsar Mattei it may be interesting to our readers to give some account of their names and constitutions as far as these are known. For reasons of his own, which we do not pretend to understand—though we believe one of them is the persecution he received at the hands of the “faculty”—Count Mattei has kept secret his method of preparing his medicines, and also as far as he could their composition.

Last year a journal entitled *General Review of Electro-Homeopathic Medicine* began to be published at Nice in the English language. Four numbers (May, June, July, and October, 1881) of this periodical lie before us, and we take from these the account we shall now give. We cannot answer further for the authority of the composition of the remedies; and the mode in which they are prepared has not been divulged.

REMEDIES.

The names of the remedies are as follows:—

(1) CONSTITUTIONAL—corresponding with the four principal temperaments.

Anti-angiotico No. 1 (Sanguine temperament).

Anti-scrofoloso No. 1 (Lymphatic).

Anti-bilioso (Bilious).

Anti-nervoso (Nervous).

Anti-linfatico (Mixed temperaments).

(2) SPECIAL REMEDIES.

First Series.

Anti-scrofoloso No. 2.

Anti-scrofoloso No. 3.

Anti-scrofoloso No. 5.

Anti-scrofoloso No. 6.

Anti-scrofoloso Giappone.

Second Series.

Anti-angiotico No. 2.

Anti-angiotico No. 3.

Third Series.

Anti-canceroso, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Fourth Series.

Febrifugo, No. 1 and No. 2.

Fifth Series.

Vermifugo, No. 1 and No. 2.

Sixth Series.

Pettorale, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Seventh Series.

Anti-venereo, No. 1 and No. 2.

AUXILIARY REMEDIES.

Laxative.

REMEDIES IN LIQUIDS.

Red Electricity.

Blue or Angiotic Electricity.

Yellow Electricity.

White Electricity.

Green Electricity.

Such are the remedies, all told, up to the present, and according to the *General Review* each medicine is made up of a mixture of the ordinary homeopathic medicines. To wit—

CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.

“*Anti-angiotico 1*” is composed of—Aconitum, Arnica, Belladonna, Nux Vomica, Veratrum Album, and Ferrum Metallicum.

“*Anti-scrofoloso 1*” contains—Asafoetida, Belladonna, Apis, Conium Maculatum, Ipecacuanha, Kali Carbonicum, Kreasotum.

“*Anti-bilioso*” —Bryonia, Nux Vomica, Calc. Carb., Lachesis, Aurum Foliatum, China, Helleborus Nig., Lycopodium.

"*Anti-nervoso*"—*Coffea Cruda*, *Aconitum*, *Chamomilla*, *Nux Vomica*, *Spigelia*, *Phosphorus*, *Opium*, *Veratrum Alb.*

"*Anti-linfatico*"—*Aconitum*, *Clematis Erecta*, *Conium Maculatum*, *Staphysagria*, *Thuya*, *Rhus Tox.*

SPECIAL REMEDIES.

"*Anti-scrofoloso 2*"—*Calc. Carb.*, *Chamomilla*, *Silicea*, *Staphysagria*, *Antim. Tart.*, *Verat. Alb.*

"*Anti-scrofoloso 3*"—*Acon.*, *Carb. Anim.*, *Conium Mac.*, *Clematis Erecta*, *Baryt. Carb.*, *Nux Vom.*

"*Anti-scrofoloso 5*"—*Aur. Muriat.*, *Bellad.*, *Clemat. Erect.*, *Iodium*, *Lycopod.*, *Sulphur*, *Phytolacca.*

"*Anti-scrofoloso 6*"—*Apis*, *Arsen.*, *Sulph.*, *Lycopod.*, *Ruta Graveol.*, *Natr. Mur.*

"*Anti-angiotico 2*"—*Arnica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Hamamelis V.*, *Bryonia*, *Digitalis*, *Secale.*

"*Anti-angiotico 3*"—*Acon.*, *Ipec.*, *China*, *Calc. Carb.*, *Coccul. Ind.*, *Hellebor. N.*, *Secale.*

"*Anti-canceroso 1*"—*Asterias Rub.*, *Conium Mac.*, *Acid-Oxalic*, *Rumex Patientia*, *Sulph.*, *Staphysagria*, *Arsen.*, *Cannab. Sat.*

"*Anti-canceroso 2*"—*Kali Chlor.*, *Nux V.*, *Asafetida*, *Bellad.*, *Graphites*, *Conium Mac.*

"*Anti-canceroso 3*"—*Clematis Erecta*, *Iodium*, *Oxalic Acid*, *Rumex Patientia*, *Ruta Grav.*

"*Anti-canceroso 4*"—*Calc. Carb.*, *Phosph.*, *Staphys.*, *Arsen.*, *Silicea*, *Sulph.*

"*Anti-canceroso 5*"—*Sepia*, *Silicea*, *Baryta Carb.*, *Kali Carb.*, *Argent. Nit.*, *Hydrastis Can.*, *Hellebor. Nig.*, *Ignatia.*

This is as far as the numbers of the journal carry us. If the account here given is true, the analogy of the names Mattei gives to his medicines, with their homeopathic action, is obvious enough.

CLINICAL MEMORANDA.

BY THE LYDNEY DISPENSER.

IN June last, measles was very fatal here owing to a sequela of diphtheria. One family having lost two children one after the other, when the third child (12) was clearly going, I was asked to treat it. The first item which struck

my eye was the boy's frightened aspect ; the cervical glands were immense, free salivation, fetor, swallowing impossible (also inspection of throat), the usual coated tongue, while the profuse perspiration, *normal* pulse, and face covered with pustular eruptions (*à la* small-pox), astonished me. I tasted the child's medicine, which may have been *aqua pura* as far as taste went, which was to be given three times daily only. Now I think this was *Mercuric Cyanide* ϕ , probably one or two grain doses. Well, under *Sulphur* 3x once in the hour, and *Merc. Cyan.* 6x every fifteen minutes, day and night, the boy was out of doors playing marbles on the third day of my said treatment.

The father was a member of one of our numerous medical clubs, *i.e.*, a weekly payment of sixpence insuring medical treatment. Our M.D., Dr. Currie, having been told that the child recovered under my hands, sent for the father, and demanded an apology from him for having employed me and for having allowed me to treat his child. Well, the event caused much gossip. I have long ago explained to Dr. C. my own personal experience and my universal success amongst thirty-eight other cases, all without one single death, *but he won't be taught*, and has recently again lost a case, the favourite boy (14) of a family close at hand, a very robust little fellow ; and yet, when the more educated of his patients draw his attention to my success, he says he *has* tried it, but he cannot believe such minute doses can have any curative effect ; and so the patients must die, I suppose.

I have reason to think that *Merc. Cy.* 6x, *Calcium* in various forms, *Nux Vomica*, *China* 2x, *Sabina*, *Ipec.*, have resulted in the comparative absorption of an immense uterine fibroid tumour in my housekeeper, diagnosed in 1880 by Dr. Nicholson, of Clifton, as being on the outer uterine surface, and which had *then* been in existence some years.

Whenever (and this was often) a typhoid-coated tongue and prostration appeared, one or two doses of *Merc. Cy.* 6x, alt. with *Calcium* 6x, never failed to remove these symptoms.

Cramp (agonizing), commencing in pelvic region and extending to feet, always yielded there and then to *Nux. V.* 3x trituration ; while instead of the said seizures taking place every twenty-four hours they happened only as a sequel to unusual muscular exertions.

Hemorrhage (often frightful and in gushes) yielded generally to *Sabina* at first, but in time *this failed*. *Ipec.* and *China* have never failed me yet.

She is sometimes aphonic for months, as to which you shall have a clinical note of interest some day.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

FIFTH Meeting of the Session, 1888-1889, Thursday, February 7th, Dr. CARFRAE, President, in the chair.

Mr. JOHN M. WYBORN read his paper entitled: "*What is Pyrogen or the Sepsin of Beef?*"

Mr. Wyborn referred to the attention which had been given recently to the chemical constitution of what are called ptomaines. These are albuminoid substances formed in animal bodies after death during the process of decomposition. He described the different kinds of ptomaines that had been isolated.

He then spoke of the relation pyrogen bore with regard to these ptomaines. He described the different forms of pyrogen he had himself prepared and exhibited specimens.

DISCUSSION.

The PRESIDENT in opening the discussion said it would be well to consider the clinical aspect of the medicine, as he did not suppose members would be competent to take up its chemistry.

Dr. HUGHES said he had been well satisfied with the action of homeopathic medicines in septic fevers, and he had no experience with pyrogen itself. He thanked Mr. Wyborn for his paper, which was very instructive.

Dr. GOLDSBROUGH read notes of a case in an elderly gentleman who was subject for twelve months to attacks of what he considered hepatic congestion, with fever, sweat, and afterwards jaundice. There was no pain except general pain over the body. He used to do well under *Gels.* and *Merc. Sol.*, but the attacks got more severe as they recurred. At Ilfracombe he had a bad attack and was treated allopathically. Dr. Goldsbrough had him under his care subsequently, and he feared hepatic abscess. The fever under the ordinary remedies subsided, but he did not rally well. He received one dose of pyrogen on one morning and the following evening his temperature was 98.6°, but in the morning, instead of being normal as usual, it was 100°. He

received pyrogen every two hours and the temperature was down in the evening to 98·8, and next morning was almost normal. No jaundice followed. He went to Matlock, and on his return consulted Dr. Goldsbrough for eczema. The patient was not gouty. He indulged moderately in alcohol and tobacco.

Dr. MURRAY had no personal experience with the remedy. He felt much indebted to Mr. Wyborn for bringing the chemical constitution before the society. He agreed with Dr. Hughes that we were not so badly off for remedies for septic fevers. He thought we were rather too eager to go after new remedies.

Dr. MOIR asked at what dilution it would be safe to use pyrogen as a stable substance, and how it would be influenced by the action of the stomach.

Dr. WATSON thought it a question of great interest in relation to surgery, especially the ptomaines which produced tetanus.

Dr. CLARKE said Mr. Wyborn had done his part with this substance, and it remained for the members of the society to do theirs—that is, to *prove* the drug. Until we had the actual symptoms caused on the healthy human being well in our possession, we could not prescribe it effectively. He had had some experience with the remedy, but his results were not altogether encouraging.

Dr. DUDGEON had received a supply of the substance some time ago from Dr. Drysdale, but he had not met with a case in which to use it. He endorsed Dr. Clarke's opinion that the drug ought to be proved, and suggested that Dr. Clarke himself should undertake the work.

Dr. BLACKLEY said there were cases in which all the old remedies failed us, and it was just in septic conditions where this happened most frequently, as, for example, in malignant small-pox, black measles, &c. Here these ptomaines ought to help us. He agreed with Dr. Clarke that the substance ought to be proved. The resemblance of some of their properties to *Ammonia* was interesting, as it was in malignant cases that *Ammonia* was of service.

Dr. CARFRAE remarked that he hoped Dr. Clarke's suggestion would take some practical form, and asked him to form a committee of provers.

Mr. WYBORN, in reply, thanked the meeting for the kind way in which his paper (the work of the leisure of some months) had been received. In answer to Dr. Moir, he said he saw no reason why the decomposing agents should not act more rapidly on the dilutions than on the concentrated substances. In that he was speaking as a chemist. In the "provings" of the drug all the symptoms had been produced by hypodermic injections. They were analogous to serpent poisons. These are not acids, as was once thought, but globulins. These were almost inert

when taken by the mouth. He suggested they should be administered by hypodermic injection.

Dr. GOLDSBROUGH, in view of Mr. Wyborn's statement, questioned if his specimens obtained some months ago would be safe to use now. He asked if we had not a proving of pyrogen in the symptoms of pyemia.

Dr. DUDGEON, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Wyborn, alluded to his statement that medicines in high dilution did not keep so well as in the low. This was diametrically opposite to what Hahnemann taught.

Dr. BLACKLEY seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

LIVERPOOL HOMEOPATHIC MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held in the Hahnemann Hospital on the 7th of February, Dr. Gordon Smith, the president, in the chair.

A paper was read by Dr. Charles Hayward, entitled "The Ear, and its Common Diseases." A short sketch of the anatomy of the ear, illustrated by carefully-prepared specimens, was followed by a description of the diagnosis and treatment, medicinal and operative, of the more common morbid conditions. The instruments commonly called into use were handed round for inspection, and their special merits or defects considered. An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper; the principal point of difference being with regard to the removal of enlarged tonsils. Dr. Charles Hayward, in advocating their removal when hearing was interfered with, quoted Sir Morell Mackenzie and Dr. Lenox Browne, whose testimony was strongly in favour of the operation.

SINGULAR DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A singular case of hydrophobia came yesterday before Dr. Danford Thomas. The inquest was on the body of Cecilia Madden, aged nineteen, of 104, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. On the 2nd of last month, when she opened the door for the milkman, a retriever dog rushed in. She took hold of it round the neck, and when about to kiss it she was bitten in the cheek. She thought nothing about the wound at the time, but at the end of the month complained of pains in the neck and throat, went to the hospital, and after a few days died of hydrophobia. A curious feature in the case was that the dog, which was a stray one, was taken to the Dogs' Home, kept for fifteen days there, and not being owned was killed, but it showed no sign whatever of having rabies.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 9th.

INSTITUTIONS.

THE MELBOURNE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE board of management of the Homeopathic Hospital held their ordinary monthly meeting at the institution on Wednesday evening last, when there were present :—The Rev. John Turner (vice-president), in the chair, and Messrs. J. Bellin, J.P., J. Iliffe, J. H. Turner, J.P., and Dr. Gunst. Apologies were received from Messrs. J. W. Hunt, J.P., C. Hudson, J.P., B. R. Patey and Geo. Bruce. The state of the institution was submitted as follows :—Number remaining in wards at date of last meeting, 36 ; admitted during the month, 39 ; discharged cured, 19 ; discharged relieved, 12 ; discharged incurable, 2 ; deaths, 2 ; number at present remaining in wards, 40. Of the out-patients the returns showed that 161 new patients had been treated, while the present number remaining on record as being under treatment amounted to 367. A letter was received from the South Melbourne Council enclosing cheque for £20, and requesting that Cr. Thomas Griffiths Lewis, of Clarendon Street, might be elected a life-governor. An expression of appreciation was also conveyed in the letter to the officers of the institution for the courteous attention always paid to the council's recommendation forms given to persons who desired relief. Correspondence was also received from the Richmond City Council enclosing cheque for £20, and nominating Cr. Nathaniel Kingston as a life-governor. The Prahran City Council also forwarded a cheque for £20, and £25 was also received from Mr. W. H. Martin. An application was received from Miss C. Greene, of Adelaide, South Australia, asking to be admitted as a pupil nurse, and it was decided to grant the request. The medical staff reported that they had held an examination of pupil nurses during the current month. The subjects taken were anatomy, physiology, and general nursing. The following nurses succeeded in passing :—M. Smyth, H. Wallis, K. E. Wallis, and M. Williams. A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Gunst for a donation of a handsome clock which he had forwarded to be hung in the board-room. The board of management desire to return their thanks to the following ladies and gentlemen for the gifts named, which have been received at the hospital during the past month :—Vegetables from Mrs. R. J. H. Martin, flowers and fruit from Mrs. Vergo, Mr. Sudwell two cases fruit, a large quantity of fruit from the pupils of Miss Gravenor's school ; journals, magazines, and Christmas cards from Mrs. Darlot, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Rickerby ; and parcels of linen from Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. Darlot.

LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBT.

With reference to the liquidation of the debt upon the Homeopathic Hospital, the following additional donations have been promised :—Mr. C. H. James, M.L.C., £100 ; Mr. Edward Waters, £100 ; Messrs. Munro and Baillieu, £50 ; Cr. Geo. Pilley, £25 ; and Mr. W. Lynch, £20. Since the last report on the progress of the liquidation fund was published £1000 each has been promised from two sources, so that now only £500 remains to be raised to enable the board of management of the institution to claim Mr. Robert Reid's donation of £1000. This sum, however, in accordance with Mr. Reid's conditions, is to be obtained before the expiration of the present month.—*The Age*, Dec. 22nd.

BRIGHTON HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY : ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the subscribers of this Institute was held at the Town Hall, Brighton, on Friday afternoon. Mr. Marriage Wallis, J.P., was voted to the chair, and there were also present Dr. Richard Hughes, Mr. John Beal, Mr. John Dagg, and Mr. T. Letchworth. Mr. F. Champion (Secretary) read the Annual Report which stated that the work accomplished during the past year equalled that of the preceding year. The receipts under the head of subscriptions and donations showed a marked increase, while under the head of tickets sold there was a falling off. The receipts under that head were £74 10s. 6d. as against £96 16s. the previous year. The year's receipts and payments showed a deficit of £38 4s. 8d. as against one of £48 8s. 9d. in 1887. In the institution the number of cases remaining from the previous year was 84 ; admitted during the year, 1,092 ; discharged cured or relieved, 1,083 ; remaining under treatment, 93 ; total number of consultations, 5,711. The visiting officer's report showed that the number remaining from the previous year was 32 ; admitted during the year, 283 ; discharged cured or relieved, 275 ; deaths, 18 ; remaining under treatment, 22 ; visits paid, 1,796 ; and total consultations and visits, 7,507. The Chairman briefly moved the adoption of the report, and mentioned the fact that they had reduced their deficit by £10, so that it was now only £38. He complained of the lack of support at the hands of the public, and expressed his conviction that no other institution in the town did so much work with so little money.—Dr. Hughes seconded the motion, remarking that he should like to see a larger staff and more subscriptions.—The resolution was then carried, and the officers having been re-

elected and the customary vote of thanks accorded, the meeting closed.—*Sussex Daily News*, Jan. 21st.

HASTINGS HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Hastings and St. Leonards Homeopathic Dispensary was held on Saturday afternoon at the dispensary, Cambridge Road, Mr. Pemberton Carter, J.P., presiding. The Annual Report of the Committee, read by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. Osborn, J.P.) mentioned that during the year a successful work had been accomplished, and the Committee in presenting their Ninth Annual Report felt they could congratulate the subscribers upon the continued prosperity and usefulness of the institution. The amount of the annual subscriptions had not been quite equal to previous years, this arising mainly from the removal of subscribers. The Committee wish to acknowledge the very substantial help received from the Magdalene Charity trustees and the Hospital Saturday and Sunday funds, without which a clear balance-sheet could not have been presented. The number of patients treated had been 1,474, an average of 123 per week. In addition to these the medical officers had visited 131 patients in their houses 796 times. The statement of accounts read by the Treasurer (Mr. Griffin) showed total receipts of £314 3s. 5d., including a balance from the previous year of £14 19s. 5d.; subscriptions and donations, £93; patients' payments, £134 18s.; Hospital Sunday contributions, £40; Hospital Saturday contributions, £16; Trustees of Magdalene Charity, £15. After deducting the expenditure there remained a balance in hand of £18 8s. 11d.—Mr. J. E. Liddiard moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, both of which he thought were extremely satisfactory. He pointed out that the expenditure had been reduced this year to £295 from £317 the previous year. The out-patients were 25 below the number for the previous year, but there was an increase in the number of visiting patients.—The Rev. G. A. Foyster seconded, and the motion was agreed to.—The Committee were elected as follows: Mr. R. Baines, Captain Beckett, Mr. Pemberton Carter, the Rev. G. A. Foyster, Mr. Griffin, the Rev. C. R. Howell, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. J. E. Liddiard, Mr. F. Richards, Dr. Shaw, Mr. Knox Shaw, Mr. F. Shaw, and Councillor Stanger.—On the motion of the Rev. C. R. Howell, seconded by Captain Beckett, a vote of thanks was accorded the medical officers, Dr. Croucher, Mr. C. Knox Shaw, and Mr. Phillips (dental surgeon). The Chairman moved, and Dr. Croucher seconded a vote of thanks to the Hon. Sec. and Treasurer. In seconding, Dr. Croucher returned thanks for the vote of thanks to the Medical Officers, and mentioned that the patients were truly grateful for the benefits of the institution.

—Mr. Osborn, J.P., replied. It afforded him pleasure to render any service he could to the Institution. When he came into the town he was a total stranger to homeopathy, but it had been the means under God of restoring him to health and strength. And not only was it a beneficial system, but it was pleasant. In conclusion, he mentioned that he had more applications made to him for tickets than he had tickets to give.—Mr. Griffin also replied. If any subscribers had tickets they did not know what to do with, he and Mr. Osborn would be glad to have them for distribution.—Mr. Knox Shaw in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and thanking the meeting for the vote to the Medical Officers, said that there were not enough tickets in circulation to meet the wants of the institution, but they could only be increased by securing additional subscribers.—Mr. F. Shaw seconded, and the Chairman having replied, the meeting terminated.—*Sussex Daily News*, Jan. 22nd.

BATH HAHNEMANN DISPENSARY.

Drs. MACKECHNIE and NORMAN have established a free dispensary (no tickets or payment being required), at 2, Abbey Street, Abbey Green, Bath, for the treatment of the poor on homeopathic principles.

THE HAHNEMANN CONVALESCENT HOME AND HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY, BOURNEMOUTH.

President:—Admiral the Honourable G. Grey. *Committee*, 1889:—Rev. R. Colman, Wadenhoe, Bournemouth; W. V. Drury, Esq., M.D., Lingmoor, Bournemouth; W. Fisher, Esq., Chieveley, Bournemouth; G. Frost, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Clovelley, Bournemouth; John Grey, Esq., Wingfield, Bournemouth; W. G. Hardy, Esq., M.B., West Chevin, Bournemouth; C. Hunter, Esq., Purley Lodge, Spa Road, Bournemouth; H. Nankivell, Esq., M.D., Penmellyn, Bournemouth; S. Sanders Stephens, Esq., Thornleigh, Bournemouth; J. McWilliam, Esq., Kelvin Grove, Bournemouth; Capt. Wollaston, Scotter, Bournemouth. *Chaplain (pro tem.)*: Rev. H. Hawkins. *Treasurer*:—Rev. R. Colman, Wadenhoe. Herbert Nankivell, Esq., M.D., *Physician to the Home and Consulting Physician to Dispensary*. W. G. Hardy, Esq., M.B., *Surgeon to the Home and Physician to Dispensary*. George Frost, Esq., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., *Assistant Physician to the Home and Visiting Surgeon to Dispensary*. *Secretary*:—Mr. Ridgway, Rosebank, Derby Road. *Lady Superintendent*:—Miss Hill.

All Communications to be addressed, "THE SECRETARY," Hahnemann Convalescent Home, Bournemouth.

LIFE GOVERNORS, 1889.

	Number of Annual Nominations.
W. T. Berger, Esq., Cannes, France	1
Rev. D. Barclay Bevan, Courtlands, Tunbridge Wells	1
Mrs. J. Roberts Thomson, Monkchester, Manor Road, Bournemouth	1
Dr. Nankivell, Penmellyn, West Hill Road ...	2
Mrs. Gurdon Moore, St. Leonards	2
Mrs. Gurney Pease, Darlington	1
Mrs. C. Pease, Willow Park, Bootentown, Co. Dublin	1
Miss Richards, South Hill, Dean Park	2
Mrs. Snell, Windlesham, Bodorgan Road ...	1
Miss Way (Executors of the late)	1
Trustees of Prison Charities	5
F. H. Bentley, Esq.	1
Worshipful Company of Mercers	5
Mrs. Chadwick, 155, Stroud Green Road, Finsbury Park, London	1
R. Chick, Esq., 29, Liverpool Road, Islington, London	1
Miss Blackburn, Killearn House, Glasgow ...	1
S. Sanders Stephens, Esq., Thornleigh, Bourne- mouth	1

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Committee have much pleasure in presenting their Annual Report, and venture to hope that the governors and subscribers will consider that the home continues fully to carry out the object for which it was opened ten years ago. The report received from the medical officers shows an increasing number of cases, both out-patients and in-patients, treated during the year.

The annual subscriptions and donations for the past year amount to £566 4s., or nearly the same as in the previous year.

The housekeeping expenses for patients and staff have been £1,073 10s. 3d., as against £980 9s. 9d. for 1887. This increase is, however, more apparent than real, as several accounts, amounting to over £30 *in toto*, are inserted in the balance-sheet for the present year, which were really incurred in the previous one.

The cost per week per patient for 1888 averages 18s. 6d., while the cost for 1887 was 19s. 7d. The expenditure on the dispensary side amounts to £146 12s. 9d., as against £127 12s. 3d. for 1887.

The Committee have to deplore the great loss which the home has sustained during the past year in the death of their highly esteemed Chaplain, the Rev. W. de Vear. His kindly presence amongst the patients, and his valuable assistance in the working of the institution, will long be missed.

They also deeply regret the removal by death of one of the chief benefactors of the home—Mrs. Rowe, of Dinglefield. Her name will be perpetuated in the “Rowe” Ward.

During the year the sum of £95 13s. 6d. has been received towards the £1,000. which the Committee determined to raise for the purpose of endowing a free bed in the home. A further balance of £179 16s. 6d. is, therefore, still required for this purpose.

Three members of the committee pass out of office by rotation, viz.: Rev. R. Colman, W. V. Drury, Esq., M.D., W. Fisher, Esq., who offer themselves for re-election, and S. Sanders Stevens, Esq., is proposed as a new member.

MEDICAL REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE:

GENTLEMEN,—The medical officers present herewith their report of the work of the past year, during which there have been entered for treatment in the home 134 patients. Of these 76 were men and 58 women.

The duration of the residence of different patients in the home may be seen by the following table:—

1	Patient remained in the Home ..	..	6 months.
2	”	”	4 ”
50	”	”	3 ”
12	”	”	9 weeks.
38	”	”	6 ”
31	”	”	3 ”

Two deaths have occurred during the year:—

- i. A man æt. 31 of phthisis.
- ii. A woman æt. 33 of phthisis.

The year has been marked by an exceptional number of serious cases, which have somewhat heavily taxed the resources of the institution. In the out-patient department 54 cases were attended at their own homes, and 560 visits were paid to them. Seven hundred fresh patients were entered on the books, and there were 2,500 separate attendances at the Dispensary. These figures all show an increase on the work of the previous year.

The results of treatment are as follows :—

Recovered	327
Improved	85
Unimproved	31
No Report	250
Dead	7
Under treatment	60
Total	760

There were seven cases of death amongst the out-patients, and they were due to the following causes :—

- i. A man æt. 30. Phthisis.
- ii. A man æt. 77. Cancer of the lip.
- iii. A woman æt. 34. Rheumatic fever.
- iv. A woman æt. 19. Spinal Disease and Atrophy.
- v. A child æt. 10 months. Convulsions.
- vi. A child æt. 2½ years. Convulsions.
- vii. A woman. Phthisis.

In conclusion we beg to report that the home in every department is maintained in a high state of efficiency.

H. NANKIVELL, M.D.

W. G. HARDY, M.B.

G. FROST, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.

SUSSEX COUNTY HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Sussex County Homeopathic Dispensary was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room of the Institution, Nos. 28 and 29, Richmond Place, Brighton. Mr. T. Harries presided, and amongst those present were the Rev. A. D. Spong, Major Newbury, Major-General Elliott, Dr. Belcher, Dr. Bowron, Dr. Metcalfe, Mr. R. M. Clements, Mr. J. Sharp, J.P., Mr. W. A. Hounsom, Mr. W. W. Andrews, and Mr. H. R. Fillmer, secretary. The notice of the meeting having been read, the Secretary read the Annual Report, which embraced the following particulars :—It was, it stated, five years since the Sussex County Homeopathic Dispensary was founded. Much good had been achieved through its instrumentality during that period, and it was hoped that it had a still brighter future before it. The Board, while regretting that the balance carried forward to 1889 was smaller than that with which they commenced the year 1888, had many reasons for congratulating themselves and the cause of Homeopathy, upon the continued support which that valuable institution had received during the past year. The amount received for tickets sold in 1888 was £124 5s. 6d.; that

was slightly less than in the previous year, but the amount was more than sufficient to show that the Dispensary supplied a real need, that it was appreciated by those for whose benefit it was founded, and that many of the poor were willing to pay a small sum for the advice and medicine they received. It was hoped that that branch of the work might be extended in the future, for they knew that what was purchased was more highly appreciated than that which was received as a gift. It was one aim of the Board to encourage self-help among the poor. But that Dispensary must depend for its support upon annual subscriptions, and while thanking the old subscribers for their constancy and generosity which they had shown by their contributions, the Board impressed upon them, and upon all interested in the success of the institution, the need of new subscribers to fill up the places of those who were removed by death, or for various reasons ceased to subscribe. The Sussex County Homeopathic Dispensary must not remain at a dead level, it must increase and develop, and every year something must be done to make the institution more worthy of the cause of Homeopathy and of the revered physician, Dr. Hilbers, of whom it is a memorial. The Board were earnest and determined in their endeavours to increase its usefulness, but to enable their efforts to be attended by success it was essential that their friends should be liberal in supplying them with the funds necessary for the work. The Building Fund then consisted of £794 16s. 1d., two and three-quarters per cent. Consols, the sum of £269 18s. 8d. standing to the credit of the Fund at the Dispensary's Bankers, and donations, amounting to £31, which had been promised but not yet received. The Board considered that the time had arrived for purchasing, without further delay, suitable freehold property upon which to carry on the Dispensary, and they were then engaged in preliminary inquiries and negotiations for that purpose. The medical work of the Dispensary had been carried on in a very efficient manner during the year; upwards of ten thousand consultations had been held at the Dispensary and nearly six thousand visits had been paid to patients in their homes. In conclusion, within the last few days the gratifying news had come to the knowledge of the Board that their late friend, C. H. Mayhew, Esq., who was a member of the Board and took an interest in the Dispensary from its commencement, had kindly left, by will, a legacy of one hundred pounds to that institution.

Dr. H. BELCHER, hon. treasurer, then submitted the balance-sheet, which showed that the receipts amounted to £411 19s. 9d., the expenditure to £364 1s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand of £47 1s. 10d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and

balance-sheet, said the first note he should strike was, and should be, a note of gratitude that they were permitted to meet again on another anniversary of their institution, and to make a report of another year's proceedings, which were on the whole satisfactory. He thought they would agree with him that their Dispensary was attaining health and strength of constitution, and promised to develop into a robust and useful body. A few remarks would be sufficient to show the work done during the last year. As they had heard, the number of consultations at the Dispensary amounted to 10,002, and the number of visits paid by the medical officers to the poor at their own homes was 5,804. They had a balance for the year of £47 1s. 10d. He would like to give them a few figures, which would show them the amount of work done during the five years they had been in existence. The number of consultations at the Dispensary amounted to 47,200, and the number of visits to the houses of the poor was 30,957. Their expenditure had amounted to £1,714, while the money by the poor purchasing tickets amounted to £578 8s. 6d. It was sufficient, he thought, to show the need there was for some such institution as that which was founded by their dear friend, Dr. Hilbers, in response to whose wish it had been most generously upheld to the present time. It might be made known to them that they were desirous of acquiring permanent premises for the institution, for which object £800 had been subscribed, £30 more had been promised, and very unexpectedly the late Mr. Mayhew left them £100, and they had £1,200 up to the present time, but they wanted £1,600 to accomplish their object. It would not only enable them to have better accommodation, but be a saving in the rent of £75 per annum, and let him just say in conclusion that in the event of their failing to secure premises, all subscriptions would be returned to the various donors.—*Brighton Gazette*, Jan. 31st.

RESIDENCE IN FLATS.—It has just been pointed out that one disadvantage attending the practice of inhabiting flats is that the flatholder's authority is limited to his own apartment, and he is unable to exercise any control over the sanitary arrangements in other parts of the dwelling. Careless or dirty neighbours may thus pollute the general supply of air, in many cases without redress. A recent case in which the tenant unsuccessfully refused to pay rent on account of the unsanitary condition of the premises, places in evidence the desirability of intending tenants securing a written guarantee of the sanitary arrangements being perfect. The want of it may not invalidate claims based on clearly demonstrated negligence upon the part of the landlord, but it simplifies and lessens the expense of the procedure.—*Medical Press*, Jan. 1st.

NEW INVENTIONS.

ATKINSON'S "PERFECT" TRUSS.

THE difficulties encountered in providing a truss that can be perfectly adapted to the requirements of each patient centre mainly in the pad. It goes without saying that no truss can be expected to fit which is not made on accurate measurement. But when a spring has been made to fit the body accurately and comfortably, there remains the pad which is the "crux" of all trusses. The number of patents that have been taken out for pads from time to time sufficiently indicate where the difficulty lies. Many have failed to secure adoption by reason of the number of the mechanical movements, the size of the pads, or the clumsiness of the instrument. In some cases the pad has been left to adapt itself to the body, either by a free ball and socket situate in its centre, or by the interposition of a spiral spring; but unfortunately these pads have also accommodated themselves to the rupture, and have thus become worse than useless. From a want, too, of proper anatomical knowledge, trusses have almost invariably been made to press upon the *external* ring instead of upon the *internal* one, besides interfering with the actions of the abdominal muscles (which should never be the case with a proper truss).

A rupture consists of a separation of two surfaces originally united by cellular substance, and of a protrusion of viscera between them. A perfect truss should keep those two surfaces together, to prevent the least protrusion, and should fit the peculiar shape of the pelvis without interfering with any important structure. A truss not possessing these qualities will always prove a source of annoyance, and increase the sufferings of the patient.

Of all the methods that we have examined for affording support to rupture, none have been so simple and effective as the ingenious instrument recently patented by Mr. B. F. Atkinson, of 7, Mill Street, Hanover Square. We confidently pronounce it to be the best mechanical remedy ever devised for hernia. By Mr. Atkinson's plan the pad can be fixed to the spring at any required inclination and angle. This advantage is secured by means of a ball and socket joint, which, however, is so constructed, that when once the required position is found, by a few turns of a screw the pad is fixed with just as much firmness as if it were part of the spring itself.



FIG. 1.

Fig. 1 shows the instrument complete. It will be seen it resembles an ordinary truss, except that the pad is fixed differently to the spring.

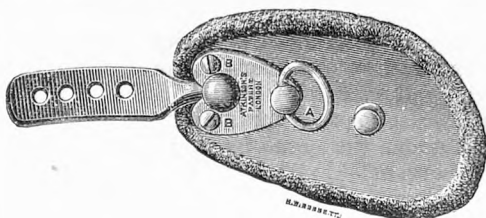


FIG. 2.

Fig. 2 is the pad of the truss enlarged, showing its principle of adjustability. When an alteration in the position of the pad is required the binding screw A is released, the pad adjusted, and the screw again tightened. The pad is connected with the spring by means of a short bar, which can be drawn out to give additional length to the truss if desired. The stuffing of the pad itself has received special attention.

TONSILLITIS.—Sir Morell Mackenzie recently gave in Edinburgh a clinical lecture on this affection, and in the course of his remarks, as reported in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, he said:—"A person who has once had acute tonsillitis never really gets well, though he may appear to do so. The treatment, therefore, is important. One of the most popular remedies is aconite—originally, I believe, a homeopathic drug, but now used extensively by allopaths (though I object to the term)—and strongly recommended by Dr. Ringer. It has certainly never, in my hands, proved to be of the extraordinary value which he asserts. On the other hand, I have found guaiacum, which used to be given in the form of the ammoniated tincture, very efficient. I recollect a Manchester surgeon, Dr. Crompton, who used to come a good deal to the Throat Hospital about the time it was founded, telling me I should find much more benefit by giving it in the form of a powder; and I did so, letting the patient take a pinch of the resin. This was rather disagreeable, and after a time I had it made into lozenges containing about three grains in each. In this form it makes an excellent remedy. Nine cases out of ten will get rapidly well if one of these lozenges is given every two hours at the outset. I sometimes also apply locally a little bismuth and opium, or an eighth of a grain of morphia with a quarter of a grain of starch, because the problem is not only to cure the patient, but to keep him comfortable till he is cured. Sometimes the guaiac causes a little diarrhoea, which is not altogether disadvantageous, but the morphia is usually sufficient to check it."—*Chemist and Druggist*, Jan. 5.

EXTRACTS.

FATAL CASE OF COCAINE POISONING.

AN inquest was held at University College Hospital on Jan. 31st, by Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner for Central Middlesex, touching the death of Charles Sidney Fletcher, who at time of his decease was an inmate of the hospital. Fletcher was admitted under the care of Mr. Berkeley Hill, for disease of the urinary organs. From the evidence of Mr. John Cresswell, house surgeon, we learn that it was intended to wash out the bladder with a detergent astringent solution, and to deaden the sensibility of the pain a solution of cocaine was to be first injected. The two prescriptions, the one for the cocaine and the other for sulpho-carbolate of zinc, were written on the same paper. The former simply directed that twenty grains of cocaine were to be dissolved in one ounce of water, and to it was appended the word "*statim*," without an accompanying verb to make the term intelligible. It was this defect which primarily led to the mistake which cost the deceased his life. The house surgeon wished to convey by the word "*statim*" that the solution was to be *dispensed* immediately. The dispenser, misled no doubt by the meagreness of the directions, misinterpreted it, and, believing the solution to be a *draught* for the patient to take, put it in a measure glass and gave it to the nurse who waited for it. The latter administered it to the patient at once. It appears that upon writing the prescription the house surgeon put the paper on the table of the ward, and told the nurse to obtain from the dispensary the drugs ordered. When the nurse returned to the ward the house surgeon was engaged at an operation in another part of the building, or probably it would have chanced that he would have been consulted as to the correctness of the dispenser's reading of his prescription. Curiously, although the sulpho-carbolate of zinc solution was directed to be made into an *injection*, no intimation of the intended use of the cocaine solution was given. The fatal error was not recognized until the effects of the working of the cocaine became manifest. What the initial symptoms were is not known, for it was not until nearly an hour had elapsed that the nurse, hearing the patient making some unusual noise, had her attention drawn to him. It is said that there was some arching of the back resembling the opisthotonus of tetanus, and that there was a convulsive movement of the limbs. Consciousness was to some extent retained almost up to the fatal issue, since the patient, although apparently insensible, could be roused sufficiently to say, "I sha'n't," in answer to an in-

junction to do something. Death took place in about an hour after swallowing the cocaine solution.

The post-mortem examination was made about twenty-six hours after death. There was nothing unusual to remark in the external appearances. Dissection revealed that the deceased had been the subject of old and recent tuberculosis of both lungs. There were numerous acute tubercular ulcers over the base and posterior wall of the bladder. The left kidney had been entirely destroyed, and its place was occupied by the remains of the shrunken capsule, in which were three small calcareo-caseous nodules. The left ureter was atrophied, its lumen apparently diminished except for about the lower inch and a half, where it was dilated into a sac large enough to receive the end of the forefinger. The left ureteral orifice, as seen on the surface of the bladder, was enlarged, but the communication between the ureteral canal and the bladder could not be made out. The right kidney was hypertrophied—physiological. In it was a mass of breaking-down tubercle. There were dilatation of the calyces and well marked pyelitis. The ureter contained about a dozen recent tubercular ulcers about the size of No. 5 shot. Its lumen was widened, and contained a small triangular-shaped calculus—not impacted. The bladder was about half full of urine, not mixed with blood. The liver showed well-marked cirrhosis—not cardiac. The spleen was enlarged as a result of the portal obstruction. There was no ascites. The lungs were congested. None of the cavities of the heart were contracted, nor were they markedly dilated. They all contained blood-clot. The valves were healthy. The brain was congested, and there was some serous effusion beneath the arachnoid, but there was no increase in the ventricular fluid. The stomach contained some thick pulaceous matter, mixed with mucus. Its mucous membrane showed hypostatic congestion at the cardiac end. The venous radicles were distended, evidently from the cirrhotic obstruction in the liver. The surface of the mucous membrane generally showed none of that minute injection of the vessels suggestive of the action of an irritant.

As this is the first fatal case of cocaine poisoning in this country, we have given the post-mortem appearances somewhat fully. It may be remarked that the urine contained about one-eighth part of albumen. This was accounted for by the mucus formed in the bladder, the ureter, and pelvis of the kidney. As the maximum officinal dose of cocaine is one grain, there can be no doubt that deceased took what in most cases would be a lethal quantity, although in one instance twenty-three grains and a half were swallowed without fatal results. The deceased was, unfortunately, so crippled in his renal function that a serious

obstacle was presented to the elimination of the poison. As in other recorded fatal cases, death seems to have occurred partly from cardiac and partly from respiratory paralysis.

The verdict of the jury was to the effect that death was the result of misadventure. We can but endorse the rider to the verdict, that "in writing the prescriptions more distinct and clear indications should have been given for the guidance of the dispenser;" and regret that "the dispenser under the circumstances, seeing that the cocaine ordered was greatly in excess of an ordinary dose, should not have suggested to the nurse that it was intended for a draught, and if in doubt should have referred the prescription back to the writer." That there was no gross or criminal negligence was clear from the evidence, seeing that each one of the persons involved in the mishap was striving to minister to the patient and alleviate his sufferings.

We cannot too strongly recommend that where abbreviations in prescriptions are employed, there should be a clear understanding as to their meaning between the prescriber and dispenser, and, further, that whenever a dangerous quantity of a drug is prescribed the word "poison" should be added.—*Lancet*, Feb. 9th.

CHRONIC COCAINE POISONING.

M. MAGNAN, at the Société de Biologie, lately (*Progrès Méd.*, No. 5) described three cases of chronic poisoning by cocaine characterized by marked mental and sensory disturbance. The first case was one where cocaine had been substituted for morphia in the relief of renal colic. After two months' use of the drug the patient began to suffer from illusions of sight and hearing and neuro-muscular irritability. He discontinued the cocaine for six months, resorting to morphia; but on again resuming cocaine the delusions recurred, the patient feeling imaginary blows on the body, or something under the skin, together with a certain degree of analgesia. At the end of a short time he had an epileptic seizure. In the second case (one of hepatic colic) the same substitution of cocaine for morphia had been effected, and produced very similar effects, also terminating in an attack of epilepsy. The third case also presented hallucinations of sight and hearing, sensation of foreign bodies beneath the skin, and slight analgesia. M. Magnan pointed out that in its action on sensation and the sensory organs cocaine seemed to resemble the alcohols and absinthe rather than morphia, with this difference, that whereas the influence of cocaine poisoning seemed to operate on the cerebral cortex from the occipital lobes forwards, alcohol and absinthe appeared to affect the cortex in the reverse order.—*Lancet*, Feb. 9th.

Obituary.

ALFRED EDGAR DRYSDALE, M.B. LOND.

WHEN we saw Dr. Alfred Drysdale, during a brief visit to England a few months ago, we little thought we should never see him in life again. It is true his health had for years been far from good. A chest affection had compelled him to seek a warmer climate than ours to live and work in. He chose the Riviera, and, having qualified himself to practise in France, settled first at Mentone, and afterwards, when Dr. Stevens left, at Cannes. At each place he carried on an extensive practice during the winter season, and employed his leisure in writing. He contributed articles to *The Practitioner* and *Medical Press*, but his best known works are his excellent little pamphlet, entitled, *Wintering Abroad*, his sprightly letters as foreign correspondent of *The Medical Advance*, and last, but not least, his translation of Ameke's *History of Homeopathy*, published under the auspices of the British Homeopathic Society. By a pathetic coincidence Ameke and his translator have now both fallen victims to the same disease—consumption—in the prime of life, Ameke having died about a year ago. On the 4th of February Dr. Drysdale passed away at the age of thirty-four. He died at Cannes, almost in harness, having practised his profession almost to the last. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss; and after them our thoughts turn to his father, Dr. John Drysdale, of Liverpool, whose eldest son he was. All who knew Alfred Drysdale will be able to sympathize with those who are now most keenly feeling his loss.

In addition to the medical works alluded to above, Dr. Alfred Drysdale was engaged in several works in other departments of literature, only one of which was completed. It is a novel with the title of *Delamas's Fetich*, and was published about the end of last year. The scene of the novel is laid in the Riviera, and it displays a high degree of descriptive and imaginative power and much originality.

OPIUM-CRAVING.—A practical pharmacist relates a method which he has found eminently successful in the cure of craving for opium and its compounds. A large bottle of opium tincture was procured, and after the removal of each dose its place was taken by an equivalent quantity of coloured water, and so on until the patient at the last was taking coloured and slightly bitter water only, much to the satisfaction of his friends.—*Chemist and Druggist*, Jan. 12th.

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.

CORRODING URINE.

Reply.

In answer to T. S., I know of no medicine so altering the secretion of urine as to render it destructive of linen, but I do know of one medicine which so alters the secretions of the uterus and vagina as to *corrode linen* and cause the chemise to be *full of holes*, and that medicine is IODUM. It has also the melancholy mood of the patient of T. S. Causticum is the next in my estimation to the totality, and if these two failed I should give one dose of Sulphur or Psorinum high.

ANOTHER T. S.

MR. BRIGHT'S DOCTORS.

DR. MIDGLEY CASH, of Torquay, writes to inform us that Drs. Drysdale and Hayle are the only medical men who have had the care of Mr. Bright's case during the present attack, and that he himself has not been connected with them as we erroneously stated in the January number. We were misled by a statement in the *Morning Post*, to the effect that Mr. Bright's "three homeopathic advisers—Dr. Hayle, family physician; Dr. Cash, son-in-law, and Dr. Drysdale, of Liverpool"—had held a consultation. The Dr. Cash, who was at One Ash at the time, was Professor Cash, of Aberdeen, brother of Dr. Midgley Cash, and son-in-law of Mr. Bright.

ANTI-MOSQUITO.

H. sends us the following preventative against mosquitos. It is to be painted on the parts where they are likely to bite: "Mix equal parts of *Oil of Wormwood* and *Oil of Tansey*."

THE DILUTIONS.

A correspondent writes:—"The thanks of homeopaths, especially amateurs, are due to 'FERRUM' for calling attention to the subject of dilutions." He mentions the case of a young lady who was cured of the effect of a sprain of the knee by *Rhus T.* 3x, and he asks if a higher one would have done better.

Reply.

The dilution of a medicine used is altogether secondary in importance to the selection of the medicine. Our experience is that when once the simillimum has been found, any dilution will cure, but the higher will act more promptly and more permanently. In rough domestic practice we think the lower attenuations are better than the higher, as requiring less skill in the use of them.

EFFECTS OF FOOD ON MEDICINES.

W. In our experience eccentricity in diet interferes less with the action of homeopathic medicines than might be supposed, and less with the higher attenuations than with the lower. Of course all patients should be put on wholesome dietary, if they are not already on one, as otherwise it may bring back the malady as fast as the medicines remove it; and articles of food which are antidotal to special medicines should be interdicted whenever these are being taken, *e.g.*, coffee when *Rhus* or *Lycopod.* are the remedies, but medicines will sometimes act under the most unfavourable conditions. We have known *Esculus* remove the constipation of opium when no diminution was made in the daily dose of the drug. The higher the attenuation the less likely it will be to be affected by chemical action.

MEDICINES FOR HOT CLIMATES.

A. W. strongly recommends globules of the 30th dilution as medicines for hot climates. The globules being dry, the corks of the bottles are less affected by heat than when they contain spirit, and the globules retain their efficiency better.

EFFECT OF FOWLER'S SOLUTION.

Reply.

In answer to H.'s query as to the effect of Fowler's solution on the patient, supposed to be suffering from tuberculosis. *Arsenic* is quite capable of causing fever, but it is quite impossible to say whether it was the disease or the medicines that caused the rise in that particular case. If *Arsenic* was indicated it ought to do good; if it was not indicated it would be sure to do harm, increasing the weakness and fever. If *Arsenic* was the cause of the fever it would probably be characterized by burning thirst for cold water, restlessness, great anxiety, and prostration.

A CASE.

JAMES HARTLEY, Colne, asks if there is a medicine that will remove a growth at the rectum, consequent on retroversion; and what will remove it.

Answer.

There is no medicine which is a specific for growths in the rectum or in any other part; but such growths are removable by homeopathy. That is to say, the remedy must be selected according to the *symptoms*—the subjective sensations of each patient—and when the *simillimum* is found—the medicine which has the corresponding symptoms most completely—that is the specific for the tumour.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * 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.

VACANCIES.

Liverpool Hahnemann Hospital and Dispensary, Hope Street.—Vacancy for a resident stipendiary medical officer for the above hospital. He must be a member of one of the licensing bodies. For particulars apply to the secretary, Francis Bell.

New Zealand.—Messrs. James Epps and Co. have forwarded us the following letter which has been addressed to them:—

“NAPIER, NEW ZEALAND.

December 15, 1888.

“DEAR SIRs,—The writer has taken the liberty of soliciting your assistance in reference to a much felt want in New Zealand, namely, the advice and assistance of homeopathic doctors. There are plenty of allopaths, but scarcely in the whole of New Zealand are there more than one or two homeopaths (the writer knows of one only and that one is in Auckland). The inhabitants of the town of Napier, for instance, numbering about 8000, amongst whom are many who prefer homeopathic to allopathic treatment, would like to have a thoroughly qualified and experienced homeopathic doctor, and the writer would willingly give, as donation, one hundred pounds towards establishing one in the town. Yet no such person is to be found: in fact, there are seven allopaths, but no homeopath. The homeopaths do not seem to find their way out to New Zealand. Are there none with you wanting openings for practice? If you would kindly make this want known it might induce some one to consider whether the prospects of New Zealand are not as good, if not better than those of the old country, and some one at least might be inclined to visit New Zealand. Commending this to your attention, I am, yours truly,

“H. C. ROBJOHNS.

“To Messrs. James Epps and Co., 170, Piccadilly, London.”

NEW SOUTH WALES—ANOTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

Dr. W. E. Watson, M.A., M.B., of 154, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, writes to us under date, 24th December, 1888:—

“That you may know what is being done out here bearing on Homeopathy, I beg to enclose an extract from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of 22nd December, 1888, reporting a lecture given by myself. Although the lecture was duly announced in three daily papers, and was otherwise advertised as *free, public, and popular*, only about sixty attended, but I observed that the majority of them were men advanced in years, and probably represented many children and grandchildren. Only *one* of our homeopathic practitioners had pluck enough to allow himself to be seen at the lecture, the others, though applauding my efforts *sub rosa*, ‘began with one accord to

make excuse' for their non-attendance, nor were *any* of our homeopathic chemists present, although they are all constantly grumbling that nobody is doing anything for homeopathy.

"My lecture, in great part, was composed of extracts from the Homeopathic League Tracts, and I advised my audience to read the whole of these tracts, although they are not to be purchased in this country, that I know of. In fact, while I think of it, there is not a single work on Homeopathy either in our Free Public Library or in our University Library (unless you include Ringer and Brunton as writers on Homeopathy).

"I would suggest to you the advisability of publishing a key of references to the quotations used in the Homeopathic League Tracts, as it would be invaluable to those living *abroad*. . . .

"The public here associate homeopathy with unregistered practitioners and quackery, and in this the allopaths assist them. Consequently the unregistered homeopathic practitioners are doing larger businesses than the registered. The profession is thus divided against itself, and to its own injury.

"As we have no medical act in force here, and registration is voluntary, we have a pandemonium of practitioners, any of whom may sign certificates of death, and many of whom publish themselves as homeopaths.

"Before I gave my lecture I applied formally for the use of the Technical College Lecture Hall, in the Mechanics' School of Arts, Sydney (offering to bear all the expenses), and where public popular lectures are given three evenings every week, but up to the present I have not had even an acknowledgment of my application.

"About this time last year I made a similar application *and was refused*, although a few days subsequently a lecture was given there upon the medical treatment of *horses*."

THE *Scientific American* reports from Italy most curious experiments on the influence of colours on the nerves of the sick and insane, which will be of incalculable benefit to humanity, if found to be permanent and available everywhere. In the hospital for insane at Alessandria, special rooms are arranged with red or blue glass in the windows, and also red or blue paint on the walls. A violent patient is brought suddenly into a blue room and left to the effect of that colour on his nerves. One maniac was cured in an hour; another was at peace in his mind after passing a day in a room all violet. The red room is used for the commonest form of dementia—melancholy, usually accompanied by a refusal to take food. After three hours in the red room a patient afflicted in this way began to be cheerful, and asked for food. The importance of a few general facts like these in the treatment of the insane is obvious, for there can be no question that many cases of lunacy are curable if a diversion can be made before the malady becomes inveterate. Thus a large proportion of cases that begin gently, and even many that have a violent start, may be cured quickly through the eyes. For incurable cases the coloured rooms ought to be of constant benefit by making attacks milder.—*Evening Standard*, Jan. 12th.

POPE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

DR. WHEELER's name has been added to the Committee in place of Mr. Cameron's.

The following sums have been received, up to Feb. 21st :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lord Ebury	5	0	0	John M. Wyborn, Esq. . .	2	2	0
Dr. Kidd	50	0	0	Dr. Ramsbotham	2	2	0
Major Vaughan Morgan ..	20	0	0	Henry Harris, Esq. . . .	2	2	0
Sanders Stephens, Esq. . .	20	0	0	Dr. Yeldham	2	2	0
Dr. Dyce Brown	20	0	0	Dr. Byres Moir.	2	2	0
Dr. Blackley, Sen.	10	0	0	Dr. Drury	1	1	0
Dr. Roth	10	0	0	Dr. Goldsbrough	1	1	0
James Epps, Esq.	10	10	0	Dr. Abbott	1	1	0
The Misses Hargreaves ..	10	10	0	Dr. Hahnemann	1	1	0
"An Anonymous Donor" ..	5	0	0	Dr. Ford Edgelow	1	1	0
Dr. Walther	5	5	0	Dr. Galloway	1	1	0
James Orrock, Esq. . . .	5	5	0	Frederick Allshorn, Esq. .	1	1	0
Dr. Dudgeon	5	5	0	Dr. Hayle	1	1	0
Dr. Simpson Craig	5	5	0	W. Deane Butcher, Esq. .	1	1	0
Dr. Drysdale	5	5	0	Dr. Brooks	1	1	0
Dr. Blyth (Dublin)	5	5	0	Gerard Smith, Esq. . . .	1	1	0
Dr. Harper	5	5	0	Dr. E. B. Roche	1	1	0
Dr. J. W. Hayward. . . .	5	5	0	Dr. John Roche	1	1	0
Dr. J. Compton Burnett. .	5	5	0	Dr. F. Flint	1	0	0
W. Butcher, Esq. (Black- heath)	5	0	0	Dr. Scott	1	1	0
Dr. Wyld	3	0	0	Dr. Hawkes (Ramsgate) . .	1	1	0
Dr. Croucher, Sen. . . .	3	3	0	Dr. E. A. Neatby	1	1	0
Dr. Powell	2	2	0	Dr. Proctor	1	1	0
Dr. Percy Wilde	2	2	0	Dr. Midgley Cash	1	1	0
Dr. Chalmers	2	2	0	Dr. J. Davey Hayward ..	1	1	0
Dr. J. H. Clarke	2	2	0	Dr. Edward Blake	1	1	0
Dr. A. C. Clifton	2	2	0	Dr. R. T. Cooper	1	1	0
Frederick Ross, Esq. . . .	2	2	0	Dr. Luther	1	1	0
C. Knox Shaw, Esq. . . .	2	2	0	Dr. Buck	1	1	0
Dr. George Moore	2	2	0	Dr. Chas. W. Hayward ..	1	1	0
Dr. Pullar	2	2	0	Dr. R. P. Cox	1	1	0
				Dr. Renner	0	10	6

The following sums have been promised :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dr. Neild	5	5	0	Dr. Wheeler	3	3	0
Dr. Burwood	5	5	0	Dr. Hughes	2	2	0
Dr. Bradshaw	5	5	0	Dr. Tuckey	1	1	0
Dr. Gibbs Blake	5	5	0	Dr. Gilbert	1	1	0
Dr. Maddon	3	3	0				

D. DYCE BROWN.
Treasurer.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE DR. ALFRED DRYSDALE.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Your obituary will no doubt give details of the death of Dr. Alfred E. Drysdale, but as I have just returned from attending his funeral, perhaps a few words about the son of such a well-known and highly-esteemed authority amongst us may be admissible. For his own good qualities, too, he deserves more than a formal passing notice. No greater proof of his sympathetic nature could be adduced than the fact that, although only known to the writer for a few weeks, and when he was already nearing the grave, I feel as though an old friend had passed away.

Dr. Alfred Drysdale is buried in the beautiful cemetery at Cannes, where lie the remains of Lord Brougham and many others of our nation. The service was performed most impressively by the Rev. Percy Smith, the chaplain—a friend and patient of the deceased—in Christ Church, and the high esteem entertained for the late doctor was evidenced by the large attendance of friends. Amongst them was conspicuous the venerable face of Sir Joseph Heron (of Manchester), and I was glad to see present several of the most prominent colleagues of the deceased, including Doctors Frank, Battersby, Brandt, Liebman, and Clark.

A feeling of depression always comes over me at the loss of our medical friends. It seems increasingly difficult adequately to replace them in the absence of any school such as was advocated by the late Dr. Bayes. Here there is an excellent opening for a practitioner; for although, thanks to the presence of Drs. Clark, Liebman, and Gruzu, the homeopathic public will have three experienced medical men to refer to, still the English residents naturally prefer to be able to consult a fellow-countryman. The late Dr. Drysdale was not only highly thought of by all his friends and patients, but derived considerable advantage from his Liverpool origin, there being several large families from that city who have residences here. In conclusion, I would say that Dr. A. Drysdale died a martyr to his sense of duty. Long after an ordinary man would have succumbed, he stuck to his patients, indeed as long as he could move, and breathe, he continued to do so. May he be succeeded here, in the words of a patient, “by one even a quarter as clever and kind as Dr. Drysdale was to us all.”

Yours, &c.,

Cannes, February 8, 1887.

WM. VAUGHAN MORGAN.

P.S.—Dr. Clark, who is a Frenchman of British extraction, and an English-speaker, attended Dr. Drysdale in his last illness.

W. V. M.

THE DESIGNATION OF ATTENUATIONS.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I write a few lines in order to cordially endorse your correspondent "Ferrum's" suggestion that all the dilutions or attenuations or potencies of our medicines should be denominated by the *decimal scale only*. It has long been a reproach to homeopathic pharmacy that we should have two scales of dilution, and not only that, but the ridiculous terms A and B, standing respectively for 1x and 3x, are still used amongst us. The initiation of an authoritative British Homeopathic Pharmacopeia I hailed with delight, and procured a copy of each edition as it came out—though I do a prescribing practice. But to make our Pharmaceutical terms universally effective our brethren of the U. S. and our continental colleagues should join us in this very important matter of *notation*, and put a final stop to the confusion that exists. A carelessly-written and carelessly-dispensed homeopathic prescription of our present-day homeopaths, given as most are to very "low" dilutions and the matrix tincture, may be—nay, has been—the cause of danger to the patient. I hope that others will give us, through your valuable columns, their ideas on this subject.

Yours truly,

51, Canning-street, Liverpool.
February 12, 1889.

J. MURRAY MOORE, M.D.

HEADACHE OF LONG STANDING CURED.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—The paper of Dr. Blake on Headaches, reported in your January number, prompts me to send the following notes of a cure I made about three years ago, and which I think is worth recording.

H. G., aged about 35, employed at the microscope works of Messrs. Swift and Son, Tottenham Court Road, had suffered from intense headache for many years. He would come to work in a morning and try to continue at it, but the pain would get more and more severe, obliging him to go home. This was almost always once a week, and on Wednesdays. I do not now remember fuller details of the symptoms, but the remedy was selected on account of the periodicity of the attacks. I sent him 1 dram *Chin. Sulph.* in trituration—strength I believe was 2—to take a little night and morning. He had only taken a very few doses when the headache omitted to return, and every time I have seen him since, he has been profuse in his

thanks for this speedy cure which, as a non-professional, I am rather proud of.

I should be glad if any of your readers—customers of Messrs. Swift—would inquire about this case and verify it. It shows the value of a correct remedy. No doubt H. G. had taken quantities of various physic before I prescribed for him.

Yours truly,

BENJAMIN BOOTHROYD.

Southport, January 26, 1889.

THE INCREASE OF LEPROSY IN THE WEST INDIES.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—As a communication concerning the results of my inquiries into the cause of the deplorable increase of Leprosy in the West Indies, sent to one of the leading journals of Demerara, British Guiana, has been refused insertion on the ground that, in the opinion of the editor, the subject is more suitable for a medical journal; may I ask permission to lay some of the facts before your readers? In his Report for 1879, Dr. Manget, the then Surgeon-General of the Colony of British Guiana, said, "Many young children are brought to me in the incipient stages of the disease" (Leprosy), and added that the disease was spreading; and in the Surgeon-General's Report for 1887, for the same colony, Dr. C. F. Castor, Medical Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, observes, "the question of segregation requires serious consideration." I hear, on all hands, that Leprosy is spreading—not only here, but all over the world very considerably. The Leper Asylums at Trinidad and Barbadoes are full, and those at Mahaica and Goreham, British Guiana, are full to overflowing, and patients are now being received in the Colonial Hospital, Georgetown, where I saw several a few days ago. These facts, however, afford no adequate criterion of the extent of this fearful encroachment; lepers, according to the testimony of several resident medical practitioners in Demerara, being now found in all grades of society. In the country districts the case is worse. Dr. J. L. Veendam, a Government medical officer, who has resided sixteen years in the colony, and has medical charge of four sugar estates, informed me that some time ago he medically examined all the labourers on the estate, about 250 in number, most of whom are coolies, and he found about fifty more or less tainted with the disease. Dr. J. Bechtinger, of St. Thomas, D., W. I., who has devoted twenty-seven years to the study of Leprosy in the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, India and

British Guiana, says that, undoubtedly, one cause is the contaminated (syphilitic) vaccine virus imported from England, and he does not hesitate to say that Vaccination is responsible for a serious augmentation of this disease. His Excellency, the Governor of the Leeward Islands, Mr. Haynes Smith, informed me that all the facts which had come under his own observation during his long residence in Demerara, tended to show that the disease was steadily increasing, but he had come to no conclusion as to the cause of this increase. The subject is constantly referred to in the local journals, various theories are put forward to account for this increase, which is generally believed to be due to insanitation, and to the contagious character of the malady. This last view, however, is disputed by the highest medical authorities in Europe. A Committee of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, reported in 1867, that "The unanimous conviction of the most experienced observers in different parts of the world is quite opposed to the belief that Leprosy is contagious." My inquiries in the Virgin Islands, in many of the Leeward and Windward Islands, and in British Guiana, have failed to hear of a single case of a nurse or medical attendant having caught the disease in this way. There must be other causes for this increase, and the evidence points to the conclusion that one cause is Vaccination. During a visit up the River Essequibo, the British Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Mr. Michael McTurk, of Kalacoon, a man of keen powers of observation, told me he knew for a fact that Leprosy was communicated by Vaccination. He was intimately acquainted with a healthy family, in which one of the children was infected with Leprosy by vaccine virus from a leprous child. The unfortunate victim was isolated in a small building in the garden of its parent's house, and after some years of suffering succumbed to this hideous malady. As an explorer, Mr. McTurk had been much amongst the Indians, all his servants and boatmen belonging to that race, and he had never known nor heard of a case of Leprosy amongst them. This was confirmed by Mr. John Bracey, of Bartica Grove, an Indian trader of twenty-nine years' experience amongst the Macousi and Wapisiana tribes; and by the Rev. J. Keelan, the missionary to this Indian settlement. No Indian in the wilderness will allow himself or his children to be vaccinated, and their immunity from Leprosy is attributed to this circumstance. Dr. John D. Hills, F.R.C.S., formerly the Medical Superintendent-General of the Leper Asylum, Mahaica, British Guiana, in his work on "Leprosy in British Guiana" (1881), observes, "With regard to this country, one important fact is the immunity from Leprosy enjoyed by the aboriginal tribes of British Guiana, a fact also noticed by Dr. Gavin Milroy, in his "Leprosy in the West

Indies," 1873. Dr. Hillis quotes several cases of Leprosy communicated by Vaccination, and says, "I have already given some cases in which there could be no reasonable doubt but that the disease was produced by vaccination with tainted lymph, . . . and we have the testimony in favour of this mode of propagation from such men as Tilbury, Fox, and Erasmus Wilson." Dr. Ferguson, of the Colonial Hospital, Georgetown, admitted the serious increase of Leprosy in the colony, and when I ventured to suggest Vaccination as a probable cause said, he did not see how that could be in Demerara, as so great was the parental dread of its infliction (leprosy) that, in spite of a stringent law, not more than a fourth of the children were vaccinated. As this repugnance is all but general, the argument clearly points in the opposite direction. Space would not allow me to detail a tithe of the cases of unvaccinated leprosy, reported by persons in all conditions of life, including members of the legislature, and medical men whose families or friends have suffered by the distressing malady induced at the point of the lancet. Unfortunately nothing is being done in the colonies to arrest this particular source of mischief to the public health, which must be my justification for asking you to insert this communication. In Dr. Charles Creighton's remarkable article on Vaccination, in the final volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, several diseases are specified as communicable with the vaccine virus, but leprosy is not included. A competent and impartial investigation would not fail to discover that this most terrible of all diseases is systematically, and it may be extensively disseminated in this way.—Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM TEBB.

Tower Hotel, Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana,
January 19, 1889.

P.S.—The largest percentage of lepers to population, according to Dr. Bechtinger, is to be found in the Sandwich Islands, which is estimated as high as 10 per cent. This disease was unknown in these islands previous to the introduction of Vaccination.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

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| <p>Anderson (T. McCall). On Syphilitic Affections of the Nervous System; their diagnosis and treatment. 8vo, pp. 94. (Maclehose, Glasgow. Macmillan. 5s.)</p> <p>Bruhaker (A. P.). A Compend of Human Physiology, especially adapted for the use of Medical Students. 4th ed. revised and enlarged, and a table of Physiological Constants. Post 8vo, pp. 156. (Pentland. 4s. 6d.)</p> <p>Campbell (H.). The Causation of Disease: an Exposition of the Ultimate Factors which induce it. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. 12s. 6d.)</p> | <p>Dale (R.). Epitome of Surgery: Being a Complete Compendium of the Science and Art of Surgery. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. 10s. 6d.)</p> <p>Fox (L. W.) and Gould (G. M.). A Compend of the Diseases of the Eye, including Refraction and Surgical Operations. 2nd ed. revised and enlarged, with 70 Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 160. (Pentland. 4s. 6d.)</p> <p>Gairdner (W. I.). The Physician as Naturalist: Addresses and Memoirs bearing on the History and Progress of Medicine, chiefly during the last Hundred Years.</p> |
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- Post 8vo, pp. 420. (Maclehose, Glasgow. Macmillan. 7s. 6d.)
- Holland (J. W.). The Urine and the Common Poisons; Memoranda, Chemical and Microscopical, for Laboratory Use. Illustrated. 2nd ed. (Pentland. 4s.)
- Horwitz (O.). A Compend of Surgery for Students and Physicians. 3rd edition thoroughly revised, enlarged, and improved. With 91 Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 208. (Pentland. 4s. 6d.)
- Landis (H. G.). A Compend of Obstetrics, especially adapted to the use of Medical Students and Physicians. 4th ed. Post 8vo, pp. 114. (Pentland. 4s. 6d.)
- Mayne's Medical Vocabulary. 6th ed. Revised and enlarged by W. W. Wagstaffe. Post 8vo, pp. 480. (Churchill. 10s. 6d.)
- Medico-Chirurgical Transactions. Vol. lxxi. (Second Series, Vol. liii.) 8vo. (Longmans. 15s.)
- Murrell (W.). Massotherapeutics; or, Massage as a Mode of Treatment. 4th ed. Post 8vo, pp. 240. (Lewis. 4s. 6d.)
- Pharmacy, Year-Book of. Edit. by Louis Siebold. (Churchill. 10s.)
- Year-Book of Treatment for 1889: A Critical Review for Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery. Post 8vo, pp. 346. (Cassell. 5s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 34, *Harrington Road, S.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. Dyce Brown, London; Mr. Boothroyd, Southport; Dr. Dudgeon, London; "T. S.," London; Dr. Pope, Grantham; Messrs. Poulton and Owen, Melbourne, Australia; Dr. Cooper, London; Messrs. James Epps and Co., London; Mr. Francis Bell, Liverpool; Dr. Marsh, London; Raphael Tuck and Sons, London and New York; Mr. E. R. Shipton, London; Dr. W. E. Watson, Sydney, New South Wales; Mr. William Tebb, Jamaica; "H. B.;" Major Vaughan Morgan, Cannes; Dr. Murray Moore, Liverpool; Mr.

E. H. Laurie, London; Mr. Wm. Pumfrey, Wantage; Dr. Capper, Liverpool.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Zoophilist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Chemist and Druggist.—L'Homeopathie Populaire.—Medical Advance.—New York Medical Times.—Clinique.—Medical Visitor.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—Medical Era.—El Criterio Medico.—Southern Medical Journal.—California Homeopath.—Albany Medical Annals.—Monatsblätter.—Medical Counselor.—American Homeopathist.—L'Art Medical.—Bibliothèque Therapeutique.—Revue Homeopathique Belge.—Daily Telegraph, Melbourne.—Lancaster Observer.—The Age, Melbourne, Dec. 22. Georgetown Daily Chronicle.—Traité d'Homo-Homeopathie. Médicaments Rennis par séries et Groupes Physiologiques par le docteur Conant (Mérudec).—New Commercial Drugs, Messrs. Christy.—Tenth Annual Report Bournemouth Convalescent Home and Homeopathic Dispensary.—First Annual Report Leaf Homeopathic Cottage Hospital, Eastbourne.—Ninth Report Hastings and St. Leonard's Homeopathic Dispensary.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

APRIL 1, 1889.

A LAST WORD ON STAYS.

BEFORE finally quitting the subject of corsets it may be well to sum up the gist of the matter, and point out the best methods that have been devised for minimizing their evil effects. As an indication of the interest taken in this reform by the public, we may mention that one firm of improved-corset manufacturers send out one thousand pairs a week.

The greatest amount of injury caused by ordinary stays is to the lower portion of the chest. Just where the ribs are most freely moveable they are cooped up within a rigid band, that compels the lungs to seek some other directions in which to expand, if they are to expand at all. This does not occur only in what is called "tight-lacing:" it is a consequence of the measure for stays being taken when the person to be fitted takes a small breath instead of a full one. A simple experiment may be performed by any fair reader. Let her, having unfastened her stays, before removing them take as full a breath as she can; and then let her try to fasten her stays before letting the breath out again. That will show her exactly how much the proper expansion of the chest is hindered. And it must be borne in mind that this prevented action means prevented or at least perverted growth. If the ribs cannot rise to their natural position, the spine which supports the ribs cannot assume its natural curves. This is the explanation of the round backs which it is so common to see in young girls.

And if the back is too much arched, the natural body-

curves are also destroyed. The breastbone, instead of inclining downwards and slightly forward, is forced backward, and the body instead of being strong and firm, at the lower portion of the chest is cramped and broken. The "fulness," "weakness," and "pressure" after or before eating, which so many ladies suffer from, are very often traceable to this cause. The front line of the body, from the top of the breastbone downwards, should form a single curve. As a rule, it is broken by a marked indentation at the lower part of the chest or "pit of the stomach," as the region is sometimes called.

It is not denied that a small and lithe waist is a beautiful thing, if it is attained in proper ways. For when the ribs are allowed proper freedom, and rise to their natural position, they allow plenty of room for the lungs and heart to work in, and also, under the arch of the diaphragm, they afford room for a large share of the abdominal organs. As a consequence of this, when there is not an abnormal amount of external fat, the body between the ribs and the hips is small and yet strong. Fashion recognizing the beauty of this, and not knowing how it may be properly attained, forces all its votaries into machines which produce, at whatever cost, an artificial imitation of it.

The great point to observe in fitting young girls, especially, with corsets, is to allow the lower ribs plenty of room to work. They should be made to take a deep, full breath, and the measure round the chest should allow for the possibility of this. Another important matter is for them to have new corsets frequently. Girls have been known to be compelled to "wear out" their old stays, no matter how much they had grown out of them.

One of the methods for allowing the proper expansion of chest is by having the stays made of some elastic material. This is the plan adopted by the Jaeger Company. Their stays are made of loosely-woven woollen material, which easily gives to pressure. Many wearers find them of the greatest benefit. The objection raised by some is that they are too warm. Two other kinds of stays have been brought under

our notice—"The Curetta," which is the one alluded to by our correspondent "MATERFAMILIAS," and the other is the make of Messrs. PERRIN and SHARPE. In both of these particular attention is paid to measurement, and the natural form of the body is studied rather than the ideas of the *modiste*.

But it should never be forgotten that, at the best, stays are an artificial means for correcting natural defects. If our girls were taught to breathe, move, and hold themselves properly, they would not only never want stays, but they would never endure them—no more than healthy boys would.

NEWS AND NOTES.

THE SEMI-JUBILEE OF "MERCURIUS CYANATUS."

Mercurius Cyanatus as a remedy in diphtheria is just twenty-five years old. In the year 1864, at Dresden, a child fell sick of a then little known disease—diphtheria. The case was a desperate one; and, after much anxious thought, the physicians in attendance, Dr. Von Villers and Dr. Alphonse Beck, decided on *Merc. Cyan.* as the remedy most likely to save the child. This was given; and the experiment—for such it was, and a perfectly rational one, with the rule of Hahnemann for its guide—was completely successful. The child is now Dr. Alexander Von Villers, of Dresden, in whom the fame of his father promises to be well maintained. It is with sorrow we are compelled to add that Dr. Von Villers, senior, to whom we are above all others indebted for this valuable remedy, has been an invalid for six years, during which long period he has not been able to leave his bed. Years of hard work in St. Petersburg undermined his constitution, and developed a painful form of chronic gout. We are sure Dr. Villers has the sympathy of all homeopaths, who have long held his name in veneration.

WANTED—A MISSIONARY CHEST.

A LADY belonging to the St. John's Mission, Maritzburg, Natal, at present in this country, and soon to return, wishes

to take with her a chest of homeopathic medicines. The local allopathic medical talent is not such as to inspire high confidence, and even amateur homeopathy is found to be of the greatest service. Any readers who are disposed to assist this lady in procuring the case will be doing a real charity by sending subscriptions, which we shall be happy to receive and acknowledge. They should be sent to the Editor, 34, Harrington Road, S.W.

“CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DRUG PROVINGS.”

DR. J. P. SUTHERLAND, editor of *The New England Medical Gazette*, and Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft are making laudable efforts to improve the homeopathic *Materia Medica*; but whether they will prove successful or not is another question. The January and February numbers of *The New England Medical Gazette* contain articles bearing the above title, and accompanied with charts; and we have received from Dr. Sutherland, along with them, a friendly letter asking for our criticism of the same. This we hope to give in our pages next month.

“THE SMALL DOSES OF HOMEOPATHY”—TRACT 22.

THE latest publication of the Homeopathic League, bearing the above title, is a reprint, with comments, of Hahnemann's interesting paper entitled, “*How can small doses of such very attenuated Medicine as Homeopathy employs still possess great power?*” This was originally published in a German periodical, and afterwards appeared as a preface to the last volume of his *Materia Medica Pura*. The League has done well to reproduce this valuable Essay. Nothing can be better than to familiarize the public with the master's own writings.

AS SOME OF THE LAITY SEE US.

The Hastings and St. Leonards Observer of March 2nd remarks, apropos of Lord Brassey's acceptance of the Chairmanship of the Buchanan Cottage Hospital Annual Meeting, that it is another sign that the prejudice of the

laity against homeopathy is dying out. The writer concludes his article as follows :

“ The day in which homeopathy could be injured, and its spreading retarded by gibes and sneers, is gone. Here, in Hastings, as in other places, we must recognize the fact that not only are not homeopaths made of that stuff out of which fools and dupes are framed, but, taking them as a body and individually, the followers of Hahnemann are the superiors in intelligence of the members of the old school.”

MUSIC AND HOMEOPATHY.

THERE seems to be some close and subtle bond between homeopathy and the musical profession. It is not singers only who prefer to place themselves in the hands of homeopathsists—this it is easy to understand from the delicate power homeopathy exercises over their organs of voice—but musicians of all kinds seem to find it more congenial to their temperaments than old physic. And certainly musicians are not wanting in gratitude to the system of their choice, as London can well testify. And now Birmingham has followed suit. Miss Fanny Davies, according to *The Birmingham Post* of March 8th, gave a pianoforte recital on the evening of the previous day in the large lecture theatre of the Midland Institute in aid of the funds of that establishment and of the Birmingham Homeopathic Hospital, being assisted by Miss Hope Glenn, who is so well known and so warmly appreciated at the London concerts in aid of homeopathic institutions. We are pleased to learn that the concert was eminently successful from an artistic point of view, and as the theatre was crowded, it must have also proved a complete financial success. On March 5th a concert was given in the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital and Homeopathic Dispensary.

THE “HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN” AND LEE’S REPERTORY.

In our January issue we published a letter from Mr. Heath, announcing that the Editors of the *Homeopathic Physician* had decided to publish Dr. Lee’s Repertory in monthly parts with each issue of their journal. This plan has been changed. They will still issue the Repertory gratis to their subscribers, but in separate fascicles, the first

fascicle, containing *Mind and Disposition*, to appear in April.

HOMEOPATHIC DIRECTORY.

IN consequence of the issue by Messrs. Keene and Ashwell of their more complete *British, Continental, and Colonial Homeopathic Medical Directory*, Messrs. Thompson and Capper, of Liverpool, have ceased to issue their directory of British Homeopathic Practitioners. The second issue of the larger work is now before us, its appearance having been delayed by the difficulty of getting some of the returns from abroad. All praise is due to the compilers for the excellent little volume they have given us, which, we have no doubt, will command the support of the whole homeopathic body, though we notice the omission of one or two names of prominent homeopaths. Why their owners should object to their names appearing in the directory, so long as they believe in and practice homeopathy, is a mystery to us. The get-up of the book is excellent.

DR. SNIPE, SURGEON.—Some most interesting observations made by M. Fatio on the surgical treatment of wounds by birds were recently brought before the Physical Society of Geneva. In these it was stated that the snipe had often been observed in repairing damages. With its beak and feathers it makes a very creditable dressing, and even has been known to secure a broken limb by means of a stout ligature. On one occasion M. Fatio killed a snipe which had on the chest a large dressing composed of down from other parts of the body, and securely fixed to the body by coagulated blood. Twice he had had snipe with interwoven feathers strapped on to the site of a fracture of one or other limb. The most interesting example was that of a snipe both of whose legs he had unfortunately broken by a misdirected shot. He only recovered it on the following day, when he found that the poor creature had contrived to apply dressings and a sort of splint to both limbs. In carrying out this operation some feathers had become entangled around the beak, and not being able to use its claws to get rid of them, it was almost dead from hunger when found. In a case recorded by M. Magnin, a snipe which was observed to fly away with a broken leg was subsequently found to have forced the fragments into a parallel position (the upper fragment reaching to the leg joint), and they were secured there by means of a strong band of feathers and moss intermingled. The observers were particularly struck by the application of a ligature of a kind of flat-leaved grass, wound round the limb in a spiral form, and fixed by means of a glue-like substance. —*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 9th.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CASE OF TUMOUR OF THE BREAST CURED BY MEDICINES.

By J. COMPTON BURNETT, M.D.

FOR something like a dozen years I have treated tumours of various parts of the body with medicines, and at odd moments during the past two years I have been writing out my, more or less successful, cases, beginning with the most gropingly tedious ones : partly for my own instruction, partly to show how I came to believe in the curability of tumours by medicines, and finally as the ground-work of a contemplated publication on the subject.

In the spring of last year a lady informed me that Jessie S—— had been to a London Hospital with a tumour of the breast, and that the medical authorities had declared an operation to be imperative.

As I knew the girl's appearance, I said I was quite sure an operation was not necessary. Indeed, I felt very grieved that such views should be held on the question of tumours and their amenability to drug treatment, *i.e.*, in a well-nourished young person of twenty years of age.

I forthwith set to work and issued the small volume entitled, "Tumours of the Breast : their Treatment and Cure by Medicines," and in its preface mentioned the just-mentioned circumstances.

I had the less hesitancy in bringing out the work, as—so far as I am aware—there is no British or foreign monograph on the medicinal treatment of tumours of the breast extant.

Of the practitioners of general medicine, I do not suppose 1 per cent. believe it *possible* to cure a tumour with medicines. Of the British physicians and surgeons practising homeopathy, I should say that the vast majority of them hold the same views as their allopathic colleagues. Those who do believe the thing possible have for the most part a sort of academical notion that it can be done here and there, but they have half a notion also that possibly errors in diagnosis may account for not a few of the supposed cures. Still they would not deny, and would hardly affirm, that tumours are what the French call *médicables*.

On the other hand, cases of tumour have been reported as cured by homeopathic remedies all down our literature,

and a certain number of British homeopathic practitioners have for long been in the regular habit of treating the cases of tumour that come under their notice with homeopathically chosen remedies. The whole of British homeopathic literature might, perhaps, show three or four such cases a year. I mean *published* cases ; because we know nothing of the yet unborn. In view, therefore, of the fact that we had practically no work on the medicinal treatment of tumours, I thought it my duty to come forward and state my own views and experience, believing that it is of primary importance to suffering humanity to demonstrate to the medical profession *that it is possible* to cure tumours with medicines, since it must be manifest that no sensible man will set about learning how to do a thing which he believes to be impossible—the present editors of *The Monthly Homeopathic Review* always excepted: they are evidently of opinion that people wish to be instructed in the therapeutics of the impossible. Now that my “Tumours of the Breast” is on their tables they find (see their last month’s *review* (?) of it) that—First, Nobody doubted it ; secondly, that the work is well done ; thirdly, that it is badly done ; fourthly, that they hope many will read it ; fifthly, it is not worth reading ; and, lastly, they hope no one will write another like it ! Now, I should like to ask these editorial reviewers three questions :—First, Why did they not quote my preface ? Secondly, Why do they not say that almost *all* they urge against the book is urged in the book against itself ? Thirdly, Where is there *any* other work on the same lines with a twentieth part of even *its* bill of fare ? I was an editor once myself, and am familiar with the cheap glory obtainable by reviewing a book out of itself.

Now let me give a little piece of advice to my reviewers in case *they* should favour *me* with a copy of a work on “Tumours of the Breast : their Treatment and Cure by Medicines.” Do not, in building your therapeutic house, *begin* with the *roof*, which is the proceeding your review recommends to others.

The case I will now tell about is the identical one that I have referred to, and which sent my aforesaid work to the press as a declared fragment, and which my said reviewers have discovered is what it is, and what it professes to be, a *fragment*.

Miss Jessie S——, *æt.* 20, having had her left breast condemned at a well-known London Hospital, excited my sympathy, and I had her brought to me, offering to treat her for nothing as she is but a poor orphan.

She came on May 24, 1888, and informed me that two years previously a lump came in her left breast, which lump persists in growing, and pains. In the left mamma there was a tumour in its outer lower fourth, about the size of a baby's fist. I have pointed out in my book on "Tumours of the Breast," that, in my experience, mammary tumours are most commonly of ovarian origin. It was so here. The left ovary was hyperæsthetic and the menses had always been too frequent, at the time in question every fortnight. Patient was a *large salt eater*. The mammae were rather unduly large. She had been recommended by the physicians and surgeons at the hospital to have very nourishing diet, and to take *as much milk as possible*!!

In three months the menses were normal; the tumour was gone, and thus far has not returned. *Thuja* 30, *Acid Nit.* 30, and *Sabina* 30, were used in infrequent dose, and each given during one month by itself alone and in the order named.

London, March 2, 1889.

P.S.—The "Hahnemannian Monthly" and the "Review" both observe that I was very fortunate in having patients who persevered with my treatment so long. That may be; but as the earliest and most tedious cases paid me, for the most part, no fees at all, I have not felt the "fortune" further than that it justifies my motto—"Keep on pegging away," which, as is well known, is Dutch (to most people).

FERRUM PICRICUM IN COMMENCING VASCULAR DEAFNESS, WITH LARYNGEAL CATARRH AND ENLARGED PROSTATE.

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

EDW. H., a light-haired man of 49 years of age, admitted to London Homeopathic Hospital, November 24, 1888, with catarrhal laryngeal symptoms which have been going on some fifteen or sixteen years, viz., much phlegm

in throat in morning after waking, throat relaxed, and voice falls off after speaking in public. Has been treated at Golden Square Hospital. Lately hearing is becoming affected, and is much troubled with cracking in the ears; watch-hearing good; bowels a good deal confined.

Prescription: *Ferr. Picr.* 3x three drops to water 3 oz., a drachm *t. d.*

The interest in this case centres in the fact that not only did the throat and ear symptoms gradually disappear under the *Ferr. Picr.*, but that the bowels became quite regular, and as the patient expressed it, the remedy acted as no medicine ever had in steadying the action of the bowels. He went on with it alone during December, January, and February.

The influence of *Ferrum Picricum* in restoring tone to the bowels and bladder, in cases especially where there is prostatic enlargement, is so satisfactory as to lead me to suppose it reduces the size of the prostate itself.

The symptoms of enlarged prostate were not pronounced in this case, but we may fairly infer its presence from the patient's age; while I can testify to its beneficial influence in other undoubted cases of prostatic enlargement.

CURE OF A VERY LONG-STANDING CASE OF EPILEPSY.

By DR. HARMAR SMITH.

Few diseases are capable of throwing such a blight over an otherwise joyous human life as epilepsy—drying up the springs of happiness and usefulness, and dooming the hapless victim to subjection to a baleful influence which at any moment may suddenly overwhelm him. Thus, without warning he may be suddenly hurled to the ground as if by a fiend—his limbs convulsed, his brain paralyzed, his body left prostrate and helpless, and not recovering the effect of the stroke for days, or even weeks. What influence, then, more beneficent, if such can be found, than that which can remove such a blight over the whole being of one so forlorn, and restore him to useful and honourable existence?

These remarks have been suggested by the following case of recovery from this disease, after a continuance of forty-five years:

F. S. æt. 46, of bilious temperament, and of very energetic habits, has been subject to convulsive attacks from the earliest infancy. There was no hereditary tendency to disease of this character, and the proximate cause was doubtless his having made his entrance on this world's theatre about two months earlier than he was due. The primary convulsion occurred when he was three days old, and the attacks were so frequent and severe during the first few years of his life, that his parents pretty well gave up all hopes of rearing him. This state of things went on, with little variation, for a number of years, during which he had the best allopathic treatment that could be procured in a large manufacturing town in the North of England, without the slightest beneficial result. The seizures which were at first frequently attributable to errors of diet, mental excitement, and other hurtful agents, developing into regular and tolerably periodical attacks of epilepsy owning no exciting causes of the class in question.

In 1858, when about fifteen years old, he began to be treated homeopathically, *Belladonna* being the chief remedy made use of, but the most that it did at that time was somewhat to increase the intervals between the attacks, and to remove the bursting headaches which were the most painful *sequelæ* of the invasions of the disease. When *Bromide of Potassium* became so fashionable a remedy for epilepsy, he took it for many months in succession, and for a long time seemed to be benefited by it, the intervals between the fits being prolonged; and they were not only much less frequent, but of much shorter duration, and more quickly recovered from. The *Bromide*, however, after a several months' trial, had to be entirely discontinued, as it produced inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx—the ordinary dose being from 10 to 20 grains twice a day. However, after the discontinuance of the *Bromide*, F. S. was so much better, that being an enthusiastic adherent of homeopathy, which he had studied as an amateur (though his disease prevented him from obtaining a legal qualification), he took a situation with a country practitioner in a large practice, which he held with satisfaction to his employer for four years, until the work became too arduous for him, and his fits and their *sequelæ*, in consequence, becoming worse than ever, he was compelled at length to relinquish his post. He now returned to homeopathic treatment in the form of *Artemesia Vulgaris* (still more vulgarly, Mug-

wort), which lessened the severity and frequency of the fits far more than any previous medicine; but the inexorable foe at length returned after an absence of eight months, on one occasion, and afterwards more frequently. So the *Artemesia* was abandoned—it was taken in the form of a decoction, but never appeared to produce medicinal aggravation. F. S. has for more than a year laid aside medicine, and in its place adopted a vegetarian diet. The result has been that the fits have been practically cured, as he has not had one—either “grand mal or petit mal”—for about fourteen months, but also his digestion and general health have improved, his intellectual and physical energy have increased (he is able to walk seven or eight miles per diem without fatigue), his spirits have also very much brightened (he is naturally melancholic), and the general witness of his relatives is that he is a different man.

If called in to another case of epilepsy, whatever other treatment I might advise, I should not omit to prescribe *Artemesia* as a medicine, and vegetarianism as diet.

Latimer House, Jenner Road, Guildford.

P.S.—I do not think it premature to speak of a disease as *cured* which has given no sign of its existence for fourteen months, the history of whose ordinary recurrence has been three or four weeks, or less. I believe the result was due in part to the *Artemesia* as predisposing the brain to take on a normal discharge of its functions, a beneficial change which was completed by the radical change of diet. I think it right to add that possibly the strictest school of vegetarians may object to F. S's. adoption of the name; for, although eschewing butcher's meat, poultry, and fish, he still takes eggs and milk. He lives for the most part, however, on farinaceous food—pulse, greens, potatoes, as well as fruits, ripe or cooked.

SILICO-SULPHO-CALCITE OF ALUMINA.

SEVERAL inquiries to hand by post show that my memorandum in the February issue has created some interest. I therefore add an analysis of this *slag*, or blast iron furnace cinder, though, as may be surmised, the slag varies slightly (chemically) according to the ore, flux, and fuel used in the pig-iron manufacture.

The limestone used as a flux in this district, *i.e.*, the

Forest of Dean, is magnesian, and as it extends probably far along the South Wales coast, the analysis sent me by the well-known authority, Mr. Merry, of Swansea, may be taken as typical of the slag of the district from which I obtained my specimen.

Silica	36·	
Alumina.....	15·	
Calcium	36·	} i.e., part as CaS <i>Hepar Sulphuris</i> .
Sulphur	3·	
{ Ferrum	1·0	} Query cause of the blue tint.
{ Phosphorus	0·5	
Magnesium	6·0	
Manganum	1·0	
Loss	0·5	
		100·0

Mr. Turner, of the Mason Science College, Birmingham, writes to me of slag as being $2 \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3$; 3 SiO_2 ; $6 (2 \text{ CaO}, \text{ SiO}_2)$ and containing magnesia, iron, sulphur, manganese, potash, soda, phosphorus; but I beg to refer those who are interested in this most valuable chemical combination (not a heterogeneous mixture) to Mr. Wood's pamphlet, "On the Properties and Uses of Blast-Furnace Slag," the *Gazette* Printing Offices, Middlesbrough-on-Tees, 1882, where various slags are described and their analyses.

On the strength of Dr. Ussher's recommendation, I obtained a copy of Farrington's *Materia Medica*; even in his article on Alumina, 570-2, I saw quite enough to account for many of the curative actions and results which I have observed and experienced from this marvellous drug, slag, which is destined some day to take a leading place in the *materia medica* of homeopathy throughout the whole world.

M.D.'s say to me, "Get slag proved, *then* we will entertain it as a medicine." To this I reply, "You have already received proofs of its *curative* action; and as I have found those items in Jahr and Possart's new manual, which have the prefix o, to be as useful and as valuable to me clinically as any and all other items and sources of information, why not act upon my said proofs in *re* slag, and confirm them in your own practice? For some of my very best cures, gaining for homeopathy considerable renown, have resulted from the sign o under *Carbo v.*; whereas had I too waited until I had found that drug which had caused the lesion, I certainly should have earned for homeopathy

ridicule instead of *éclat*. Moreover, if you object to slag on account of its being a composition of some ten distinct chemical elementary bodies, every one of which is a well-proved drug, one-half of which are in daily use by all of you, just consider the numerous elementary bodies contained in many of those medicines of the vegetable kingdom, which are in similar daily use by you all; while if you object to slag as savouring rather of the polypharmacy-prescriptions of allopathy, can you accomplish by means of *Mercurius Vivus*, as a simple elementary body, that which I have accomplished with the polypharmacy-prescription, *Mercuric Cyanide*, i.e., Hg_2CN , or rather $\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2$? ”

The hasty perusal of poor Farrington's work, whose concise exposition, *à la* landscape-drawing fixes, at one single glance, salient knowledge in one's mind and memory—a bitter sarcasm on the cloudy verbosity of all the allopathic press—has led to an immediate “proving” of *slag* 6x and 3x, being instituted forthwith on the persons of patients and of

THE LYDNEY DISPENSER.

CLINICAL NOTES.

BY THE LYDNEY DISPENSER.

ACCORDING to *The Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy*, p. 129, “*Cyanide of Zinc*, one-twelfth grain in the twenty-four hours, acts well in cardiac neuroses, pains, palpitations, valvular diseases, especially where *digitalis*, *convallaria*, &c., irritate the digestive tract.” It is added, however, that “the greatest caution in using the drug must be observed.”

My personal experience of one of the *Cyanides*, *Hg. 2 Cy.*, *Cyanide of Mercury* 6x, two to three grains dissolved in a pint of water, teaspoon doses (every twenty minutes in its earliest stage) during my first attack of diphtheria, pointed out, throughout the second week of its use (now taken only when the sore throat or glandular pain reappeared) beyond doubt, through my sensations, that I was under the influence of a powerful stimulant to cardiac action, and to my *bien être* generally; this, too, not as an irritant, for the desire for repose was irresistible, and although become virtually well on the tenth day yet I remained in bed until the twentieth.

The above is written in the hope that Cyanogen in its various halogenoid combinations may receive some study as to its cardiac action by the readers of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, an organ I hope yet to see become of greater use and interest to the public, who are fast becoming much interested in so important a subject as medical aid.

A country woman, 55 to 60, presented herself to me complaining of "a lot of water running out of the corners of her mouth," constant pain in the back of her head extending far down her neck, sore-throat, bound bowels, difficulty in swallowing, weakness, incapacity for occupation (had a semi-imbecile expression), though she had through her industry brought up a large family, five daughters having married men in London far superior to herself in the social scale. With each of these daughters she had resided occasionally, and during each occasion London medical attendance had been provided her, yet to her surprise none had benefited her.

Experience amongst women of 45 to 50 had long ago told me their habit of pill-swallowing in hopes of some undefined good resulting therefrom. So when I cross-questioned her sharply she admitted that "since the change began to work on her" she had taken one or two Beecham's pills every night.

The mystery was now cleared up. Now I want to know can nothing be done to lessen the wholesale chronic poisoning the patent medicine business leads to throughout Great Britain?

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

SIXTH Ordinary Meeting, Thursday, March 7th, Dr. BLAKE, Vice-President, in the chair.

Dr. NEATBY read a paper on "*Cases from Practice.*" Among the cases related were the following:—

A case of *Reynaud's Disease*.

A case of *Pleuro-Pneumonia*, in which *Phos. 30* and *Bry. 30* were given in succession without benefit, and subsequently *Ars. 30*, which did great good. The indication for this remedy was aggravation from cold application to the head.

A case of whooping cough which ended fatally.

The case of a sister of this patient, who was also exceedingly ill. She received *Lycopod.* 200, the indication being vigorous flapping of the *ala nasi*. The exhibition of this remedy was followed by speedy improvement. Another case, in which the same remedy in the 200th attenuation proved rapidly curative, being indicated by the same symptom.

Cases of Ringworm, cured by internal medication, were next related.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. DYCE BROWN thought the paper most useful and instructive. The cases did not admit of much criticism. Referring to a case of constipation, he said some persons had only one action a week without the least discomfort. This was, in fact, with them quite normal. It was important to observe these cases, or they were apt to be drugged to produce a more frequent action, which would, in fact, be abnormal.

Dr. JAGIELSKI mentioned a case of cyanotic disease treated by electric baths, which improved up to a certain point, but not further. In cases of this kind it is frequent to find a white line of demarcation on the dorsum of the hand. Dr. Jagielski asked if there was any explanation of the condition, and any successful treatment. The blueness appeared to be periodical, coming particularly in the afternoon. *Lach.*, *Acon.*, *Secale*, *Agaricus* had been tried with temporary and partial success. Massage had left no permanent result. External applications of all kinds were fruitless. Dr. Jagielski questioned the propriety of calling the disease a "local asphyxia." He thought it was more nervous in its nature. In dealing with congestion of the lungs, he said it was difficult to say where it began and where it ended; and the phrase, "congestion of the lungs," was not a good one to use.

Dr. HUGHES said Dr. Neatby had brought before the Society a valuable series of cases, but he wished his cases had been a little better arranged. Dr. Hughes had listened to the paper with a theoretical interest as well as practical. Dr. Neatby was one of the few Hahnemannians of this country, but he was glad to find that he did not disregard pathology, and kept himself quite free from all acerbity in his remarks. He thought his Hahnemannism had led him astray in his first case, and the fact of aggravation from heat was quite a secondary matter. *Secale* was the simillimum quite apart from the secondary features of the aggravation. He agreed with Dr. Neatby in accepting "congestion of the lungs" as being distinct from pneumonia. Popularly it is a term for pneumonia. But apart from this there is a true acute primary congestion which attacks both lungs, speaking generally. The fever runs high, there are no rigors, chiefly blood or expectorated or mucus. The one remedy for this con-

dition is *Aconite*. He believed that in true pneumonia *Aconite* is never indicated. In regard to the *Kali Carb.* case, Dr. Hughes wondered that Dr. Neatby did not think of *Lobelia*, which had the peculiar throat symptoms especially well marked. In the constipation case he heard no mention of *Plumbum* or *Opium*. Dr. Hughes hardly thought *Belladonna* was sufficiently given in the pleuro-pneumonia case. He regretted that *Cuprum* was not given earlier in the fatal whooping-cough case. He was much interested in the *Lycopodium* cases. In repeating rapidly the higher dilutions Dr. Neatby was following Hahnemann (who said that medicines should be repeated more frequently the higher the attenuation), but was going contrary to the Hahnemannians who deprecate repetition even in acute diseases. He concluded by thanking Dr. Neatby for his paper.

Dr. DUDGEON said the reading of the cases reminded him of the difference between cases in practice and cases in books. There is no "remedy" for pneumonia. Each medicine has its own special points and peculiarities. We have remedies enough, we only want a proper repertory. In reference to the case of constipation, he referred to Prince Talleyrand, whose bowels were only relieved by enema once a fortnight. His valet used to come to him and say, "Monsieur, c'est aujourd'hui le jour," to which Talleyrand replied, "Déjà?"—He felt no discomfort. He had another peculiarity: his heart intermitted every fourth beat, which he said accounted for his long life—his heart took rests and didn't wear itself out. He agreed with Dr. Hughes that the paper was, though very interesting, somewhat desultory. The first case with the indication for *Secale* reminded him of two exquisite cases of dry gangrene, in which *Secale* seemed to enable the patients, both old men, and one of them paralyzed, to make perfect recovery. He did not know whether there was aggravation from heat or not. The medicine seemed indicated by the pathological condition of the part. Dr. Neatby's paper was a combination of the therapeutics of Hahnemann with the pathology of Ringer.

Dr. BLACKLEY explained that Dr. Neatby had come forward at only a fortnight's notice. He heartily endorsed all Dr. Dudgeon had said in praise of the paper, though he differed from Dr. Neatby as to the value of key-notes. His own case of Reynaud's disease has been taking *Secale* for three months, and is better. He mentioned another case, in which the loss of some fingers had occurred, and eventually the patient died outside the hospital. While he was in the hospital there was an outbreak of erysipelas, apparently originating in the patient whose body emitted a very offensive odour. He did not class blueness of the fingers with Reynaud's disease. He had observed that tubercular phthisis had often followed in cases

where this symptom had appeared. He considered there was a distinct condition of congestion as apart from inflammation. He mentioned a case of constipation in a boy, who had had no satisfactory action of the bowels for six weeks. He had been given up as incurable at the Sick Children's Hospital. He was brought into the Homeopathic Hospital for colic. The vermicular action of the bowels could be seen, the walls of the abdomen were so thin. Under *Opium*, *Bry.*, and lastly *Plumbum*, a complete cure resulted. He had never seen *Lycopodium* of any use in acute chest affections. He regarded the fanlike action of the *alæ nasi* as of very little importance. Epistaxis is a very striking symptom in *Kali Bichrom.* He would like to see tinea treated by *Sepia* alone internally. In idiopathic erysipelas *China* ϕ is of great use.

Dr. CLARKE (who had taken Dr. Blake's place in the chair) complimented Dr. Neatby on his courage in bringing forward his cases treated with high attenuations. He himself had no doubt about the activity of these preparations, and if we could believe in the efficacy of 30ths—as all must—he did not see where the line could be drawn. The important point was in selecting the remedy with due care. He did not think this was done in all Dr. Neatby's cases, at least the symptoms on which he based his prescriptions were not in each case clearly given. In the case so markedly benefited by *Arsen.*, why were *Bry.* and *Phos.* given before? He did not know if Dr. Neatby would feel complimented by Dr. Hughes' praise of his pathology. Hahnemann and Hahnemannians deprecated any introduction of pathology into the question of selecting the remedy. Dr. Clarke confirmed Dr. Blackley's remarks as to the value of *China* in cases of acute idiopathic erysipelas. He called on Dr. Neatby to reply.

Dr. NEATBY thanked the Society for the reception accorded to his paper. Replying to Dr. Dyce Brown, he said his case of constipation was not a habitual case, but was a sequence and symptom of disease. He agreed with Dr. Jagielski in thinking that Reynaud's disease was neurotic. He said he did not claim the name of Hahnemannian: on the contrary, he sometimes alternated, and he did pay regard to pathology. He did not confine himself to high dilutions. He liked to get objective symptoms, and included them in the totality he prescribed upon. With regard to the *Secale* case, the first thing he noticed was the general resemblance between the diseased appearance and the drug's symptoms; but there are many cases of gangrene which are not affected by *Secale*, though objectively like that which *Secale* produces. He had used *Plumbum* in his case of constipation. He had always given his *Lycopodium* in the 12th or the 200th. He had tested Fincke's preparations, but had not got the

slightest result from them. His cases of ringworm were all recent when the treatment began. With respect to high dilutions he could not name any limit. In the case alluded to by Dr. Clarke, *Bry.* was indicated by sharp pains, aggravated by movement, and *Phos.* was given on purely pathological grounds.

LIVERPOOL HOMEOPATHIC MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting was held in the Hahnemann Hospital on March 7th; Dr. Smith, the President, in the chair.

Dr. HAWKES read a paper on Hospital cases of interest, these being selected from 140 cases treated by him up to the end of the year 1888. The paper gave an exhaustive account of eight cases, with a full description of the progress and treatment in each. The cases described were Acute Rheumatism; three cases (each being of special interest) of Pelvic Peritonitis; Proctitis; an obscure case of Cancer of the Rectum; Pleurisy with effusion, slightly complicated with Pneumonia; and a protracted case of Typhoid. In most instances the temperature charts were exhibited; that of one patient, who suffered from Metro-Peritonitis, and who ultimately recovered, showing, on one occasion, a temperature of 107° Fahrenheit.

An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper, and Dr. Hawkes was complimented by the members of the Society on the careful method in which his hospital records had been kept.

EDMUND CAPPER, Hon. Sec.

90, Queen's-road, Liverpool.

March 15, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.

BATH HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting in connection with the Homeopathic Hospital was held at the Institution, 2, Duke Street, yesterday afternoon. General Walker presided, and there were also present the Rev. G. W. Newnham, Colonel Gumm, Dr. Wilde, Dr. Graham Wills, Messrs. C. W. Dymond, E. J. Morgan, G. E. Thomas, W. Pumphrey, W. Lewis, Gibbons, H. G. Wooster, E. Capper, Gunn, W. Capper, J. W. Knight, Collins, E. V. Forshall, and Watson; and a number of ladies.

The hon. sec., Mr. C. W. DYMOND, read the Annual Report, which regretted the loss of several of the Committee and officers of the institution. The Committee regretted that through financial and other considerations they had in October, 1886, to discontinue the home visits to patients unable to attend the hospital. Referring to the Nursing Institution the report stated that a third nurse was now engaged. The Committee warmly thanked the visiting ladies who continued to regularly pay weekly visits to the wards. The Ladies' Work Society held two sales of work during the year, by which the sum of £34 4s. 9d. was added to the funds of the hospital. In view of the increased outlay involved in the contemplated resumption of the home visits, circulars have been sent to subscribers and others soliciting special contributions. In several quarters this had met with a hearty and generous response. If the whole of that were a net addition to the income the finances would be in a different condition, but it must not be forgotten that those contributions carried with them ticket rights, the value of which was largely in excess of that of the subscriptions.

Mr. MORGAN read the statement of accounts, which showed that the expenditure was £663 18s. 10½d., and the income £574 0s. 11d., leaving an adverse balance of £89 17s. 11½d.

Mr. DYMOND then read the Medical Officer's Report:—

“The medical officers reported an increase of work in every department; the in-patients admitted showing an increase of 21 and the out-patients' attendance 893 over that of the preceding year. The increase of attendance had been chiefly during the latter part of the year. Thus while the attendance for November and December, 1887, was 428, during the last two months of 1888 it was 806. The visiting of patients at their own houses had been resumed during the latter part of the year, 386 visits having been paid. Another new departure was the establishment of a Nursing Institute in connection with the hospital, of which nurses trained in the hospital were made available for private nursing. The medical staff spoke of the great convenience and advantage both to themselves and their private patients in being able to obtain the immediate attendance of a reliable and highly-trained nurse in cases of emergency. The arrangements at the hospital now permit of the reception of all classes of cases, medical and surgical, and the medical staff claim that they shall now have the entire support of those who know the value of the Homeopathic principles. It was suggested that as the funds of the hospital increase a few lying-in cases shall be admitted, there being no institute where such cases were received in Bath, and it was desirable to give the nurses some training in this branch which might be valuable to them

in cases of emergency. A great majority of cases admitted into the hospital were cases of severe chronic diseases, many of them having been discharged from other hospitals. The medical staff, while regretting that this prevents them from passing as many cases through the hospital in the course of a year, feel some satisfaction in the fact that many of the cases had repaid the time and care expended on them. In many cases the use of massage and manipulation and the various resources were necessary adjuncts to treatment, and the skill and energy displayed by the nurses in carrying out such treatment was highly commended."—*Bath Argus*, Jan. 31st.

LEAF HOMEOPATHIC COTTAGE HOSPITAL, EAST-BOURNE.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, *December 31, 1888.*

THE Committee have great satisfaction in laying before the subscribers and donors, who have so kindly and liberally supported The Leaf Homeopathic Cottage Hospital, the result of the work of the past year.

The Misses Leaf, in the autumn of 1887, having generously offered a house, No. 2, Marine Road, near the Leaf Hall, at a nominal or peppercorn rent, for the establishment of a small Cottage Hospital, an appeal was made for help, which was so generously responded to, that by the 31st of December £321 had been received, the house furnished, and a matron and assistant obtained. The hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 2nd of January, 1888, and contains four wards, having six beds and two cots.

The admission is by letters of recommendation, each subscriber being entitled to one letter for each guinea subscribed. Accidents are received at once, if a bed is vacant, but the friends of the patient are expected to obtain a letter from a subscriber shortly after the case is admitted.

No charge of any kind is made to the patients admitted to the hospital, it being the opinion of those interested in the work, that the need of entirely gratuitous help in case of sickness was painfully evident in a district so poor as the east end of East-bourne.

The work done has been most gratifying to the original promoters of the hospital, and they trust it will be equally so to those who have so kindly contributed to help to carry on the good work they have commenced.

During the past year 77 cases have been admitted, some of a very serious character, of these—45 have been cured, 19 relieved,

2 unimproved, only one has died, 4 left or were discharged at their own request, and 6 were remaining in the hospital on the 31st of December, 1888.

A summary of these cases has been prepared by Dr. Croucher, the medical officer, with details of each case and result, and is appended to this report.

The Committee cannot help expressing their best thanks to Dr. Croucher, Hon. Physician and Surgeon, and to Dr. Walther, Hon. Consulting Physician, for the unremitting care and attention they have given to the patients under their charge.

The Committee also wish to express the great satisfaction they have in thanking the Matron, Miss Bevis, for the great kindness and attention she has paid to the patients during the past year; and for the economy and careful way in which she has managed the household arrangements of the hospital. They wish also to state that the nurse and those who have undertaken the night-watching in serious cases, have performed their duties to the entire satisfaction both of the medical staff and the Committee.

Turning now to financial affairs, it will be seen by the statement of accounts that accompanies this report, that the donations, including £3 received from a few donors for Hospital Sunday, and £4 0s. 2d. collected from visitors in the box at the hospital, amount altogether to £304 14s. 8d.; whilst the annual subscriptions received during the same period only amount to £142 2s. 6d. The balance at the end of the year appears large, but it includes six months' expenses for medicine and the ordinary December bills, together amounting to £32 5s., which have been paid in 1889; leaving about £78 to the credit of 1889.

The average number of patients in the hospital at the end of each week for the first eight months of the year has been 4·07, and the expense per month about £23 10s., or about £282 per annum; but during the last few months the weekly average has risen to about 5·5 to 6 per week, and if the hospital continues to afford this increased assistance to the poor, the expenses will necessarily be increased to about £28 to £30 per month, or say about £350 per annum. Of course the Committee hope for a certain amount of donations during future years, but the amount of these is generally fluctuating and uncertain.

The hospital, though much in need of help, and assisting gratuitously a large number of the sick poor of the town, does not participate in the Sunday and Saturday collections, which in Eastbourne now amount to £550 to £580 per annum. They trust, therefore, that all those interested in the good work the Committee have in hand will endeavour to raise the amount of annual subscriptions to at least £300.

In conclusion, the Committee cannot help expressing the great

obligation they are under to those who, by gifts of furniture and other necessities, helped them to start the hospital in the first instance; and especially to all those who by continuous and in some cases weekly gifts throughout the year (a condensed list of which is appended to this report) have so much contributed to alleviate the sufferings, and assist the welfare and comfort of the patients in the hospital; and also by gifts of food and necessities have so largely contributed to keep the household expenditure down to the very moderate amount which appears in the financial statement. Signed, on behalf of the Committee,

F. C. S. ROPER, *Treasurer*.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1888.

There have been 77 cases admitted during the year ending December 31, 1888; of these 45 have been cured, 19 relieved, 2 unimproved, and 4 removed or discharged at own request. There has been only one death during the year, and 6 patients were remaining under treatment on December 31, 1888.

PLYMOUTH HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY AND COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the above institution was held at St. Andrew's Hall last evening, Dr. Chapman, M.A., presiding. There were also present the Rev. T. Macey, Drs. Cash Reed, Alexander, and Vawdrey, Messrs. E. James, J.P., G. R. Barrett, Langdon H. Price, W. Foale, E. W. Serpell, E. S. Smith, J. Seymour, J. R. Lake, hon. secretary (*pro tem.*); E. C. King, hon. treasurer; and L. B. Phillips; besides a large number of ladies.

The SECRETARY read the Committee's report, which was as follows:—

In reviewing the work of the past year the Committee have the satisfaction of looking back on another period of growing activity and usefulness. The comparison of one year's work with another indicates much encouragement in the present instance. Both in the indoor and outdoor patient departments, as well as in the visitation of patients at their homes, there has been a steady increase of numbers, and likewise an increase in the list of casualties brought to the hospital. The Tyeth ward has been opened for private patients during the past year with beneficial results. With regard to financial matters, the Committee have laboured under serious disadvantages, and hope to have a better method of collecting subscriptions during the com-

ing year. The Committee thank those who have so ably interested themselves in the work, and regret to report the retirement of Mr. G. P. Friend as Honorary Secretary, his duties having been since discharged by Mr. J. R. Lake. They also acknowledge the services of Mrs. Fisher and the medical officer and honorary staff. In looking forward to another year, they appeal for further support and a substantial increase in the subscriptions.

The medical report was as follows:—Under the dispensary division the number of patients treated was 2,779, out of which 2,212 were cured or relieved. The accidents and sudden emergency cases treated were 71 as against 25 last year. The dispensary patients are divided into two classes, those coming to the institution for advice and treatment as out-patients, and those who, being too ill to attend, are visited at their own homes by the medical officer. There were 7,932 attendances of the former at the dispensary, and 2,259 visits were paid to the latter at their homes. There had been 30 deaths during the year. The number of patients admitted to the hospital during the past year had been 33, but this would have been increased were it not for the difficulty of obtaining subscribers. In conclusion, it was satisfactory to be able to state that every department of the dispensary shows signs of progress.

The Treasurer's report showed the total receipts to be £289 19s. 3d.; expenditure, £331 6s. 2½d.; leaving a debit balance of £41 6s. 11½d.

The CHAIRMAN moved "That the reports be received and adopted, and the same be printed and circulated at the disposal of the Committee." So far as work was concerned, he thought the reports showed most satisfactory results, as was observed by the number which had received benefits from the institution (applause). They had been advancing every year, but the advance of the past year had been very significant. An effort had recently been made in the way of obtaining more assistance, and there was every chance of still making progress towards increasing the list of subscriptions. The general work of the institution showed that it had added much to the material and social welfare of the people of Plymouth (applause). The report also showed that there had been a great deal of zeal manifested by their medical friends (applause). The ladies' Committee also rendered great assistance, and they had undertook to arrange matters so that every week during the year one lady should be visitor, and be ready for duty at any hour of the day (applause). They would all, perhaps, like to have a more commodious building in a quieter part of the town than they had at present. They were not working in a spirit of jealousy or feeling of rivalry, but on the lines that they were doing good to their fellow-creatures. In conclusion, he trusted they would

take encouragement in combining their resources and general sympathies for the people of Plymouth, and feel they were forming an important social consideration to those around them (applause).

Mr. W. FOALE seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. R. BARRETT proposed "That this meeting desires to express its satisfaction on hearing such gratifying reports as had been read, and pledges to assist in the work of the institution during the coming year." Mr. W. SERPELL seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. E. JAMES moved "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the honorary officers of the institution for their services, and the following officers be appointed for the ensuing year:—Dr. Chapman, M.A., chairman; Mr. Langdon H. Price, vice-chairman; Messrs. W. Collier James, hon. secretary; J. R. Lake, minute secretary; C. King, hon. treasurer; Dr. A. M. Cash Reed, consulting physician; medical officers, Messrs. W. Cash Reed, M.D., and A. S. Alexander, M.D.; T. Vawdrey, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., hon. surgeon to the hospital; A. G. Hambly, L.D.S., hon. dentist; and F. H. Foster, chemist and sub-treasurer; committee, Messrs. A. S. Alexander, G. R. Barrett, J. Carkeet, W. Foale, F. G. Bowden, C. King, the Revs. T. S. Macey and T. Maxwell, Messrs. L. B. Phillips, S. H. Phillips, W. Cash Reed, M.D., E. Roseveare, C. W. Serpell, J. Seymour, W. H. Tuckett, T. Thomson, M.R.C.S., J. Yeo, E. B. Watt, the Rev. Forbes, and Messrs. E. James and E. C. Smith.

Mr. J. SEYMOUR, in seconding the resolution, eulogized the work done by the medical officers, and emphasized the services rendered by the ladies, who had been untiring in their efforts to make the institution a success. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. LANGDON H. PRICE moved, and Mr. C. KING seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who, in reply, said he trusted the unanimity which had prevailed that day would be continued, and they would have some of their fondest hopes realized in the days to come.—*Western Daily Mercury*, Feb. 13th.

WIRRAL HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE Annual Meeting of the subscribers to the Wirral Homeopathic Dispensary was held yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's parlour at the Town Hall, Birkenhead. The Mayor (Mr. C. T. Gostenhofer) presided, and among those present were Messrs. W. Downs, J. Marples, E. Darbyshire, G. Atkin, J. H.

Worthington, T. Archer Lowe, W. Craven, Rev. J. G. Deaville, and Dr. Green.

The annual report stated that during the year 3,754 cases had been treated with the usual satisfactory results, against 4,063 cases in the preceding one. The usually unhealthy season through which the neighbourhood had passed in common with all England was probably the cause of this diminution. The removal to No. 20, Hamilton Square has been highly beneficial to the charity, superior accommodation having been secured at a considerably reduced cost. The council congratulated the subscribers on the improved financial position of the charity. The year opened with a debit balance of £18 4s. 2d., and closed with a balance in hand of £17 12s. 4d. The council hoped if they received adequate support from the public to be able at no distant date to open a small cottage hospital, where those who believed in their treatment might be relieved and cured by homeopathic methods, and where surgical cases could receive that close attention and care which were not obtainable in the houses of the poor.

In moving the adoption of the report, the MAYOR said some charitable persons might ask them why they should divide the resources of the charity in providing a homeopathic hospital when they had another hospital in existence; but the natural answer to that would be that they thought they could show a more excellent way of curing human ailments. They believed they were practising a system of cure which was easier, cheaper, and more curative than the methods which were pursued in the other large existing institutions. (Hear, hear.) It might be said that they were only practising another form of faith-healing, and that their patients got better because they were told they were getting better; but the answer to that remark would be that homeopathic practice was particularly serviceable in the case of infants who were beyond the power of exercising either faith or mistrust. There were, however, people who had still to learn that homeopathic treatment was a real agency for the cure of disease quite apart from faith or opinion—a real agency, he maintained, more potent than the exhibition and application of drugs in any other form. It was nearly forty years since he adopted this system of treatment for himself, and since then his family had relied upon it alone in the severest form of disease, and he never had any reason to be disappointed with it. The system, he was glad to see, was growing in favour with the poor, notwithstanding their natural prejudice against believing that so slight a curative agency could produce such great results as homeopathic medicine had done.

Mr. GEORGE ATKIN seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

On the motion of the Rev. J. G. DEAVILLE, the officers and committee were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the hon. officers, and to the Mayor for presiding, terminated the proceedings.—*Liverpool Courier*, March 9th.

OXFORD HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OXFORD HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE Annual Meeting of this Institution was held on February 2nd, Canon Chamberlain in the chair. The following satisfactory report was read:—

REPORT.

The Committee are glad to report favourably of the Homeopathic Dispensary.

The number of patients who have received the benefits of the Institution, and the number of subscribers, both show a slight increase.

They regret, however, to announce the resignation of the office of Secretary by the Rev. E. Male, in consequence of continued indisposition, but he will still serve on the Committee. They have great pleasure in informing the subscribers that Mr. Wheatley has kindly accepted the office.

The report of Dr. Guinness, whose attendances are much appreciated by the patients, is as follows:—

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is again my pleasing duty to be able to report very favourably of the work done at the Homeopathic Dispensary during the year 1888, which is the sixteenth year of its existence.

A large number from the labouring class have applied for medical treatment, both from the city and the towns and villages in the neighbourhood, such as Abingdon, Witney, Bicester, Eynsham, Brill, Kidlington, Kirtlington, Woodstock, &c.

The number of attendances, including visits at their own homes (which were 386, and vaccinations 68) was 2,079, as against 2,009 in the previous year: The number of new patients was 743; the deaths, 7.

The total number of patients admitted since opening the Dispensary is 22,172.

I have invariably used calf-lymph in the vaccinations, and I am happy to inform you that no ill effects have supervened.—I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

February 3rd, 1889.

EXTRACTS.

NATURAL APERIENT BITTER WATERS.

BY OTTO HEHNER.

THE writer calls attention (*Analyst*, page 36) to the growing popularity of natural aperient magnesian waters. He points out that, being obtained in the majority of cases from very shallow wells, they are liable to very wide fluctuations in composition, and consequently in therapeutical activity, and that it is impossible to represent, once for all, the composition of the waters by a single analysis. True mineral waters, coming from great depths, may and do remain unchanged in composition for a long number of years, but magnesian bitter waters, as at present collected, fluctuate in strength almost from day to day; stronger waters collect at the bottom of the wells than in the upper strata, and it is possible, therefore, to obtain at will strongly or relatively slightly saline solutions from the same well.

In proof of this analyses are given of six different waters, all coming from the Ofen district in Hungary, and frequently

taken to be equivalent of each other. The specific gravity of these varied from 1·0311 to 1·0496, and the soda, magnesia, and sulphuric acid were found to be equivalent to the following proportions per 10,000 :—

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Magnesium sulphate	162·00	159·57	170·55	215·85	196·98	291·72	304·80
Sodium sulphate	155·16	181·76	210·11	201·27	220·79	208·53	211·09
	317·16	341·33	380·66	417·12	417·77	500·25	515·89

Taking the proportion of magnesium sulphate as the standard of strength, it is seen that of sample B 1·91 parts are necessary to produce the same effect as one part of sample G.

As the laxative powers of magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate are nearly equal, we may more fairly compare the totals of the two salts as the measure of the activity of the waters. In that case 1·63 parts of sample A are equal in effect to one part of G. The readiest measure of the strength is the specific gravity. According to this A stands to G as 1 to 1·59, the quantities to be taken being of course inversely proportional.

It appears to the writer that the medical profession should be distinctly aware of the wide differences in the composition of these waters, and should either insist upon some measure of uniformity, which by care in bottling the waters could easily be obtained, or upon an exact statement of strength upon each bottle, be it by analytical figures or by specific gravity only.

Imagine a patient who has been accustomed to a particular dose of, say, water A taking an equal dose of sample G. The purgative action would be increased by almost two-thirds. Even if serious consequences might not be the result, the uncertainty of the remedy is apparent.

There could not be any practical difficulty whatever in obtaining uniformity in composition, by excluding from the wells all surface water, or such coming from strata poor in saline ingredients. Even then fluctuations, but within narrower limits, would occur. An exact statement of the specific gravity of the contents of each bottle should therefore be made, so that any medical man would be in a position exactly to determine the necessary dose. The analysis at present given upon the labels are of no value whatever for this purpose, as they do not represent the composition of the contents, but of samples specially selected to show high saline proportions, and often made many years ago.—*Chemist and Druggist*, Feb. 23rd.

“A GREAT AND GOOD MAN.”

WE take the following from an interesting article in the Melbourne *Daily Telegraph* of December 10, 1888:—

“THE LIFE OF PHILANTHROPY.

“How many of Dr. Singleton’s thousands of acquaintances know the extent of his works of charity? His is truly a wonderful life. At the age of eighty-one he is as vigorous and as hearty as men of half his years. He is ever in the by-ways of this great City, intent on good missions, and who can tell the good he has accomplished? It was with reluctance that the venerable philanthropist talked of himself. He saw no useful object to be served, and would have been more pleased if let alone. But once started in conversation, Dr. Singleton glowed as he told his story, and his great kindly eyes sparkled and shone as he dilated on what had been done to ameliorate the condition of the suffering.

“‘I shall be eighty-one years old next month,’ began Dr. Singleton at last. ‘I was born in Dublin, and spent the early years of my life there; but as I was intended for the medical profession, it was thought best that I should go to Glasgow to obtain my degree. Previously, however, I attended lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, and it was in that city where I commenced to practice. I was fortunate at once, and had a great lot of work to do, but the population was a poor one. I had early been brought to know the comforts of religion, and the labour amongst those suffering was to me a labour of love. By-and-by the cholera broke out—that was in the year 1831, I think, and in that year I attended over 3,000 cases of the complaint, and for considerably more than half of them I never got a penny. I practised in Dublin and in London till 1850, and for twenty years I was a regular visitor at Newgate. I can scarcely tell you what it was, but there was a something that drew me to prisoners. I felt for them, and sympathized with their want of education, and though my practice was an extensive one, I managed to find a lot of time to work amongst the criminal classes in a spiritual way. My health, however, began to fail, and I had a young family. In far-away Australia I had a brother, the Church of England incumbent at Kilmore, and he wrote to me often, painting these sunny lands in such glowing language, and telling me that there was a splendid opening; so at last I decided to make the voyage, and as medical officer of the emigrant ship *Hartley*, I arrived with my family in Melbourne in 1851. The first thing I did was to put my testimonials into the papers—no, as you say, there was no Medical Society then—and almost immediately I got into a most extensive practice. Then, as you know, a little while after the diggings broke out, and sent nearly everybody mad. All the medical men in Melbourne then, with the exception of Dr. Motherwell, Dr. Howitt, and myself, left the City for the diggings, so that the three of us had to attend to everybody. In one year I had 300 cases of confinement, in addition to my regular practice. This lasted, I should say, for about seven years, and then I bought a property on the Merri Creek, at Pentridge, close to the stockade, in order that I might open spiritual work amongst the prisoners. . . .

"ALCOHOL AND THE DOCTORS.

"'But all this is digression,' says Dr. Singleton. 'Shortly after I came here they made me president of the Total Abstinence Society, and ever since I have been a temperance worker. I have been a teetotaler for sixty-four years. When I was seventeen I was induced to take two glasses of whiskey, and they made me so deadly sick that I gave it up, and as a doctor I never ordered alcohol at the rate of a pint a year, or nearly that much. Alcohol in medicinal treatment is altogether unnecessary, as every medical man knows. The evil is that the patients get too fond of it, and often the greatest harm is caused in this way. For over fifty-nine years I have scarcely used it with any patient or for any disease. When a stimulant was thought requisite, I used ether, camphor, carbonate of ammonia, and I never remember losing a case by this course, but believe it has conduced to the small percentage of deaths that I have met with in cases of erysipelas, rheumatic fever, typhoid and other fevers, and in midwifery practice. In a paper I read at a meeting of the Medical Society of Victoria in 1874, I used these words :—'I have had over 25,000 applications in the last five and a half years for medical aid at the Collingwood Free Medical Dispensary for Sick Poor, and treated all on the non-alcoholic principle, and have had a lower rate of mortality than usual. I refer to the vital statistics as an indirect proof. I have with pain witnessed, like many others of my medical brethren, reformed drunkards go down to ruin and destruction by the incautious prescribing of alcohol by their medical attendant as articles of nutriment, when simple nutritious food would have been far more suitable. I have known young children hurried to the grave by these stimulants, or rather irritant poisons, being prescribed; and known many, when dying, so plied with them as strength-sustaining articles of diet, as to die unconscious, to the grief of their friends. I have known women and men taught to love liquor, and become ruined drunkards, by the drinks they were first led to like from the unscientific recommendation of a medical man, and using this latter as a plea or excuse for continuing them. From what I have heard, vast must be the number of such in this country. Is it then too much to hope for, that with the aid of this society the light of science may soon produce a reaction in this respect; and that medical men, always in the front ranks for benevolent and philanthropic measures and movements, will come forward now and practically ignore the delusions and theories so long in the ascendant, by using it, if not only as an external agent, at least in harmony with science as a guide?' Since the Collingwood Dispensary was opened 80,000 people have passed through my hands, and I have not ordered drink in a single instance. The result is that the mortality of the whole district is diminished, although the neighbourhood is low and flat. The dispensary was opened on the basis of the British Medical Mission, the object of which is to do good to both soul and body, and in its foundation I was strongly urged by my brother and the Morality Society, of which I was, and am still, secretary. So, after attending to private patients for sixteen years, I withdrew in order to get fully into this work. . . .

"SHELTERING THE HOUSELESS.

"'Perhaps you would like to hear something about the Shelter. I

had been visiting the Immigrants' Home, and was distressed at the want and misery I saw. The women slept like herrings in the little room 10ft. square or thereabouts. I appealed to the Government to let me put up a building, but they would not, and at last I appealed to the public through the papers. The response was so great that I was enabled to build the present building in Islington Street, Collingwood, although I met with the most bitter opposition from the Collingwood Council, and from a Vigilance Committee that was started in the neighbourhood. I could get no land anywhere else, so I had to use some of my own, and that was why the present site was chosen. We now take in a 1,000 women and children a month, give them a bed and a breakfast for nothing, and get hundreds of them situations. On Sunday we give them two meals, for of course they are not able to go out to work. The chief good that this shelter has done has been that it has induced the women to keep sober and steady. The men's shelter, which is a similar institution, is in Perry Street, Collingwood, and for the past twelve months the average has been 1,400 a month. There are sixty beds, and there have been as many as sixty-six men in on one night. They also get a free breakfast before they leave in the morning. Every night a number of good people go to the shelter and give good advice, and they have singing and little services and other things that help to make the poor people more cheerful. Yes, as you say, the shelters want a lot of looking after, but they really do not cost as much as you would think. I get no pecuniary assistance, but plenty of presents of tea and sugar, and bread, and things like that come in from the big warehouses. Then I have two mission-halls, one in Wellington Street, where we hold frequent services and every Sunday morning give a free breakfast to about 150 little boys and girls who live round about. I have started a fife and drum band amongst them, and found them a teacher. The poor little fellows are wonderfully proud about it, and strut about like a regiment of soldiers.' And so the venerable philanthropist finishes.

“HIS GRATEFUL BROTHERS.

“There is a little thing that, as a professional man, has given him some trouble. The letters that follow will explain what it is. They need no comment:—

“‘Albert Street, East Melbourne,

“‘November 23, 1886.

“‘SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the committee of the Medical Society of Victoria, to draw your attention to a statement that unqualified practitioners, namely, the Rev. R. V. Danne and Mr. Singleton, are associated with you as medical officers in the Collingwood Dispensary. I am instructed to call your attention to Rule 20A, which reads as follows:—

“‘“Any member of this society who shall meet a homeopathic practitioner in consultation, or who shall meet any person who shall be considered by this society to be a homeopath or other irregular practitioner shall be deemed guilty of unprofessional conduct.”—I have, etc.,

“‘To Dr. Singleton.

“‘H. B. ALLEN, M.D.’

“To this Dr. Singleton replied as follows:—

“‘DEAR DR. ALLEN,—I have well considered your letter of the 23rd inst. In my justification for allowing Dr. Danne and my son to attend at the Free

Medical Mission Dispensary, I beg to offer the following:—Eighteen years ago I opened the dispensary for the sick poor, on the principle of the medical mission of Cowgate, Edinburgh; also on the non-alcoholic treatment of disease. I soon found, however, I could not long depend on any medical men as helpers, as they invariably left when they got into practice. Thus from the commencement I had to bear most of the weight of the attendance, two and often the third day it was open each week. Even the one day I had expected Dr. Daniels and Dr. Horne to have relieved me (as Dr. D. promised he or the other would), was often left unprovided for two or three weeks. At my advanced age, this was too much for my strength latterly—though some ten or twelve years ago, even when I was somewhat similarly circumstanced, I had managed to attend as physician to the hospital for sick children and its dispensary for two days every week for eighteen months, when it then became a popular and well-patronized charity. I had commenced the hospital in conjunction with Dr. Smith, who was surgeon to it for some time till he went to a country practice. Finding then that medical men could easily be had to attend, I resigned the attendance so as to be at liberty to give greater attention to the free dispensary, where the greater need existed. Under these circumstances, being once overworked, I gladly accepted the kind offer of Dr. Danne. I had seen his certificates of lectures, hospital attendance, etc., both at Melbourne and the Philadelphia School of Medicine, and felt fully satisfied he was duly qualified to all intents and purposes, and, moreover, was admirably fitted in other respects for the medical mission work. My son, who is a psychopathist, and practices as an oculist and aurist, frequently expressed his wish to remove from the dispensary, if I thought his remaining might injure that charity, or produce any unpleasant complications. He attended as a specialist, same as the gentleman who acted as the dentist did. No fewer than 10,520 attended at the dispensary last year for medical treatment. Of the total number of 132,000 who attended, 85,000 came under my medical care. By this account you may perceive what an amount of distress would arise among the sick poor if, for the sake of a temporary and evanescent honour, I should break up this institution, which under God's blessing, has been the means of saving hundreds of lives, and relieving the sorrows and sufferings of so many thousands likely to be benefited by its continuation. What would any humane or reasonable man say? For my part, a conscientious sense of duty to God and love for the suffering sick poor make me unhesitatingly decide to retain the work as it exists were the stake a thousand times greater than it is, and seek to extend its usefulness till better means are at my disposal.—Yours very truly,
JOHN SINGLETON.'

“The next is the reply from the Medical Society:—

“‘SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th November, 1886, in which you give an abstract of the history of the Collingwood Dispensary and of the connection of the Rev. Mr. Danne and Mr. Singleton therewith. You state therein that you cannot consent to retain your connection with the society by complying with the rule of the society to which your attention was directed by the committee. The committee has instructed me to reply that under these circumstances it must accept your resignation.—I have, etc., H. B. ALLEN.’”

“‘I don't fret about it,’ Dr. Singleton says, ‘I should like to have kept up my association with them, but I had a higher duty.’”

“ LOCO-POISONING.”

THE ranchmen of Kansas and Texas have suffered serious loss, owing to the prevalence of a peculiar train of symptoms commonly ending in death, which have been for some years observed to affect cattle and horses in certain districts. The animal affected loses flesh, has a feeble, staggering, uncertain gait, a rough coat, and general appearance which is said to be characteristic; it loses all sense of distance or direction, and is liable to fits of rearing, plunging, and wild excitement; pregnant animals drop their offspring prematurely. It is known as the loco or crazy disease, and is believed to be caused by eating a plant which is generally identified as the *astragalus mollissimus*, and is commonly known as the loco-weed. The liking for the plant is an acquired taste, but once formed, only strict confinement in a pasture free from the weed can eradicate it. In one county of Kansas alone, five hundred horses and cattle have died in this way, but Dr. H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Kennedy, of Texas, both failed by experimenting on animals, to prove that the plant was poisonous; the latter, however, quoted a Mexican belief that it was poisonous to human beings, producing a condition resembling insanity, and ending in death. The Mexican señoras, it was said, sometimes get rid of an inconvenient husband by administering draughts of the fatal decoction. In spite of the failure of the experimenters, the belief in the poisonous qualities of the loco-weed gained ground, and now Dr. Mary Gage Day has published some fresh experiments, which gave very definite results. She used a decoction of roots, leaves, and stems, gathered in September, and gave rather large quantities to cats and kittens with their food; all the animals became affected, the kittens sooner than the cats, with symptoms closely corresponding with those observed in “locoed” horses and cattle. The “jack-rabbit” of Texas, it was found, quickly acquired a liking for the plant, suffered from the same symptoms, and died in ten days. Dr. Day makes an observation which may explain the failures of other experimenters; she is convinced, from experiments made with materials gathered in different months, that the greatest amount of poison is present in the autumn and winter, after the seeds have ripened; it is at these seasons also that the disease is most rife.—*British Medical Journal*, March 23.

A CURIOUS CASE.

DR. MATT. C. HATTON (Barnsley) writes:—“The following experience in vaccination is quite new to me, and will, perhaps, be of some interest to vaccinators.

“On January 22nd I vaccinated two children from a fresh tube

of calf lymph supplied me by Dr. Renner, of Marylebone Road. I will call the children A. and B. I inspected them on January 29th. A. had two typical vaccine vesicles. B. had no trace of vaccination having been performed. I wrote the same evening to Dr. Renner for another tube; however, he could not let me have one for a few days, and eventually he sent me one on, I think, February 7th. On February 8th I again vaccinated B. on the same arm, there not being, I need hardly say, a trace of the former vaccination. I inspected it on the 15th, and found all four vaccination marks perfectly developed.

"I may say the mother firmly believes I broke faith with her, having promised to put only two marks."

* * A similar case was reported by Dr. Estéban Borrero Echevarría in the *Revista de Ciencias Medicas*, of Havana, of January 5th, 1889. He vaccinated two little girls on the arms with "Boston points." As eleven days later there was no sign of vaccination having been performed, he revaccinated them on the legs with lymph taken directly from a calf. Five days afterwards there were typical vesicles on the arms and legs of both children. Dr. Morado, to whom Dr. Echevarría mentioned the fact, informed him that he himself had vaccinated a patient apparently without effect; ten days later he repeated the operation in another place, with the result that well-marked vesicles came out at the points of the first vaccination, whilst the second showed no sign of "taking." Dr. Morado, who was for some time physician at the Municipal Vaccination Station of Havana, adds in a footnote that he has seen several similar instances. He points out that animal vaccine is slower in its effect by two or three days than humanised lymph. In one case within his own experience the incubation period was as long as fifteen days.—*British Medical Journal*, March 23.

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.

WHITE ACONITE.

THE REV. F. H. BRETT is thanked for his kind offer to send us a little of the tincture of *White Aconite*. If we see an opportunity of testing it we shall certainly trouble him. In the meantime we venture

say, if any reader of his interesting letter in our present issue would e to give it a trial, he will be happy to extend his offer to them.

DISCHARGES THAT MAKE HOLES IN LINEN.

T. S. In further reply to T. S. and to your professional readers in general, I may state that *Sulphuric Acid* has caused the stools of a suckling infant to *make holes in the child's diapers when washed*. Vide "Allen's Encyclopedia," Vol. IX., p. 431, symptom 607. The observation is from allopathic sources. The medicine, dilute *Sulphuric Acid*, was given to the nursing mother in the *Acid Infusion of Roses* (1 in 40), and in doses of from 5 to 10 drops three times a day.

THE OTHER T. S.

MR. J. MEREDITH. Your suggestion would be valuable if it were only practicable. You must first catch your London weekly, and then your medical journalist who can write well enough to interest the general public, at the same time making his effusions of sufficient length and not too strong.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * 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.

APPOINTMENT.

HULL.—DR. J. P. CAVENAGH, late of Bacup, Manchester, has taken up his residence at Hull.

VACANCY.

BIRMINGHAM.—House Surgeon wanted for Homeopathic Hospital. Salary, £80 per annum, "all found." Apply Dr. J. C. Huxley, 9, Hasborne Road, Edgbaston.

POPE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

The following sums have been received since the issue of the first list in March :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dr. J. Compton Burnett..	5	5	0	Messrs. Keene & Ashwell	2	2	0
Dr. Herbert Nankvill ..	5	5	0	Dr. Collins	1	1	0
Dr. John Moore (Liver-				Dr. Washington Epps ..	1	1	0
pool)	3	3	0	Dr. Murray Moore ..	1	1	0
Dr. Wheeler	3	3	0	Mr. Henry Slatter ..	1	1	0
Dr. Byres Moir.. ..	2	2	0	Dr. Percy Wilde	1	1	0
Dr. Galley Blackley.. ..	2	2	0	Dr. Stuart Sutherland ..	1	0	0

March 20th.

D. DYCE BROWN,
Treasurer.

Obituary.

DEATH OF DR. J. R. WANLESS.

(*Otago Daily Times*, Jan. 22, 1889.)

WE regret exceedingly to record the death of Dr. J. R. Wanless. The deceased gentleman was of Scotch-Canadian extraction. He was born in Montreal, where his people still reside—his father occupying an honourable position in the medical world there. He was a graduate of M'Gill College, and held diplomas in both the allopathic and homeopathic departments of medical science. After finishing his university career he practised for a short time in his native city, and then went to London to gain further knowledge. In 1877 he came out to the colony as medical officer in charge of the ship *Piako*. He resided for a short time in Wellington, and then came to Dunedin. He had not intended to make the colony his home, but gradually he grew so much in love with it that he resolved permanently to remain in it. He has resided here for the last nine years. Though holding diplomas of both the allopathic and homeopathic schools, he devoted his whole attention to the latter. The disease which carried him off began to manifest itself about two years ago, but it was only a few weeks since that it assumed a serious aspect. Everything that thoughtful friends could do was done, but the malady defied all skill. Dr. Wanless himself was quite aware of the issue, and met it with that calm fortitude which carried him through life. He died last night at 8.15 o'clock, at the early age of 42.

As a professional man, Dr. Wanless proved himself possessed of exceptional ability, and was remarkably successful in his practice. Quiet and unassuming, he could not be brought to use even the ordinary means by which many legitimately push themselves forward into position and power. In his private life he exhibited qualities which endeared him to a wide circle of friends. He believed that "men, like columns, are only strong when they are upright"; and straightforwardness and integrity were his marked characteristics. His intellectual gifts were of a high order; but being naturally shy and retiring, they were fully known only to those who were intimately acquainted with him. He was not perhaps a wide reader—the demands of his professional life did not allow sufficient time for that; but he was an acute thinker, and his inquisitive mind loved to probe wider and deeper problems than those necessitated by his mere professional work. He was an accomplished chess-player, and his death creates a serious blank among the enthusiasts of that

game. By his death, also, the homeopathic sphere is left without a medical representative in Dunedin. That is a vacancy, however, which can be supplied with comparative ease; but those who knew Dr. Wanless as a friend and a physician will seriously doubt if any other can ever quite fulfil the place which he occupied in their trust and affection.

THE LATE MISS GOLDSMID.

The Jewish Chronicle of February 15th records the death of one of the most remarkable women of the present century. Miss Anna Maria Goldsmid, who died peacefully on Friday, February 8th, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, was born at a time when Jewish disabilities were in full force — when Parliament, the Universities, the professions, and all public appointments were closed against members of the Jewish race — and lived and took active part in the noble struggle which has ended in their obtaining all the rights of British subjects. Miss Goldsmid was the eldest daughter of a large family, consisting of six sons and six daughters. On both sides of her house she was descended from philanthropic and patriotic Jews, and in her the family traditions and enthusiasms burned with all their force. She was intensely religious, and her chief object in life was the amelioration of the lot of her fellow-Israelites and the maintenance in its purity of the Jewish religion.

But Miss Goldsmid's sympathies were by no means confined to her own people, whether in Britain or elsewhere. She numbered among her friends some of the brightest intellects of her time outside her own community; and her charity was not limited to her co-religionists. Miss Goldsmid was an ardent homeopathist, and in the London Homeopathic Hospital there is a bed bearing her name, which she endowed in the year 1884. This is apart from generous support which she has for many years given to this institution. The late Dr. Bayle was for long her medical attendant and friend, and he was succeeded by Dr. Tuckey, who remained in attendance upon her to the close.

It is on account of her connection with homeopathy and its institutions that we pay our tribute of respect to this noble and in every way remarkable lady who has just passed away full of years and honour.

BARON PASTEUR.—The Emperor of Austria has conferred on M. Pasteur the Order of the Crown of Iron, which gives him the right to the title of baron and the insignia of nobility.—*Lancet*, March 16th, Paris Letter.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SULPHUR IN AGUE.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—The following letter, read in connection with that in your number for last month, will be interesting. It is important as showing that large doses, even of such an apparently innocuous substance as sulphur, cannot be given at random when the symptoms of the case are in homeopathic relationship with those of the drug, and is a complete reply to a homeopathic colleague, who assured me *The Lancet* and *The British Medical Journal* would willingly insert a letter from me if I advised the prescription of sulphur in other form than pilules! In other words, that one ought to modify one's facts to suit the allopathic mind, regardless quite of what the influence would be upon the unfortunate patient! This is adoration for our profession with a vengeance, and only shows how little some men know of their duty in life.—Most truly yours,

ROBERT T. COOPER, M.D.

February 6, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I have read your interesting letter in the *THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD*.

In testimony of the effect of sulphur in Intermittent Fever, I remember a person telling me some years ago of a great cure of Intermittent Fever by a very large quantity of sulphur.

I believe he said he took about a quarter of a pound of sulphur at one time, but at any rate, if not at one dose, he took it quickly, for he told me he underwent a terrible ordeal from its effects.

He had been attacked with Intermittent Fever, which nothing, as he said, could cure, and some lay friend advised him to take this large quantity of sulphur, and it disposed of the Intermittent Fever entirely.

It is now a long time since he told me what he once did, and I doubt not it was a very great many years previously that his cure was effected.

I see you have culled many facts from the Old School of (Domestic) Medicine concerning the use of sulphur, and probably they sanction large doses, but not so large as the one herein cited.—Yours faithfully,

WALTER POWLEY.

King's Lynn, February 4, 1889.

[These letters should have appeared in our last issue, but were inadvertently omitted.—Ed. *H.W.*]

A REMARKABLE CASE OF ACONITE CURE.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Three or four years ago, just as I was getting into bed, I was troubled with a formation of tenacious mucus at the top of the glottis. With a great effort I relieved myself of it, and lay down, thinking that I had got quit of the trouble; but I had scarcely done so, when I found that the mucus was forming again and closing up the glottis, and by no effort could I now free myself of it. I became alarmed; breathing was becoming more and more difficult, and speech almost impossible. I got up, went to my dressing-room, where I keep my medicines, anxiously thinking what would be best to take, and quickly decided on *Aconite*, hardly knowing why. I put seven or eight drops into about a third of a tumbler of water, and took it all, in oft-repeated sips, in the course of about ten minutes, and by the time I had taken it all, I found myself quite relieved of the difficulty, went to bed again, slept well, and woke in the morning quite free from any trouble. The tincture I used was a strong tincture made by myself, from the tubers of *white Aconite* growing in my garden. I prepared it by cutting the tubers into slices, filling a bottle about half full with them, and then filling up with spirit of wine, and letting it stand a long time. At the beginning of a cold, I take two or three drops of this, and generally avert the attack. I give it also to my parishioners in such cases, generally with benefit, never with ill effects. Does the *white Aconite* differ at all in properties from the common *blue Aconite*? It is of a different growth, taller, with slighter stalks, and very much branched, and with looser spikes of flowers.

Can the above case have been one of croup? It seemed to me to be very like it. And although croup is rare, I suppose, in those who have passed their seventieth year, yet such a case may not be impossible, especially on the *twitchild* hypothesis. I should inform you, however, that I have had a weak throat for several years, and an inactive epiglottis, so that I am obliged to be very careful every mouthful of fluid I swallow, else it will run down the windpipe and cause most distressing chokes. On the afternoon preceding the above attack, I had walked about five miles to dine with a friend in a neighbouring village. On my way thither, I had to relieve my throat every few minutes of a *thin watery* mucus, but this had passed off by the time I got home again, yet this, I suppose, was the beginning of the attack. The transition, however, from the thin watery to the very tenacious exudation, seems remarkable. I send you the account in the hope that it might be useful to others

when suffering from like attacks. I quite believe that *Aconite* was the means of saving my life on that occasion.—Yours truly,
F. H. BRETT.

Carsington Rectory, March 9, 1889.

ODIUM MEDICUM IN RAMSGATE.

SIR,—As it may interest your readers to hear how our friends the enemy are doing their best to give publicity to homeopathy and myself in the Isle of Thanet, I send you the enclosed. I suppose I ought to feel grateful for such gratuitous help, but my sense of gratitude is tinged with sorrow and shame for my profession when gentlemen stoop to such ungracious actions.

The enclosed letter needs no explanation from me, but I will just say that during my three years' work here I have never consciously given occasion for offence to any of my professional brethren, and during the whole course of my lectures last year and this, I never in any way alluded to medicine, but followed strictly the syllabus as directed by the St. John's Ambulance Association. It would seem therefore that this intolerant interference is prompted entirely by a strong aversion to homeopathy even as applied to bandaging, splinting, and stretcher drill.—I am, yours faithfully,

E. J. HAWKES.

P.S.—I have seen another letter to-day (March 5th) from the local secretary in which occurs the following sentence:

“I have received instructions to say that for the future the *appointment* of a lecturer to a class must rest entirely in the hands of the *officials* of the centre; naturally the secretary would consult the wishes of the class as far as possible.”

Copy of letter from the local hon. secretary of the St. John's Ambulance Association to the hon. secretaries of the Congregational Institute, Ramsgate:

10, CHAPEL PLACE,

25th February, 1889.

“DEAR SIRS,—I have received a letter from the chief secretary of the St. John's Ambulance Association enclosing one written by you on the 28th inst. asking me to answer you, as your letter should more properly have been addressed to me. I am to tell you that ‘there is no objection to the class that you wish to form being confined to members of the institute.’ But I am also to say that with regard

to the lecturer you propose to have, Dr. Hawkes, 'as that gentleman holds the other necessary qualifications, although he practises homeopathy, we will recognize any lectures delivered by him this season, as on the former occasion, but having regard to the protest raised by the Ramsgate Medical Society, the classes instructed by him must be prepared to bear the expense of having an examiner detailed from London instead of from Canterbury or elsewhere in East Kent, so as to avoid as far as possible further local irritation and the consequent annoyance to an examiner residing at no great distance.'

"On my own account I wish to say that as I am resigning my office of local secretary I do not think I shall be able to spare the time to attend to any new class, and would suggest your waiting until a new secretary can attend to you.—I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

"H. HAYWARD BRAKSPEAR,

"Hon. Sec. Ramsgate Centre.

"To Messrs. Hind and Stock, Hon. Sees.

"Congregational Institute."

VACANCIES FOR PRACTITIONERS IN NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me, from personal knowledge, to corroborate the assertion of your correspondent, Mr. H. C. Robjohns, that there is a good opening for a qualified and experienced homeopathic practitioner in the pleasant little seaport of Napier, Hawke's Bay, North Island of New Zealand. Napier is a decidedly prosperous and rising town, the centre of an agricultural and pastoral district containing the finest grazing land for sheep in the colony. The wealthier squatters live about Hastings, Havelock, and other towns, a few miles from Napier, on the railway line to Wellington. They are liberal to a doctor who possesses their confidence, and several—some of them corresponding patients of mine when I practised in Auckland—strongly incline to Hahnemann's system. There is, or was, a Dr. Hamilton at Te Aute, who combined farming with the practice of homeopathy. Whether he is there now I know not. I am aware that Mr. Samuel Cowell, an unqualified man (except for a Californian medical license), has practised homeopathy for many years in Napier, and has been successful. But Napier patients have often asked me to recommend a practitioner from Home, and I have always mentioned this town whenever an opportunity offered. A good man, married, experienced, and stable, might make £800 to £1,000 per annum there, the fees being better than in the provinces of England.

Just as I was penning these lines news has come by mail of the death of my friend and colleague, Dr. J. R. Wanless, of

Dunedin, at the early age of forty-two. He and I kept up a friendly intercourse at long intervals, for he could never leave his work, and I only rarely, when I contrived to take a short trip to Dunedin, nine hundred miles from Auckland. The newspaper slip * I herewith enclose is a well-deserved tribute to the esteem in which he was held, and to the excellence of his medical work. Here, then, is the largest city in the colony without a homeopath. There is an "allopath" there, who is really on our side, and if he boldly avows his faith in homeopathy, he will fill the vacancy ; but the *odium medicum* is strong yet in Dunedin.

Yours truly,

JOHN MURRAY MOORE, M.D.

Canning Street, Liverpool.

DESIGNATION OF THE ATTENUATIONS.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Correspondents have called attention to the designation of attenuations. I think there is another point which requires settling if possible ; that is, the strength of tinctures and pilules marked with the same number, as compared the one with the other.

I have always held the opinion that 3x, for instance, should represent the same relation to the mother tincture, whether in tinctures or pilules, and have therefore medicated my pilules on the plan recommended by Mr. I. C. Thompson in a paper read before the Homeopathic Pharmaceutical Association in October, 1873. On reference to the "British Homeopathic Pharmacopœia" I find the following directions : "In medicating the pilules and globules a suitable quantity of them should be placed in a bottle, and the tincture with which they are to be saturated should be poured over them in sufficient quantity to thoroughly moisten every one of them," and then directs that 20 O. P. spirit should be used. Mr. Thompson, in his paper, says : "As a matter of experience I have found that the tincture must be added in the proportion of about 20 minims to every ounce by bulk of the pilules. . . . If the pilules are merely saturated with a tincture of the same strength as they are going to represent, the most that each pilule is capable of absorbing being the $\frac{1}{24}$ th part of a minim of the tincture, it clearly follows that twenty-four pilules would be but the equivalent of one minim of tincture." He then describes his method of saturation, by which each pilule takes up, as nearly as possible, the therapeutic components of exactly one minim of

* Reproduced in our obituary pages.

tincture. "On this plan no stronger potency of a medicine than No. 1 can be properly prepared in the form of pilules. The most of ϕ tincture that any given quantity of pilules is capable of absorbing would render them bulk for bulk but about nearly one half the actual strength of the first decimal dilution of tincture." In my own business I have pursued this system of medication for the last fifteen years, but have lately had inquiries for the ϕ strength of pilules, with the assurance from customers that they have obtained them elsewhere; and I have just seen a list issued by a London wholesale firm in which they state, under the medicines prepared from the vegetable kingdom: "Pilules of every strength from the mother (ϕ , or strongest) to 200." The "British Homeopathic Pharmacopeia" also states, under most of the above class of medicines: "Proper forms for dispensing, ϕ and upwards, tinctures, tincture-triturations, *pilules or globules*." Is it not, to say the least of it, misleading the public when we offer them a vial of ϕ tincture and a vial of pilules also marked ϕ , but with the important difference that, instead of one pilule equalling one minim, it only contains about $\frac{1}{24}$ th part of a minim? My own custom has been to mark these 1x, for want of a more accurate designation, and to make the No. 1 and higher in accordance with Mr. Thompson's method.

It seems to me entirely wrong to mark *any* pilule ϕ ("British Homeopathic Pharmacopeia" notwithstanding), and I should like to see some expression of opinion on the subject.

Yours truly,
COUNTRY CHEMIST.

CAUCASIAN INSECT FLOWERS.—*The Revue Commerciale et Industrielle du Caucase* states that the only place in Europe besides the Caucasus where the insect flowers are produced commercially is in Dalmatia; but the Dalmatian flowers are white, and not rose-violet as those of the Caucasus. The Dalmatian pyrethrum is greatly appreciated, but when its crop is scarce the Caucasian flowers are also much sought for, and their price increases by 200 to 300 per cent. This was the case in 1887 and 1888. Prices which had varied between 3 and 7 roubles for a period of ten years—from 1875 to 1885—reached all at once, in 1887, 15 and 16 roubles at Tiflis. Formerly a certain quantity of pyrethrum in powder was exported from the Caucasus, but it did not give satisfaction because of its liability to adulteration, and because the Caucasians could not reduce the powder to the impalpable state requisite to preserve its efficacy. At the present time exports consist only of flowers, which when ripe are cut as short as possible at the stalk, and dried in the shade and in a current of air, because in the sun the bloom and the rose colour are lost. Of the quantity exported, amounting to between 175,000 and 200,000 kilogrammes, last year three-fourths were badly prepared, the season having been a very rainy one.—*Chemist and Druggist*, March 23rd.

VARIETIES.

TEA AND TEA DRINKING.—As there is some doubt as to the quantity of tannin extracted from tea by short and long infusion, and also as to the percentage of tannin in different teas, the following note of the result of some experiments on three samples, unblended, sent to us by Dr. Hale White, of Guy's Hospital, will be read with interest. A was the finest Assam ; B the finest China ; C common Congou ; no green tea of any kind being used :

Mark of sample.	Percentage of tannin by weight extracted by infusion for three minutes.	Percentage of tannin by weight extracted by infusion for fifteen minutes.
A	11.30	17.73
B	7.77	7.97
C	9.37	11.15

The result, Dr. White adds, is what might have been expected, as tannin is very soluble in hot water, and nobody who has drunk Assam or any other Indian tea, and the choicest China, would require any scientific analysis to tell him which would be most likely to disorder the stomach and nerves. It is of course true that any tea which has been infused for some time has a more marked effect than tea which has been infused a shorter time ; but this difference is due not so much to the tannin as to strength. The moral, therefore, for persons with weak digestion is to select the best China tea they can get, and not to drink it strong ; to be satisfied with flavour and not to desire intoxication. They must be particularly careful, also, to see that the tea is not blended. Sample B is worth about 5s. a pound retail.—*British Medical Journal*, Jan. 12th.

INFLUENCE OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ON THE EYESIGHT.—Dr. Dubinski, of Kronstadt, has had an opportunity during the last ten years of observing thirty cases of a peculiar ophthalmic affection occurring in young sailors whose duty had obliged them to remain in the vicinity of electric lights. The symptoms of this affection, which he proposes to denominate "photo-electrical ophthalmia," may occur during sleep. The patient is awakened by profuse lachrymation associated with intense peri-orbital pain. Photophobia is extreme. Nothing, however, can be seen upon examination except palpebral edema and peri-corneal injection of a very marked character. With the ophthalmoscope hyperemia of the papilla is found, and sometimes a venous pulse in the retinal vessels. After a time varying from an hour and a half to three hours these symptoms subside and the patient is able to go to sleep, and the next morning he awakes quite well, with the exception of a certain amount of ocular fatigue such as is caused by reading late at night. Sleep appears to be an indispensable condition for the manifestation of photo-electrical ophthalmia. Thus, in the case of men who have been exposed during the morning to the electric light, when they take a midday nap the disagreeable phenomena wake

them up at that time, and not during the succeeding night. Although the patient, when awake, suffers slightly from phosphenes, he is quite able to read and write during the evening. The pathological cause of symptoms above described would appear to be a hyperemia of the optic nerve and some lesion of the nervous filaments of the cornea.

ALUM IN BREAD.—Professor J. W. Mallet, of the University of Virginia, has been pursuing an interesting course of investigations into the effects produced by the use of alum in bread, and has found that, as has long been assumed, it is injurious. In the United States the greater part of the baking powders sold, it has been found, are made with alum, the acid phosphate of calcium, bicarbonate of soda and starch. The result of Professor Mallet's inquiry, as given in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, has been to show that these powders give off very varying proportions of carbonic acid gas, and therefore different proportions have to be used for the same quantity of flour to produce the requisite porosity in bread. When moistened with water they yield small quantities of aluminium and calcium salts in a soluble form. Most of them leave, after use, the greater part of their alumina in the form of phosphate; but when acid phosphate of calcium is not used, alumina is left. As the baking temperature in the interior of bread does not exceed 212° F., neither the water of combination of alumina or of its phosphate is removed from the residues of baking powder so used. However, in doses not very greatly exceeding such quantities as may be derived from bread as commonly used, Professor Mallet has found that hydrate and phosphate of alumina produced an inhibitory effect upon gastric digestion. He considers that this effect is probably a consequence of the union of alumina with the acid of the gastric juice, and at the same time of the precipitation of the organic peptic ferment in an insoluble condition like a kind of lake. A similar action may also be exerted by hydrate of alumina upon some of the organic matters of food. From the general nature of the results obtained, it is inferred that not only alum itself is injurious, but that likewise the residues resulting from its use in bread-making must be ranked as objectionable, and that the practice of adding alum should be studiously avoided when the object aimed at is to make wholesome bread.—*British Medical Journal*, Jan. 5th.

SWALLOWS' NESTS AND DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. Hager, the eminent German pharmacist, calls attention to a singular case of diphtheria cure which occurred some time ago in a village in the neighbourhood of his residence. The father of a girl of fourteen, who was suffering from that affection, went for medical attendance to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where Dr. Hager resided. The medical man, after examining the girl for a quarter of an hour, declared her case a hopeless one, and left after warning the father that his child could only last a few hours longer. The father subsequently met an old woman of his acquaintance, to whom he related his trouble, and who recommended him to take a swallow's nest, crush it, boil it in milk, and give the milk to the child to drink while placing the crushed nest round her neck. During the administration of the remedy certain prayers had to be offered. The old woman's remedy was immediately applied, and, although the patient did not retain the milk, she recovered entirely in a short time. After a lapse of about two years several cases of diphtheria occurred in the same village, in each of which the swallow's nest cure was applied

with success, and the matter thus reached the ears of Dr. Hager, who satisfied himself of the truth of the cases, and communicated to *The Pharm. Zeitung* the following extracts from obsolete Pharmacopeias, with a view of showing that swallows' nests were formerly held in high esteem as a medicine, but have fallen into desuetude since carbonate of lime was accepted as a substitute for animal ashes.

In the "Medicinal Tax Book of the Elector of Brandenburg" of 1694, *nidi hirundinum* are priced at six pfennige each, and in a "General-Tax-Order" of 1746 the price is quoted by the weight. In both documents "*hirundinum ustarum*," or calcined swallows, also occur. The "Dispensatorium Regium et Electorale Borusso-Brandenburgicum" of 1747, prescribes *Aq. hirund. interna et externa*, which were prepared by the distillation of water over young swallows and their crushed nests, with the addition of several vegetable ingredients. In the "Pharmacopée universelle" of Jourdan (Paris: 1840) we read under "*Hirundines combustæ*" that the nests of the birds, either with the young brood or just after the young birds have flown, were used as a specific in epilepsy and angina, the virtue of the remedy lying in the calcined excrements of the birds.—*Chemist and Druggist*, Dec. 22, 1888.

ARSENIC IN THE HOME.—If the sale of all "preparations containing arsenic" were strictly confined to chemists and druggists as it is by law made and provided that they should be, a pharmaceutical stock would have to be much more varied than it even now is. The persistence of wall-paper makers in using it in spite of all remonstrances seems to amount to little short of a law of nature, and it is well known that the deadly poison is often insinuatingly conveyed to the unsuspecting infant *viâ* his toys and sweets. Mr. A. W. Stokes, F.C.S., public analyst for Paddington, &c., has lately run it down in various substances hitherto unsuspected. In a paper published in last week's *Chemical News* he says that some few months ago he examined for a large firm of household furnishers, as well as for numerous private individuals, a number of samples of the then fashionable "imitation Indian muslins" and cretonnes. More than a hundred samples were examined, and 23 per cent. of these were found to contain arsenic in appreciable quantities. In all qualitative cases Marsh's test was used, and only such samples as gave within five minutes indications of arsenic were marked arsenical. The highest proportion of white arsenic found was $2\frac{1}{10}$ grains per square yard. The colours in which arsenic was principally present were the terra-cotta reds and the greenish browns. Mr. Stokes says he has also examined plushes, velvets, carpets, mats, linings, silks, druggets, and fringes. Among these arsenic was only found in one sample, a little flax mat of green colour. This mat, which weighed 9oz., contained 21 grains of white arsenic. Finding his infant playing with a small glazed green cardboard box that had once contained chocolate, and had been obtained from one of the automatic supply boxes, occasionally sucking it, he tested the "surface-paper," and found that a piece 5 inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ yielded $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain of white arsenic. Mr. Stokes very truly says that in none of these articles in which it appears to be used is the presence of arsenic necessary, and he advocates the prohibition of its use for such purposes, as is done in some other countries. Neither the ultimate seller nor the purchaser can really protect himself, the trouble and the expense would be too great; but

by making the manufacturer answerable the evil might easily be remedied.—*Chemist and Druggist*, Oct. 27th.

DEATHS FROM RABIES.—At the last meeting of the Société Médicale des Hôpitaux, Dr. Gérin Roze reported a case of death from rabies in a young girl who was subjected to the Pasteurian treatment eighteen hours after the bite. The treatment was regularly followed, but did not prevent the patient from succumbing to an attack of most characteristic rabies, as described in detail in the report in question. The author of the note asks to what may be attributed this failure of the Pasteurian treatment, which was gone through in a case apparently highly favourable for such treatment.—Two more deaths are registered by the Semaine Médicale of persons from rabies, who had undergone the anti-rabic inoculations: 1. B. Druaux, of Aubervilliers, aged fifteen years, bitten Jan. 7th, 1889, by a rabid dog, and treated at the Pasteur Institute from Jan. 9th to 28th, died from rabies on Feb. 11th. 2. J. L. Dufour, of Veyras, aged seventy-two years, bitten on Dec. 23rd, 1888, and treated at the Pasteur Institute from Dec. 25th, 1888, to Jan. 12th, 1889; died from rabies on Feb. 13th.—*Lancet*, March 16th, Paris Letter.

TEN GOOD THINGS TO KNOW.—1. That salt will curdle new milk; hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared. 2. That clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric. 3. That ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth; also from the hands. 4. That a tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will aid in the whitening process. 5. That boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm salt or gum arabic dissolved. 6. That bees-wax and salt will make rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt. 7. That blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions and applied to the bedsteads is an unfailing bedbug remedy, as a coat of whitewash is for the walls of a log-house. 8. That kerosene will soften boots or shoes that have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new. 9. That kerosene will make tin tea-kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woollen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from varnished furniture. 10. That cool rain-water and soda will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.—*Sanitarian*. *New York Medical Times*, March.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Ashton (W. E.). Questions and Answers on the Essentials of Obstetrics. Prepared especially for Students of Medicine. With Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 220. (Renshaw. 4s. 6d.)
Fillebrown (T.). A Manual of Operative Dentistry. Written by Invitation of the National Association of Dental Faculties. 300 Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 273. (Blakiston, Philadelphia. 12s. 6d.)
Fothergill (J. M.). Chronic Bronchitis: Its Forms and Treatment. 2nd ed. With Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 160. (Baillière. 4s. 6d.)

Hare (H. A.). Questions and Answers on the Essentials of Physiology. Prepared especially for Students of Medicine. With Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 176. (Renshaw. 4s. 6d.)
Hare (H. A.). Mediastinal Disease. The Fothergillian Prize Essay, 1888. Illustrated by Six Plates. 8vo. (Blakiston, Philadelphia. 10s.)
Harris (C. A.). Principles and Practice of Dentistry. 12th ed. Revised and edited by F. J. S. Gorgas. 8vo, pp. 1,222. (Blakiston, Philadelphia. 35s.)
Harlingen (A. Van). Skin Diseases: A

- Practical Manual of Diagnosis and Treatment. 2nd. ed. Enlarged and Revised. 12mo, pp. 410. (Blakiston, Philadelphia. 12s. 6d.)
- Martin (E.). Questions and Answers on the Essentials of Surgery, together with a Full Description of the Handkerchief and Roller Bandages. With 90 Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 316. (Renshaw. 4s. 6d.)
- McCormac (Sir W.). Surgical Operations. Part II. Amputations, Excision of Joints, Operations on Nerves. 8vo, pp. 340. (Smith and Elder. 10s.)
- Munro (A.). Handbook of Hydropathy. 6th ed. 12mo, pp. 108. (Morison, Glasgow. Hamilton. 1s.)
- Medical Annual and Practitioners' Index. A Work of Reference for Medical Practitioners. 1889. Post 8vo. (Hamilton. 6s. 6d.)
- Nanciede (C. B.). Questions and Answers on the Essentials of Anatomy. Prepared especially for Students of Medicine. With 177 Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 344. (Renshaw. 4s. 6d.)
- Report of a Committee of Clinical Society of London to Investigate the Subject of Myxedema. (Supplement to Transactions, Vol. 21.) 8vo. (Longmans. 7s. 6d.)
- Salisbury (J. H.). The Relation of Alimentation and Disease. 8vo, pp. xi-332. (New York. 25s.)
- Schnee (Emil) Diabetes: Its Cause and Permanent Cure, from the Standpoint of Experience and Scientific Investigation. Translated from the German by R. L. Tafel. Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, pp. 230. (Lewis. 6s.)
- Semple (C. E. A.). Essentials of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy. With 46 Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 174. (Renshaw. 4s. 6d.)
- St. Thomas's Hospital Reports. Vol. 17. Edited by Dr. Gulliver and Mr. Clutton. 8vo, pp. 427. (Churchill. 7s. 6d.)
- Transactions of the Clinical Society of London. Vol. 21. 8vo. (Longmans. 11s.)
- Wells (Sir Spencer). The Morton Lecture on Cancer and Cancerous Diseases. 8vo, pp. 47. (Churchill. 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, 34, *Harrington Road, S.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. Sutherland, Boston, U.S.A.; Messrs. Samuel Brothers, London; Dr. Tuckey, London; Dr. Alexander Von Villers, Dresden; Dr. Guinness, Oxford; Mr. John Meredith, Lydney; Dr. Murray Moore, Liverpool; Dr. Hawkes, Ramsgate; Rev. F. H. Brett, Carsington; Dr. J. P. Cavenagh, Hull; "Country Chemist;" "The Other T. S.;" Dr. Harmar Smith, Guildford; Dr. Capper, Liverpool.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Medical Era.—Zoophilist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Monatsblätter.—Maanedskrift für Hom.—La Reforma Medica.—Medical Advance.—Chemist and Druggist.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Chironian.—Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics.—New York Medical Times.—California Homeopath.—Revista Argentina de Ciencias Medicas.—Revue Homeopathique Belge.—Therapeutic Methods.—American Homeopathist.—El Criterio Medico.—Medical Counselor.—Sixth Annual Announcement Hahnemann Hospital College of S. F.—Therapeutics can become a Science, by Dr. Sharp.—Psycho-Therapeutics, by C. Lloyd Tuckey, M.D.—Therapeutic Methods, by Dr. Dake, second edition.—Alcoholisme et Criminalité, by Dr. Galivardin.—La Médecine Simplifiée.—Modern Massage Treatment in Combination with the Electric Bath, by Dr. Jagielski.—Homeopathic League Tract, No. 22, the Small Doses of Homeopathy.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

MAY 1, 1889.

ODIUM MEDICUM IN KELLY'S "MEDICAL DIRECTORY."

MESSRS. KELLY AND Co., the well-known directory publishers, have this year brought out a *Medical Directory* for London. When the prospectus was issued to members of the profession with a circular asking for information, a number of homeopathic doctors subscribed for the work. To their astonishment they found when they received their copies that all reference to any appointments they might hold at homeopathic institutions and the mention of all published works on homeopathy had been left out. Naturally remonstrances followed; and among others who wrote was Dr. DUDGEON. He has kindly put his letters, with the replies of Messrs. KELLY AND Co. at our disposal. We give them in their order.

No. 1.

" 53, MONTAGU SQUARE, W.

" March 28, 1889.

" GENTLEMEN,—I have just received the copy of your *London Medical Directory* for which I subscribed, and am surprised to observe that you have mutilated the information I sent you at your request respecting the works written by me. You have carefully excluded all the works connected with homeopathy of which I am author or translator. At the same time you state in the preface that you have endeavoured 'to render this Publication accurate and useful.' I cannot see how accuracy and utility are attained by omitting the principal information respecting my works communicated to you at your request; and I shall

feel obliged by your informing me by what right you have so acted. Churchill's *Medical Directory*, though published by a firm that refuses to publish homeopathic works, does not presume to winnow out their homeopathic publications from the lists of works by the medical men whose names they insert.

"In any future publication of your *London Medical Directory* I must insist on my works connected with homeopathy being inserted under my name, and I am informed I have a legal remedy against you if you refuse to do this.

"I observe that in your list of London Hospitals you omit all mention of the London Homeopathic Hospital in Great Ormond Street, and the Nurses' Institution connected with it; in your list of Medical Periodicals, there is no mention made of *The Monthly Homeopathic Review* and *The Homeopathic World*; in your enumeration of Medical Societies, the British Homeopathic Society and the Homeopathic League are left out—omissions which detract greatly from the pretensions to accuracy made in your preface.

"I am sorry that the first issue of a work published by your firm should be vitiated by such manifest signs of partisanship. It was not to be expected that you would display the narrow sectarian spirit which has even been abandoned by the publishers of Churchill's *Medical Directory*.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,

"R. E. DUDGEON."

No. 2.

"POST OFFICE DIRECTORY OFFICES,

"51 AND 52, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

"March 29, 1889.

"SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the above date, which will be referred to the Editor of our *Medical Directory* for explanation and a reply sent you in due course.

"So far as we personally are concerned, we can only express our regret that the insertion of your name has not been made in the manner you wished. You will of course understand that it would have been most difficult, if not indeed impossible, for us to have produced anything approaching a satisfactory publication without availing ourselves of the services of a member of the profession, and having done so, and settled the basis on

which the book was to be edited, we could not well interfere with the details as to why, in the exercise of his discretion, he omitted certain information; and even if he were correct in omitting certain parts of the information you supplied, we cannot conceive that he was correct in omitting mention of the Homeopathic Institutions and publications you allude to.

"We think you will find on further inquiry that you have been wholly misinformed as to your legal rights, but we can assure you that our only wish is to produce an accurate book regardless of any theory of medicine.

"We are, Sir, yours obediently,

"KELLY AND Co.

"Dr. Dudgeon, 53, Montagu Square, W."

No. 3.

"POST OFFICE DIRECTORY OFFICES,

"51 AND 52, GREAT QUEEN STREET,

"April 1, 1889.

"SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 28th inst.:—The omission of your homeopathic works occurred in conformity to the rule to omit all debateable matter from the first issue of our *London Medical Directory*.

"We are obliged to you for kindly indicating your objections, which we note for careful consideration. Before we solicit your contributions to next year's issue, we shall be in a position to state whether the titles of any homeopathic works are to appear in the Directory.

"We beg to state that we are entirely devoid of the sectarian spirit you allude to; in matters professional we are in the hands of our Editors, and they advise us that by a strict avoidance of all sectarian matter in our Directory we shall the better merit the confidence of the medical profession.

"We are, yours obediently,

"KELLY AND Co.

"R. E. Dudgeon, Esq., M.D.,
53, Montagu Square, W."

No. 4.

"53, MONTAGU SQUARE, W.,

"April 2, 1889.

"GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your two letters, of the

29th March and 1st April respectively, in reply to my remonstrance of 28th March.

"In your last letter you say 'the omission of your homeopathic works occurred in conformity to the rule to omit all debateable matter from the first issue of our *London Medical Directory*.'

"It would be to insult your understanding to suppose that you believed I could accept this as a reason for omitting from a medical directory, which you declare in your preface it has been your 'strenuous endeavour to render accurate and useful,' all information respecting the works on medical subjects written, and the appointments held, by qualified members of the profession, as also respecting a large and flourishing hospital, and certain medical societies and periodicals.

"You profess yourselves 'entirely devoid of sectarian spirit,' but this has not prevented you allowing your editors to disfigure your Directory by indulging the narrowest sectarianism and making it a vehicle for the display of their professional prejudices, and for insulting a large section of the medical profession.

"The excuse of your editors for their unauthorized mutilation of your Directory, that they were practising 'a strict avoidance of all sectarian matter' receives a ludicrous refutation from the fact that though they have refused insertion to my works on homeopathy, they have credited my next door neighbour, Dr. Routh, with the authorship of a work entitled 'Fallacies of Homeopathy.'

"It is evident to every one that your editors are animated by an anti-homeopathic prejudice which renders them quite unfit for the duty you have entrusted them with, which I understand is, or ought to be, to compile a Directory that should give a true and complete list of the medical practitioners of London, with their qualifications, appointments, and works; together with the hospitals, societies, periodicals, and other information concerning the medical profession.

"You may be correct in your belief that we have no legal rights on the subject; I only know that it was a threat of legal proceedings that compelled Churchill to insert their homeopathic publications in the enumeration of practitioners' writings.

"However that may be, it is patent to all that you have signally failed to fulfil your proposed object 'to produce an accurate book, regardless of any theory of medicine.'

"I may mention that you have not even given correctly the title of one of the books you credit me with having written.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant.

"R. E. DUDGEON."

It is needless to add any remarks of ours to the trenchant letters of Dr. DUDGEON. The lesson of the affair is plain enough, and it is this—if we want the truth we inherit to receive fair play we must be prepared to fight for it. The enemy are just as ready to crush us as ever they were, if only they can find a chance.

NEWS AND NOTES.

HAHNEMANN'S LETTERS.

THROUGH the kindness of Dr. Dudgeon, we are able to present our readers this month with a first instalment of a series of letters of Hahnemann, translated from the German. As far as has been ascertained these letters have never before been published, and certainly not in an English translation. This "treasure trove" could not have fallen into better hands than those of Dr. Dudgeon, who has already translated all the chief works of Hahnemann, and most of his minor works, into English.

JOHN BRIGHT.

THE end of the long struggle against death, borne with such patience and even cheerfulness by Mr. John Bright, came towards the close of the month of March, too late for annotation in our last issue. The cause of death was congestion of the lungs, and in addition to this, diabetes and albuminuria—a formidable combination. The notices of Mr. Bright's death in the public and medical journals are almost all silent about his medical faith. He was a consistent homeopath, and was attended to the last by Dr. Hayle, of Rochdale, and Dr. Drysdale, of Liverpool, with whom Dr. Hayle consulted. He was nursed by nurses from

the London Homeopathic Hospital. About three years ago Mr. Bright had a similar attack of congestion of the lungs in London, when he was under Dr. Dudgeon's care. It is idle of the allopathic section to sneer at homeopathy when men of such clear intelligence as Mr. Bright, Archbishop Whateley, Lord Beaconsfield, Earl Cairns, Augustus de Morgan, Sir William Siemens, and many others who have made their mark in the world, can trust it for life and death.

JOURNALISTIC CHANGES.

WITH the February number lately arrived *The Southern Journal of Homeopathy* changes hands. Dr. C. E. Fisher, late of Austen, Texas, who has edited it from its beginning in 1883, and who has made it one of the most vigorous of our transatlantic contemporaries, finds himself compelled, on account of his health, to relinquish his editorial labours. His place has been taken by Dr. E. E. Clifford, of San Antonio, Texas, and if we may judge from his first number, the journal is not likely to suffer from the change. We extend our welcome to the new editor, and wish him every success. *The Homeopathic Recorder*, published by Boericke and Tafel, of Philadelphia, has passed from the editorship of Dr. J. T. O'Connor into the hands of Dr. Millspaugh, so well known for his splendid artistic work on "American Medicinal Plants."

A CRUDE WAY OF ADMINISTERING APIS.

THE following extract from an evening contemporary has been sent to us :—

"RHEUMATISM AND THE STINGS OF BEES.—Amongst other wonderful discoveries of the present day, it appears to have been reserved for Dr. Tere to have discovered a cure for rheumatism in the sting of a bee. Those who have hands which refuse to catch hold of a thing properly through that painful disease, listen. He says he has tried his remedy upon 173 patients, and has been uniformly successful. As we have no means of contradicting him, his word must be accepted till we can disprove it. Hear ye, therefore, the words of the learned doctor. Herr Tere says, to the above 173 patients he applied 39,000 stings. The number seems to us rather appalling; but the doctor endeavours to inspire courage by saying that after the first sting the pain is felt less and less, till at last it is gone. When the pain of the

sting is gone, the rheumatism departs with it. Before dismissing the subject we might say that we have frequently heard cottagers who have had rheumatism, and been stung accidentally, say that as the pain of the sting subsided, so did the rheumatism follow suit.—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

Unfortunately for Dr. Tere this discovery of his has been long ago anticipated, and homeopathy knows a much more pleasant method of administering the remedy than the one he advises. We should not be surprised to hear of the worthy doctor or some one else discovering homeopathy one of these days.

A "PICK-UP."

DR. SKINNER has been kind enough to promise us a paper on the mode of preparing his liquid extract of meat. From another source we have received another useful recipe. This, however, is more of a stimulant, to be given occasionally, than a food which may be given for any length of time. Here is it :

"A Pick-up for Typhoid and Lung Cases.

"Six whole new-laid eggs, untouched except washed; seven lemons squeezed over them, to stand until the egg-shells are dissolved; half-pint of brandy or old rum and from three to four ounces of finely-pounded sugar. Shake the bottle, and give half a wine-glass when required. The dissolving may be expedited by crushing the egg-shells."

THE HICCOUGH OF *Natrum Muriaticum*.

DR. BURNETT lately received the following :

"I always forget to tell you, and it may interest you to know, that *Natrum Muriaticum* caused hiccough in my little boy of six. He was suffering, I thought, from indigestion, *continual great thirst*, and a desire to eat a great deal of salt. He took *Natrum Muriaticum* 200 in water for about five days, and after that had hiccough off and on for a week or ten days. The great thirst and liking for salt he has had for quite three years; also incontinence of urine at night."

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.—CLINICAL EVENING.

THE seventh ordinary meeting of the present session of

this Society, held on Thursday, April 4th, was devoted to the exhibition of cases of interest and the reading of brief notes of clinical cases, with discussion.

HAHNEMANN DINNER.

ON Hahnemann's birthday, Wednesday, April 10th, between forty and fifty members of the British Homeopathic Society with their friends dined together at the Criterion Restaurant. Dr. Carfrae, the president of the year, was in the chair. The usual toasts were duly honoured, and the proceedings were enlivened with some excellent glee-singing, under the direction of Mr. Richard Mackway.

THE MISSIONARY CHEST.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

	£	s.	d.
Dr. Dyce Brown	1	1	0
"M. W." Stafford, from self and two friends...	0	12	0
A Friend	0	5	0

The list is still open.

CORRECTIONS.

OUR further list of subscriptions to the Pope Testimonial, published last month, was sent in at the last moment, and appeared without being corrected. For "*Dr. Percy Wilde*" should be read "*Dr. John Wilde*;" and for "*Dr. Herbert Nankvill*" read "*Dr. Herbert Nankivell*." In our obituary article on the late Miss Goldsmidt, the name of Dr. Bayes is misprinted "*Bayle*."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTERS OF HAHNEMANN.

[SOME papers of the late Dr. Dunsford having come into the possession of my esteemed colleague, Mr. Cameron, he was delighted to find a large collection of letters from Hahnemann to various correspondents, and he kindly handed them over to me to make the best use of them. As far as I know none of these letters (there are 51 of them)

have ever been published, so I have translated them for the benefit of the English-speaking followers of the writer, and now send you the first instalment. How they came into Dr. Dunsford's hands it is now impossible to ascertain. Dr. Harris Dunsford died in 1847 at the early age of 39. He enjoyed a considerable practice in London, and was occasionally consulted by Queen Adelaide during the life of William IV. He was the author of several works on homeopathy, which are now almost forgotten, but were useful in their day. Dr. Dunsford was a good German scholar, and, I believe, had frequently been in Germany. It will be remembered that Dr. Stapf, of Naumburg, to whom most of the following letters were written, was sent for in order to prescribe for Queen Adelaide. Possibly this was at Dr. Dunsford's suggestion, which would show that Stapf and he were friends, and possibly the letters, or most of them, were obtained from Stapf.

Two only of the letters are in Hahnemann's own writing; the others are copies of the originals, written in a fair Italian hand, but not all by the same person. The copyists have generally omitted to tell whom the letters are addressed to. I have been able from the internal evidence of the letters to supply these omissions, but I am not sure if I have been right in every case, and in some cases I could only guess who the correspondent was. The remarks and annotations I have made are enclosed in square brackets, all else is Hahnemann's own. I have arranged the letters according to their dates. They cover a period from 1811—the year after the publication of the *Organon*, to 1842, the year before Hahnemann's death.

The first letter, which is not a copy, but in Hahnemann's own writing, is one of the most interesting of the collection. It is addressed to Mr. Arnold, of Dresden, the publisher of all Hahnemann's chief works.

On the appearance of the *Organon* in 1810, Dr. A. F. Hecker published in the July and September numbers of the *Annalen der gesammten Medizin*, of which he was editor, a ferocious attack on Hahnemann's doctrines, interlarded with personalities and accusations of ignorance and incompetence. Hecker had previously distinguished himself by attacks on former writings of Hahnemann. But, as was his custom, Hahnemann had not condescended to reply to these ebullitions of spite and animosity. But when Hecker's elaborate onslaught on the *Organon* appeared,

Hahnemann seems to have considered it absolutely necessary to give a categorical reply. Accordingly a refutation was prepared, nominally by his son, but to those familiar with the father's writings, it is easy to see who guided the junior Hahnemann's hand. We know nothing about Frederick Hahnemann except that he contributed some provings to the *Materia Medica Pura*, and that soon after taking his degree he left his home, and after residing some time in England (in Letter 18 his father mentions that he was in this country) he seems to have disappeared into space. As he was quite a young man when this masterly refutation of Hecker was written, and had not yet graduated, it is extremely doubtful if he had much to do with this learned anti-critique beyond lending his name to it, and possibly writing it out to his father's dictation. It is evident from the terms of Hahnemann's letter that he attached much importance to the publication of this work; indeed, he says that he cannot continue his great work of reformation unless this reply to the hostile criticism of the *Organon* is published; and he appeals to Arnold's love of truth to have it printed, and almost threatens to withdraw from him the publication of future works unless he will print the MS. without allowing any alterations to be made in it. The censor who had presumed to mutilate the MS. was probably a private employé of the publisher; he could hardly have been a State-appointed censor, otherwise Hahnemann could not have set him at defiance. It is satisfactory to know that Hahnemann had his way, and that the reply to Hecker was published, as written, by Arnold without loss of time. The book is well worth reading. The language, though sufficiently strong and often contemptuous, is, if we may judge from the quotations from Hecker's criticism, with which it abounds, not more so than that to which it was an answer. If Hahnemann had left Hecker severely alone, I don't think any harm to homeopathy would have ensued; but at that distance of time we are not able to estimate the effect such miserable reasoning as Hecker indulges in might have had on the ill-informed and prejudiced among the profession, and if Hahnemann had maintained his resolve to treat the criticisms of Hecker and his like with silent contempt, we should have been deprived of the pleasure of reading an excellent defence of his own doctrines, evidently inspired by the master himself.

R. E. DUDGEON.]

HAHNEMANN'S LETTERS.

No. 1.

TO MR. ARNOLD, PUBLISHER IN DRESDEN.

MY DEAR MR. ARNOLD,—I wish you had read Hecker's abusive article against me; you would then think that the refutation is only too moderate. You cannot wish that no reply should have been made by my son to those shameful accusations. In such cases every author must know best what answer he should make. You then returned the MS. in order that some alterations should be made. (Who was it that marked these passages? Was it you or was it Röber? If the latter, he must have already read the MS., and have considered the remainder faultless!) Look now—though the author did not consider it necessary, yet to please you he altered and modified those passages. You could not desire more, nor did you ask more. And when this is done, and yet your censor does not allow the MS. to pass, it is not the author's fault that it is not printed, and that you should have made no preparations for printing it, as the censure was not justified.

Moreover, no censor can refuse to allow the printing of a defensive work in which the assailant is repulsed with actual libels (which is *not* the case in this MS.), for libels of private persons concern not the censor, but the author. If there are personal libels in the book, it is not the censor, nor yet the publisher, but only the author, who can be legally prosecuted. Consequently, what Mr. Röber has written under the title is a sham pretext for his refusal. The true reason can be nothing else than the rough truths told of the medical art in the work. If calumnies could prevent the printing of a book, then Hecker's abusive work would never have passed the censure. But we must take into consideration the underhand, back-biting, sneaking ways for which Dresden is distinguished.

The truths of universal utility respecting the medical art contained in this book, and which constitute its chief value, would assuredly excite the opposition of the Leipzig professors, especially when they learn that its publication has been refused in Dresden. The plain truths it contains would only bring upon my son annoyances from his teachers, under whom he must still remain for a short time, and by whom he will soon have to pass the examination for his degree. As yet none of the professors have seen the MS., though they will hear of it.

The best plan would be to have the MS. printed in some small place where there does not exist any great prejudice in favour of the traditional medicine out of which there is no salvation; where such (truthful) denials of its claims would not be thought

so much of ; or where the official doctor, if there is one and he is inclined to be nasty, may be bribed to keep quiet with a few dollars.

If you will adopt this plan, and assure me that copies of the book shall not be issued until my son has taken his degree, which he will do as soon as possible, then the manuscript of the Refutation is still at your service, and you shall then get the *Materia Medica*.

If it had been secretly printed in Dresden, without the veto of the Holy Inquisition, then my son would have already got his degree before any particular notice had been taken of it in Leipzig. But now that so much fuss has been made about the thing in Leipzig, there is no other way to manage it but that which I have proposed. Nor can a single word of the manuscript be altered.

It is incredible that charges of heresy and the spirit of persecution could prevail even in matters of science, and exercise their despotism, but it is so, as we see in this case.

But shall this miserable charge of heresy prevent the most salutary truths being said and printed ? Freedom of action and liberty of the press must prevail when grand new truths shall be communicated to the world. What could Luther have done with his splendid ideas if he had not been able to get them printed ? if he could not have sent his outspoken plain truths hot from his heart to the press of his dear, courageous friend, the bookseller and publisher, Hans Luft, with all the hard words and abusive expressions he deemed useful for his object. Then everything was printed that was necessary, and it was only so, and in no other way, that the salutary Reformation could be effected. It is, of course, not necessary for me, like Luther, to abuse the Pope and call him an ass in my writings, but I and my son must be able to say salutary truths in order to bring about the much-needed reform in medicine. Hans Luft was almost as indispensable an instrument of the Reformation as Luther himself.

I, too, require for the good cause as warm, as hearty, a friend of the truth for my publisher as Luft was for Luther.

But if I experience such great resistance I cannot advance another step.

It is just the same with the *Materia Medica*. If the enemies of truth are not either silenced or convinced and instructed, by this refutation of Hecker, my *Materia Medica* cannot make any way. The public can never be brought to make any use of it if the malicious objections of Hecker and Company are not distinctly refuted. If Hecker and opponents of his stamp remain unrefuted, I cannot with honour go on with the educational works I am projecting, and even the *Organon* will cease to be respected. No one would believe the effect such mendacious representations have on the public.

If the refutation should not appear it will be thought that these calumnies against myself and my *Organon* are unrefutable, and I would be as it were banished. No one would listen to what I said, even should I say the most salutary things. The prejudiced statements and miserable accusations of this more than spiteful man must be utterly smashed up, before I can go on with my educational work.

This is the state of things. It is for you to determine whether you can interest yourself sufficiently in the truth and the good cause as to remain my publisher. See if you can realize my present wishes.

Yours sincerely,

DR. HAHNEMANN.

April 24, [1811].

I have just heard from Leipzig, that pressure is to be put on my son to withdraw his refutation. I beg Mr. Voigt to immediately write and tell Magister Schubert that the MS. business is already settled, and that he should leave my son alone.

No. 2.

TO DR. E. STAPF OF NAUMBURG.*

DEAR FRIEND,—Your good sentiments towards myself and our art give me much pleasure and lighten many burdens of my life. I see also, in your more distinct writing, that you endeavour to give the requisite time to your work, to put the reins upon your rapidity, and get through your business quietly. Do not over-exert yourself, do nothing hurriedly, and always consider how much, without over-taxing your powers, you can in a given time perform, think, write and speak so that you shall not use up your physical powers too quickly. You will thus have the expectation of permanent good health and long life, and in a long life spent with tranquillity of mind and discretion we can do much, incredibly much good for the weal of ourselves and of others. You have talent for all that I demand of you, and you

* [Dr. Ernst Stapf, of Naumburg, was one of Hahnemann's disciples who contributed to the *Materia Medica Pura* provings of a very large number of medicines—thirty-two in all—besides making a considerable number of provings of other medicines. He did not work at these under Hahnemann's eye, as did the circle of his disciples in Leipzig, but he sent the results by his observations through the post from Naumburg to Leipzig. He did not, as we can plainly see from an examination of the records of his provings, make them all on his own person, indeed he seems to have observed the action of many of the drugs on men, women and children, in many cases probably his own patients. He continued in constant correspondence with Hahnemann until the death of his beloved master, and most of the following letters will be found to have been addressed to him.]

will certainly succeed in performing it. I see this already in the symptoms you have sent me of *Chamomilla*, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, *Pulsatilla*, *Astacus*, *Nux Vomica*, *Cina*, *Opium*. The observations are honest and accurate. Go on working in this honest manner. What we do in this direction is a religious work for the welfare of humanity. Our pure beneficent objects may or may not be acknowledged—we do not live merely for the applause of our fellow-creatures, the Most Holy One, the Omnipotent Deity, looks with satisfaction upon our efforts, and only for Him and for our heart do we exist here and yonder.

In your observations respecting *Rhus Toxicodendron* you employ the term "Sumach tincture": was this really the tincture of poisonous Sumach (*Rhus Toxicodendron*), or of Sumach (*Rhus Sumach*) the bark of which is used for tanning Morocco leather, which in commerce is generally called *Schmack*? Satisfy my doubts on this point, for which perhaps only the German expression is to blame.

You are right in your conjecture, that the aggravation of symptoms previously existing, caused by a medicine most probably, shows that that medicine can also produce such symptoms of itself. But we ought not to include such symptoms among its pure positive effects, at least not in our printed works. We should only make a note of them in our minds, so that our attention may be called to them when they occur in a pure manner (*i.e.*, when they have not occurred before) during our employment of the same medicine.

When I propose something to be proved, it shall be what will not be injurious to health, and it shall be in such a form that it shall not act very severely—we must not injure ourselves by our trials of medicines. I send herewith some tincture of true *Helleborus Niger*. I gathered it myself. Every drop contains only 1-20th of a grain of the root. Some day when you are in good health and business is not very pressing, and when you have not eaten anything medicinal (such as parsley, horse-radish, or the like) at dinner, put one drop in eight ounces of water and one drachm of alcohol (in order that it may not go bad while it is being tested), shake it vigorously, and take, fasting, one ounce of the solution every half-hour or every two hours, so long as you are not too strongly affected by what you have swallowed. But if serious symptoms come on, which I do not fear, then take a few drops of tincture of camphor, shaken up with one ounce of water, and if necessary repeat the dose, and the symptoms will subside.

When all the effects of the *Helleborus Niger* have gone off, I would like you some day to investigate the properties of camphor alone (it is a divine remedy). About two grains dissolved in one drachm of alcohol and shaken up with eight ounces of

water, to be taken four to six times a day with the same precautions as mentioned above.

I would willingly send you the sheets containing *Pulsatilla* and *Arsenic*, but I have only one copy, and I am constantly using it. But if your circumstances permit you to come here and copy it or to get some one to copy it for you, I am quite willing to oblige you. If only this horrid war would terminate so that we might once more be able to go to press, then we might again get on with our work.

In the meantime you might occasionally contribute something from your pen to the *Allgemeiner Anzeiger* in favour of the homeopathic system. Your style is elegant, flowing, and powerful, and the good cause requires such an advocate. Nothing is so favourable to the cultivation of our mind as the interchange of ideas by word of mouth, and the arrangement and setting forth our thoughts in published writings. This gradually gives us extraordinary lucidity in thinking, accuracy of expression, and the power of communicating our ideas properly, and in such a way that others can clearly understand our mind and profit by our teaching. We thus at length succeed in persuasively convincing others of what it is necessary they should know. By such convictions and teachings we obtain the mastery over our age.

Many kind greetings from myself, my wife, my son, and my daughters, to you and your estimable wife,

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

Leipzig, September 3, 1813.

No. 3.

TO DR. ERNST STAFF OF NAUMBURG.

ESTEEMED FRIEND,—Your letters were all very dear to me, I only regret that I have to wait so long for them. I sometimes feared that you might not be well. When I tell you what I wish you to do, there may be many causes why you are unable to do it, chief among them, want of time and opportunity. You need never on that account delay writing, remember that.

Your tincture of poisonous sumach was undoubtedly genuine, as I perceived by the symptoms it produced, but you only wrote "tincture of *sumach*," which is generally understood to mean the *Rhus Coriaria*, which has never been found, not even by myself, to possess medicinal virtues, and is only used for tanning Morocco leather. Hence my inquiry.

Do try and pay me a visit soon.

You have rightly recognized me *ex ungue* (though I am anything but a leonine animal) in the little essay, though, as you

must allow, I have avoided any reference to homeopathy in it. I wish I could do the like in all future anonymous writings, so that we might get practitioners to make trials without their knowing all at once how the cures they thus made were effected. They would afterwards learn that to their confusion. For were they to know beforehand the *rationale* of the action of the remedies, they would scorn to use them and refuse to make a trial of them, as was recently done by a certain Dr. Riedel of Penig, now dead, poor man! who had much to do with the present epidemic of hospital fever, and sent many to their last home. When some one suggested to him a trial of my method he exclaimed: "I would die sooner than take Hahnemann's medicines:" just as if I had other medicines than the rest of my fellow worms! He caught the fever and died. I was sorry for the poor misguided man. We should feel compassion for these poor creatures. "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

I quite share your hope that things will now improve. In consequence of the subjugation we have hitherto endured all good men remained silent; the better ones were so scared and disheartened that they did not venture to let their voice be heard. The only voice that was heard was that of the slavish multitude, who, in the universal degradation of morality, were glad of the opportunity to give expression to their evil inclinations, and to be able to suppress all that is good in speech and writing, in this following the example given them by the arch-oppressor [Napoleon]. During the last decade it was only this literary filth that raised its head and sought to overthrow and annihilate everything that had a nobler and more liberal tendency. But now that the leaders of our people seem to be animated by the qualities of our worthy forefathers, heroic courage, constancy, fidelity, friendship, uprightness, humanity, and zeal for truth and for the weal of mankind, and now that every one strives to follow their example, those children of darkness, dazzled by the brightness of the dawning day, will be reduced to silence, truth shall again ascend her throne, and the good will cease to be so shamefully misjudged. Amen!

With this you will receive my strong tincture of *Rhus Toxicodendron*, and the diluted tincture for use (the quadrillionth of a grain in each drop), also some tincture of bryonia root (I have not now any more of my strong 1-20th tincture) strong and diluted (one sextillionth). At no period has a sensible use ever been made of bryonia. Some centuries ago it was held to be (in ordinary monstrous doses of several grains) a violent emetic and purgative, but in the later centuries it has never been employed by physicians, for they did not know what use to make of this (in their hands horrible) gift of God. I have naturally not been

able to employ it so frequently as other medicines, as it was seldom indicated; still I have observed a good deal from its use, as you will see from the accompanying sketch, in which it is intended to make some sort of arrangement of the symptoms. It is at your service if you can read it, for it was only jotted and scribbled down for my own use to be afterwards transcribed, and the symptoms arranged in proper order. Take it just as it is. (Where the initial letter is stroked through that was to show me that the symptom had been entered in its proper place.)

As a rule the fever of this autumn and winter differs greatly from that which prevailed in the spring of last year. A different treatment was naturally required, for we poor homeopaths are so stupid as not to be guided merely by the names "nervous fever," "hospital fever," nor content to give the complex medicines the books direct to be given for these names. Our colleagues who do not share our heretical opinions have a much easier task with their cut-and-dry prescriptions. Pocket manuals "ex quibus omnium versatur urna serius ocyus sors exitura et egrotos in æternum exilium impositura cymbæ."

But to be serious, in this epidemic there are, besides the cases suitable for the remedies you are acquainted with, occasionally states where, in addition to the well-known medicines, *Arsenic* cannot well be dispensed with, states similar to those *Arsenic* is able to produce in its primary action such as: when there is perpetual thirst in which the patient only wets his lips but cannot drink much, with cold hands and feet; when he miscalculates his strength and ventures to rise up, but then falls to the ground; when he always wants to get out of one bed and go into another, and knows not what to do for anxiety, this generally about three o'clock in the morning; when, on shutting his eyes and otherwise, he sees people and faces which are often neither frightful nor unpleasant, but which have no real existence; when he is pusillanimous, lachrymose, timorous, and has a fear of death; when he is attacked by sudden fits of suffocation, especially in bed in the evening, with or without cough; or when he is troubled with frequent attacks of nausea or sinking in the stomach—in such cases one globule moistened with the accompanying diluted solution (one decillionth) will certainly do wonders.

There are other states in which much good is done with the south pole of the magnet, but I will not describe them to you until I can do so by word of mouth.

In the meantime, farewell, and go on with your work of doing good to your fellow creatures, and sometimes remember

Your friend,

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

Leipzig, January 24, 1814.

Should you have an opportunity of investigating still further the effects of *Rhus Toxicodendron* or *Bryonia*, I should be very pleased. But you must not do so if inconvenient. Kind greetings from myself and my family to you and your dear wife.

P.S.—When, in the prevailing hospital fever, the headache is an out-pressing in the forehead, then *Rhus* alone is helpful. *Arnica* is often useful in the convalescence.

Just one word more in order to show you how our colleagues investigate diseases, and what confused ideas they have about them. A short time ago one of my chronic patients, who lives at Landshut in Silesia, asked me to give him instructions as to what he should do for himself and family should the prevailing fever come into his house. I wrote to him asking him to ascertain what were the predominant symptoms of the disease. He thought this was too difficult a task for a non-medical person, so he begged his ordinary medical attendant to give the desired information. Now just read in the enclosed sheet what learned nonsense this muddle-headed doctor writes; any one who undertakes to treat a disease from such a description must be destitute of reason, I imagine. Taking for granted that the fever did not differ essentially from ours, I sent him two or three phials each containing globules labelled with the instructions for each medicine—one globule to be taken in such and such a case—for my patient is a very intelligent man. He showed them to his doctor, who exclaimed repeatedly: “Well, now, that is beyond my comprehension!” No doubt, thought I, there are many other things beyond your comprehension.

CASE OF TUMOUR OF THE BREAST CURED BY MEDICINE.

By DR. HARMAR SMITH.

THE perusal of Dr. Burnett's interesting case under the above title, in the current number of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, has reminded me of a somewhat similar case, which occurred in my own practice many years ago. I made notes of the case at the time, but cannot now lay my hands upon them, so write from memory.

The tumour was seated in the mammary gland (my patient had had a family). She was pale and delicate, and often ill. She was approaching the climacteric epoch, and the catamenia were abnormally frequent.

The tumour was about the size of a Tangier orange, and very hard, so that Mrs. S. feared it was malignant (she knew too much for her own comfort), and was much depressed in consequence, and I could only partially re-

assure her, as I was not sure that it might not be as she supposed, and that it was not carcinoma in an early stage.

I, however, "pegged away" as Dr. B. says, with my medicines, and had the satisfaction of seeing the tumour gradually melt away, lessening both in size and hardness, and in about three months (the period occupied by Dr. Burnett's case) it was quite gone. I believe there was no local treatment, or if any, only a poultice or fomentation. One thing I very distinctly remember, viz., that I believed the cure was due solely to the medicines. These were *Phytolacca* and *Hydrastis*, in low dilutions.

After this I thought I had secured my patient *pour toujours*, but alas! I had to prove afresh the truth of Scott's lines—at least as to patients:

"Oh, woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please."

Having to go from home shortly afterwards, to accompany a patient whose mind was off its balance, on an Italian tour, I found on my return home that the physician who had attended Mrs. S. for me in my absence, had taken my place as her ordinary medical attendant.

An examination of the index of the first twenty-seven annual volumes of *The British Journal of Homeopathy*, confirms Dr. Burnett's statement, as to the paucity of cases published in British homeopathic literature of tumours treated on the *similia similibus curantur* principle. In all these years there are only about a dozen of such papers published in what was so long *facile princeps* in British (I might have said in world-wide) homeopathic periodical literature.

Amongst this number of papers the fullest by far is one by the late Dr. Viettinghoff, in the seventeenth volume. He gives full details of thirteen cases, all of which, with one exception, he believed to be cancerous, and several he reports as cured. Dr. Viettinghoff, however, made use of such a multitude of medicines, that it is impossible to say which were operative. There are some cases also of amelioration or cure of tumours of the breast, reported by Dr. Hughes in his "Pharmacodynamics," under the headings of *Hydrastis* and *Phytolacca*, the medicines prescribed in my own case.

Latimer House, Jenner Road, Guildford.

April 12, 1889.

A KEY-NOTE OF *SEPIA*.

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

Mrs. C., 50, came to see me at the London Homeopathic Hospital on March 23rd, having been ailing about a fortnight. She had been under me some years before for a very severe attack of inflammation of the lungs.

She now complained of feeling exceedingly ill.

She had diarrhea, and a *feeling as of a weight in the anus during stool and for one hour after stool.*

Faintness and a sinking sensation during stool.

Irritation in the anus and passage of thread-worms.

For five days she had had sickness, with feeling as if oil was rising in the throat.

Hot pain in the forehead.

Thirst for cold water.

Sepia 30 was given three times a day.

She returned in a week quite a changed woman, having been relieved by the first dose. All the symptoms had given way. She was put on *Sacch. Lact.*, and had more of the *Sepia*, to take in case there was a return of the symptoms.

The next week she reported that she had gone on improving, except that after an unusually hard day's work she had a slight return of the diarrhea, but two doses of the *Sepia* put her all right again.

The symptom italicised is characteristic of *Sepia*, and when it occurs, no other medicine need be thought of. It matters not whether it is diarrhea or constipation that the patient is suffering from, if there is "fulness or weight, as if from a foreign body in the anus unrelieved by stool," *Sepia* will cure this, and in all probability all the other symptoms the patient may be suffering from as well.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

LIVERPOOL HOMEOPATHIC MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting was held in the Hahnemann Hospital on April 4th, Dr. Smith, the President, in the chair.

Dr. Capper read a paper which he entitled, "Remarks on

the Recent Epidemics of Measles, in Liverpool." The writer described briefly cases that had come under his care in connection with dispensary work; 418 having been treated in the course of two epidemics. The paper dealt with—(1) the mortality; (2) causes of such mortality; (3) complications met with; (4) the treatment generally adopted.

The usual discussion followed the reading of the paper.

EDMUND CAPPER, M.B., Hon. Sec.

90, Queen's Road, Liverpool, April 6, 1889.

INSTITUTIONS.

LIVERPOOL HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL AND HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,

HOPE STREET AND ROSCOMMON STREET.

THE Forty-Seventh Annual Report of the Liverpool Homeopathic Dispensaries, constituting the First Annual Report of the combined Hospital and Dispensary Committee and the First Annual Report of the New Hahnemann Hospital, our readers will be glad to have full extracts. The following are the officers:—

President.—Henry Tate, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Presidents.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Sefton, K.G., The Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dysart.

Lady Patronesses.—The Right Honourable the Countess of Sefton, the Right Honourable the Countess of Crawford and Belcarres, Mrs. Tait, Mrs. Castellain, Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. Macalister, Miss Moore, Mrs. W. H. Tate.

Committee.—Thomas Crosfield, Chairman, Henry Tate, jun., Deputy Chairman, Messrs. George Atkin, S. S. Bacon, H. M. Bennett, John Bibby, S. J. Capper, Alfred Castellain, J.P., Henry Clark, Dr. Drysdale, Alexander Eccles, J.P., Malcolm Guthrie, Thomas Gee, Dr. Moore, J. E. Reynolds, A. W. Ronald, H. J. Robinson, Henry Rensburg, Samuel Sanday, Chas. E. Stevens, J. Carlton Stitt, Alexander Spiers, W. H. Tate, John Temple, Arthur S. Thew, Walter H. Wilson.

Honorary Treasurer.—H. J. Robinson, Aymstrey Court, Woolton.

Honorary Secretary.—S. J. Capper, 55, Bold Street.

Auditors.—Harmood Banner and Son, North John Street.

Bankers.—Heywood's Branch, Bank of Liverpool Limited.

Matron.—Miss B. C. Tait.

Secretary.—Francis Bell.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

HONORARY.

Consulting Physicians.—Dr. Drysdale, Dr. Moore.

In charge of In-patients.—Dr. Hayward (Monday and Thursday), Dr. R. Gordon Smith (Tuesday and Friday), Dr. Hawkes (Wednesday and Saturday), Mr. Mahony and Dr. Stuart attend on specially recommended patients on any day.

Assistants.—Dr. John Hayward, Dr. Charles Hayward, and Dr. Simpson.

In charge of Out-Patients.—(Out-patient Department, Hope Street.) Dr. John Hayward (Monday and Thursday), Dr. Charles Hayward (Monday and Thursday), Dr. Gordon (Tuesday and Friday), Dr. J. Murray Moore (Tuesday and Friday), Dr. Stuart (Wednesday and Saturday), Dr. Simpson (Wednesday and Saturday), Mr. Mahony (Thursday, four o'clock). (Out-patient Department, Rosecommon Street), Mr. Williams (Tuesday and Friday).

Medical Officers attending as Specialists at Hope Street.—Diseases of Women—Dr. Hawkes (Tuesday and Friday, at 3.30 p.m.)

Diseases of the Eye—Dr. Gordon (Tuesday and Friday, at 3.30 p.m.).

Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ears—Dr. Hayward and Dr. C. Hayward (Wednesday and Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.).

Surgical Diseases of Children—Dr. John Hayward (Wednesday, at 3.30 p.m.)

Diseases of the Skin—Mr. Williams (Thursday, at 3.15 p.m.).

Operating Surgeon.—Dr. John Hayward.

Chloroformist.—Mr. T. G. H. Nicholson.

Dentists.—Mr. Quinby and Mr. T. G. H. Nicholson.

STIPENDIARY.

Non-Resident.—Attending at Hope Street. Dr. A. L. Williams and Dr. A. W. M. Leicester.

Attending at Rosecommon Street, Dr. Ellis and Dr. E. Capper.

Resident Medical Officer at Hospital.—Dr. R. J. Clement.

Chemists.—Messrs. Thompson and Capper, 55, Bold Street, and 4, Lord Street.

This being practically the first account of their stewardship rendered by the General Committee of the combined Hahnemann Hospital and Homeopathic Dispensary, it is proper that they should enter somewhat fully into particulars.

They have devoted much time and thought to the management of the Charity entrusted to their care. They have met in the Board-room of the Hospital at least once every month during the year; and the Executive Committee have met every week.

In issuing this, the First Annual Report of the Hahnemann Hospital and the Forty-seventh of the Homeopathic Dispensary, your Committee are pleased at being able to say that the Hospital building has been found to be admirably suited to the purposes for which it was erected. Its construction, ventilation, and warming, and its sanitary condition, have proved to be

almost all that could be desired ; and your Committee are under a continual sense of gratitude and obligation to the nobly minded donor.

The medical and surgery work have been performed by the homeopathic practitioners of the city, all joining and working together harmoniously, some of them visiting the Hospital every day, and most of them two or three times a week. The Special Departments have been found to be highly appreciated by the homeopathic poor, who had previously been obliged to seek the aid of other specialists. The private paying-patient wards also have been taken advantage of to a considerable extent. In fact, the whole of the provisions of the Hospital are answering admirably the purposes for which they were provided.

The Medical Board have met every month, and have kept a constant watch over the professional working of the Institution.

There are yet only two fully-endowed beds : these have been kept occupied all the year. The partially-endowed beds, that is, beds endowed for four, six, eight, or ten weeks, have been a great help to your Committee, as enabling them to admit patients unable to pay anything themselves or by their friends. Your Committee and Officers have done all they could to encourage the poor to contribute five shillings a week and procure the necessary half-pay forms from subscribers, but they have found the great disadvantage of having to compete with other hospitals, which admit patients free of all charge. Notwithstanding their belief that the poor should be encouraged to contribute something towards their own keep whilst in hospital, it must be remembered that our hospital has never yet been full ; and it is hoped that the number of free beds will be largely increased, otherwise admission must be denied to the very class of patients to which an hospital is the greatest blessing, viz. :—those who are quite destitute and attacked with acute and dangerous diseases.

The Nursing Department has been very successful ; and the nurses have shown a capability extremely creditable to the matron and the medical officers ; several of the latter have given the nurses specific instruction by classes and lectures. The probationers have turned out excellent nurses ; they are now well trained, and fully qualified to undertake private nursing and so to assist the funds of the Hospital ; and your Committee recommend them to families requiring nurses in cases of illness or accouchement.

The Matron has displayed exemplary ability and tact, and has exercised extreme economy and good management ; and your Committee feel that much of the success of the Hospital is due to her. Visitors and patients have expressed their satisfaction at the dietary and comforts provided.

Altogether the first year's working of the Hospital may be looked upon as successful, both in a medical and economical point of view.

It will be seen by the tabulated list that a large number of patients have been cured or relieved during the year, and several important operations successfully performed. Also, that the total work of the Dispensary shows an improvement on last year, notwithstanding the falling off in the number of patients visited at home, to be presently noticed.

The Visiting Department is one of the most valuable features of the Institution, inasmuch as it must, as is quite obvious, act, by timely treatment, as a preventative of what might in many instances become long and serious illness. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that this excellent feature of our charity has had to be curtailed on account of the expenses of the In-patient Department, notwithstanding the urgent appeals to the contrary from the poor of the districts formerly included in our visiting area. Visits to patients at their own homes have, in fact, fallen from 18,977 in 1885 to 10,190 in 1888. Two additional visiting medical officers are urgently required, but your Committee cannot engage them for want of funds.

The funds are a matter of extreme anxiety to your Committee. The Endowment Fund should be so increased that your Committee may feel assured of at least £1,000 per annum from this source. Annual subscriptions are, however, the most desirable source of income; and if all or most of those who have experienced the superiority of homeopathic treatment, would contribute, even to but a small extent, your Committee would be able to carry on their work satisfactorily; to do this, an annual income of at least £2,500 is necessary. Death, removal from the neighbourhood, and other causes, are continually taking away some of the subscribers, so that unless new ones come in, the annual income from this source must fall off. Let each endeavour to enlist one other subscriber.

Your Committee desire their grateful thanks, not only to the ordinary donors and subscribers, but also to those who have so kindly contributed in the form of books, pictures, toys, clothing, old linen, &c.; and to those who have so generously given wine, fruit, flowers (including the Flower Mission), Christmas presents, decorations, &c.; also to the visitors, and to those ladies who have been good enough to contribute to the comfort and happiness of the little ones in the Children's Ward; also to those kind friends who, by musical and other entertainments, have endeavoured to lessen the griefs and increase the amusements of the patients. Your Committee also acknowledge with thanks the assistance derived from the Hospital Sunday Fund, and from those who have contributed towards the piano needed for the entertainments.

ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR, 1888:—

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT, HOPE STREET.

Attendances at the Dispensary	37,326
Visits at own homes	8,000

ROSCOMMON STREET DISPENSARY.

Attendances at the Dispensary	20,466
Visits at own homes.....	2,190

Grand Total of Attendances ... 67,982

Average daily Attendance 226

Number of In-patients treated within the Hospital during the year ending December 31st 220

The Balance Sheet shows expenditure for the year £2,341 14s. 11d. against an income of £1,831 1s. 8d., leaving a deficit of £510 13s. 3d.

Here is a classified summary of the results of treatment of In-patients during the year ended December 31st, 1888:—

	Cured.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Discharged at own request or removed.	Under Treatment.	Died.	Total.
GENERAL DISEASES:—								
A	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	11
B	19	1	9	...	2	4	3	38
LOCAL DISEASES:—								
Nervous System	10	2	8	...	1	...	3	24
Diseases of Eye	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" Nose.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Thyroid Body...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Lymphatic System	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
" Urinary System	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	8
" Generative System	10	1	4	1	...	1	...	17
" Female Breast	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
" Circulatory System	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	5
" Respiratory System	14	1	6	...	...	...	2	23
" Digestive System	14	3	1	...	...	1	3	22
" Organs of Locomotion	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	11
" Connective Tissue	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	6
" Of the Skin.....	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	8
Poisons	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Injuries	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	10
Operations	19	...	2	...	...	...	1	22
TOTAL	140	13	35	2	6	12	12	220

"The Annual Meeting of this Charity was held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, January 31st, 1889. His Worship the Mayor, Mr. E. H. Cookson, presided; and among those present were Drs. Drysdale, Moore, Hayward, Hawkes, Simpson, Mahoney, Ellis, Williams, Gordon, E. Capper, C. Hayward, Stuart, J. Murray Moore, Nicholson, J. D. Hayward, R. G. Smith, and Williams; Messrs. W. H. Tate, H. Tate, junr., T. Gee, Chas. W. Jones, Geo. Atkins, E. S. Eccles, T. Crosfield, S. S. Bacon, J. Coventry, A. Eccles, F. Dresser, Grimley, W. Wilson, H. J. Robinson (Hon. Treasurer), S. J. Capper (Hon. Sec), and other gentlemen, and a number of ladies.

"In moving the first resolution, 'That the Report and Financial Statement, as now read, be adopted, printed, and circulated among the donors and subscribers,' the Mayor said, 'I have very great pleasure in testifying, after a visit I paid to the Hospital this morning, my very great admiration at all that I saw there. I thought that the arrangements of the Hospital, so far as I am able to judge, were of the most complete character. I thought that the architecture, the internal arrangement of the rooms, and so forth, were everything that could be desired. The arrangements for ventilation are as perfect as anything could possibly be, and I was assured that the temperature is kept up to one uniform heat, and that there are no sudden changes, which I think must contribute considerably to the comfort and welfare of the patients. (Hear, hear.) You say in the first paragraph of this Report that this is the First Annual Meeting since the Hahne-mann Hospital was opened, and, in moving the adoption of the Report, I would like to pay that tribute of admiration which the citizens of Liverpool are always ready to give to those noblest of her citizens who come forward in a generous manner to found and aid institutions for the public good. (Applause.) No one for one moment can look at that Institution without feeling with great gratitude that Liverpool, whatever she may be otherwise, has amongst her sons some noble men. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Tate, having been blessed with wealth, is not one of those who like to keep it to themselves, but he is very anxious to distribute it amongst those who have not been equally fortunate. (Hear, hear.) The Committee are anxious to increase their Endowment Fund, which I think is a very desirable thing, so that the maintenance of the Institution may be placed beyond anything like uncertainty. I am very sorry that at the first annual meeting I should be in the chair to call attention to the fact of a deficiency of £500 on the year's working. I don't take a very desponding view of that, because, as the Treasurer has just said, it is not an Institution which has been thoroughly well known, and I am of opinion that the more the advantages it affords and the admirable system which appears to exist there become known, the generosity of Mr. Tate will be more widely recognized. (Hear, hear.) Of course there is considerable difference of opinion as to the system of medical treatment, and I am not prepared to speak one way or the other; but I do think that an institution which has been started in the way this has been is deserving of very great recognition, and I have no doubt that, as time goes on, the adverse balance now before us will cease to exist. A mode of supporting the Institution which the Committee are very anxious to put forward is the endowment of beds. (Hear, hear.) There have been two already endowed, and speaking in my public capacity, I should be very glad if other citizens of Liverpool

would emulate the example thus set them and endow more beds. A letter has been sent to me within the last few days which I will read:—

“MOSSLEY BANK, ELMSWOOD ROAD, AIGBURTH,

“DEAR MR. MAYOR, January 26th.

“*Hahnemann Hospital and Homeopathic Dispensaries.*

“I much regret that through absence from Liverpool, I shall not be able to be present at the Annual Meeting on the 31st, at which you have very kindly promised to preside.

“This Institution is necessarily almost dependent upon Homeopaths, as, although that body generally subscribe to the usual Allopathic Medical Charities in the City, the Allopaths, not knowing the value of our Hospital, do not reciprocate, and hence the endowment and subscriptions suffer. (Hear, hear.)

“The value of the Hospital is beyond doubt, but the weak point in its administration is the “Endowment Fund,” and as a small help to this, I shall be very pleased to offer one hundred pounds to the Endowment Fund if nine others will subscribe a similar amount (Applause), and, if you will kindly put this forward without my name, unless it is necessary, I shall be very much obliged. Wishing you a successful meeting.—I am, yours sincerely,

“JOHN TEMPLE.”

“That is very gratifying to me as Mayor of Liverpool, and I have very great pleasure in putting it before this meeting, and, by the kind assistance of the gentlemen of the press, putting it before the people of Liverpool. The way in which the public, and more especially the poorer people, have appreciated the work which the Hospital is capable of doing for them will be gathered from the figures which have been read to you; namely, that the attendance at the dispensaries have been 57,792, and the visits paid to patients at their own homes, 10,190, making a grand total of 67,982. (Applause.) Now that is the work which the Hospital has been doing during the past year—relieving nearly 68,000 cases—and the average daily attendances have been 226, and the number of in-patients treated within the Hospital during the year ending December 31st, was 220. I think that a Hospital capable of doing so much work is deserving of the very greatest assistance, and I have the very greatest pleasure in moving that the Report and Financial Statement, as now read, be adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the donors and subscribers. (Applause.)

“Mr. Thomas Crosfield: ‘I have very great pleasure in seconding this resolution so ably moved by the Mayor. As Chairman of Committees I can speak experimentally of the ability, energy, and zeal that has marked my fellow Committee-men in carrying out the duties incumbent on their offices, in the Hospital and at the Dispensaries. We have seen, day after day, a marked increase in the number of those who apply for admission into the Hospital. Some time ago, at the commencement, when the Hospital was not so well known, admissions were not applied for in the same way as they are now. I may say that we are now pretty comfortably filled, and, from my experience in the various visits I have paid to the Hospital, I can say that everything in all departments is well and effectually and efficiently carried out. The patients were all very comfortable in fact, one of the

private patients we saw yesterday said he never felt so comfortable before in any place he had ever been in. However, our object is not so much to make people comfortable as to get them cured of the maladies they are suffering from as rapidly as possible, and I think if any one will examine the numbers of those who have come in and gone out, they will find that we have not cases remaining very long, but that were rapidly cured. With regard to the provisioning, nursing, and everything connected with the Hospital, I can say it is not surpassed by any Hospital in the city. There is a feeling prevailing in the minds of some that we only treat medical cases, and not surgical cases. I should like at once to say that we receive both. At the present time there are a number of patients in the children's ward on account of accidents they have received. There used to be a fallacy in the public mind that, if a man broke his leg, we only gave him a pilule. (Laughter.) I hope that idea does not prevail now; if it does, I should like at once to dissipate it. There is something I should like to mention which is not in my instructions; it is a little luxury which we are short of in the Hospital. Our nurses have no music there. There is no piano to accompany their singing, and we find it a very great want. The purchase of a piano is an expenditure which, of course, we could not take out of our own funds, but if any of our friends have a piano about to be relegated to the nursery, we should be glad if they would give it to us. At any rate, if no one be inclined to give us one, we might pick up a not expensive piano for the use of the nurses and patients, to enable them to beguile the long and weary hours by music in the evening and at other times. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution.'"

The resolution was carried unanimously. The usual votes of thanks to the Executive, the medical officers, and the Chairman were also unanimously carried, and the meeting terminated.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

THE thirteenth Report of this large institution, probably the largest Homeopathic Hospital in the world, has just been forwarded to us by Dr. T. M. Strong, chief of the staff. It is a State hospital, and corresponds to our large workhouse infirmaries. This accounts for the severity of the cases admitted. We append this general summary of the year's work:—

Number in the Hospital, January 1, 1887 ..	392
„ admitted during the year ..	3,577
Total.....	3,969
„ discharged, cured ..	1,497
„ „ improved ..	1,475
„ „ unimproved ..	156
„ died ..	266
Total.....	3,394
„ remaining January 1, 1888.....	575
Mortality, 6.70 per cent.	

The statistics are given in full in an appendix, and they show that the medical officers of the hospital have no sinecures in their appointments.

NORTH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM, SOUTHPORT.

WE have pleasure in publishing the Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of the Committee, which was presented to the General Annual Meeting of Governors, held in the Mayor's Parlour, February 16th, 1889:

"Your Committee have much pleasure in presenting their Annual Report of the Sanatorium to the Governors, the past year having in many ways been one of great encouragement to all those interested in the welfare of an Institution effecting so much good.

"A large proportion of the children sent to the Sanatorium come from the neighbouring manufacturing towns, and many have been lying for weeks or months on a sick bed in a hospital. It can therefore be imagined what a great means of restoring them to health it must be, to have the benefit of the pure and bracing air of Southport, and the medical care and kind attention they receive; and your Committee sincerely wish that they were enabled to extend these benefits to many more of the numerous poor children who require them.

"During the year 534 patients were treated in the Institution, being an increase of 44 over the previous year; and the number of days they remained was 19,018, as against 18,184 in 1887, being an increase of 834 days. The average stay of each child has been 36 days, and your Committee regret that, owing to the limited accommodation in the building, they have been unable during the summer months to permit some of the cases to remain for an extended period, which would have been of much service to them.

"The average weekly cost per child has been 9s. 8d., against 9s. 5½d. in the previous year; the alimentary expenses have been 4s. 2d., a decrease of 3d.; and the other expenses 5s. 5d., being an increase of 4½d., making the total increase merely 2½d. for each child per week.

"This slight increase in the general expenditure of the present year is accounted for by the fact, that during the year the Committee have been under the necessity, at considerable cost, of re-pointing, painting, and putting into thorough repair the exterior of the building. This has been required for some time. They have also replaced with new beds (on the best sanitary principle) a number of those which had been in the Institution almost ever since its foundation, and were unfit for further use.

"Your Committee are afraid that, owing to the increasing price of provisions, they will be unable to maintain the present low alimentary expenditure; hence the necessity for additional subscriptions and donations.

"The amount received from patients during the year was £693 9s., an increase of £96 16s.; from subscriptions, £433 4s.; and £85 4s. 2d. from donations, making a total from subscriptions and donations of £518 8s. 2d., an increase of £36 10s. 3d.; a large portion of the latter

arising from the proceeds of entertainments, &c., kindly given on behalf of the Institution, and for which the Committee return their best thanks.

"Your Committee refer with grateful feelings to the item in the Financial Statement showing a balance of £90 in hand towards the expenditure of the current year, and they confidently appeal for a continuance of the support they have hitherto so liberally received from the friends of the Institution, and hope specially for an increase of annual subscriptions, that the work which they have so much at heart may become more and more the means of restoring to health an increasing number of poor children.

"The Ladies' Committee have, as formerly, rendered their valuable aid in not only acting on the General Committee, but likewise in the internal economy and domestic arrangements of the Institution.

"The Honorary Medical Staff have also shown the greatest attention and skill to their respective patients; and the domestic arrangements continue most satisfactory under the able management of Miss Ashley, the Lady Superintendent.

"Your Committee humbly express their grateful thanks to Almighty God for the blessing which in the past has been bestowed upon their work, and they pray for a continuance of the same, that they may be enabled to continue with success their labour of love.

"The Committee regret to record the death during the year of Mr. Gillett, who held for several years the office of Honorary Treasurer to the Institution. He was one of its founders, and ever a zealous supporter and kind benefactor to it.

"Your Committee have much pleasure in expressing their thanks to the numerous friends who have so cordially helped them during the year, especially to the Lady Collectors, who year by year, with unwearied patience, collect the subscriptions; to those who have given treats of various kinds to the children, as well as to those who have sent presents of toys, fruit, and clothing, which latter is most acceptable, many of the children coming very badly provided for.

"During the year children have been sent from the following places:—Manchester (including Pendlebury), 112; Liverpool (including Walton), 139; Southport, Birkdale, and Churchtown, 11; Stockport, 15; Warrington, 6; Bolton, 27; Pendleton, 10; Sedburgh, 1; Macclesfield, 8; Carlisle, 2; Settle, 3; Preston, 9; Staleybridge, 6; Lancaster, 3; Wigan, 13; Salford, 15; Wakefield, 2; Eccles, 5; Blackburn, 7; Irlam-o'-th'-Height, 1; South Wales, 1; Ruabon, 3; Atherton, 2; Burnley, 7; Dukinfield, 2; Kirkdale, 2; Birmingham, 1; Halifax, 2; Ashton-under-Lyne, 8; Birkenhead, 3; Dalton, 1; Blackpool, 1; Leeds, 4; Oldham, 12; Bingley, 2; West Derby, 2; Crewe, 1; Stone, 1; Ambleside, 2; Huddersfield, 2; Openshaw, 2; Harrogate, 2; Seacombe, 7; Derby, 1; Didsbury, 3; Marple, 1; Leek, 3; Ulverston, 1; Bradford, 5; Wrexham, 1; Altrincham and Bowdon, 9; Sharples, 1; Patricroft, 1; Stoke, 1; Rochdale, 2; Seaforth, 2; Leigh, 1."

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

Dr. Blumberg read the subjoined Medical Officers' Report:

"The Medical Officers of the Sanatorium have the honour to present their Twenty-eighth Annual Report to the Governors. During

the year ending December 31, 1888, 534 children have been treated in the Sanatorium, the largest number ever attained. Of these 234 were sent home quite well, 148 very much improved, 103 improved, and 41 no better. Under this last head many were cases sent back soon after admission as unsuitable. The rest remain in treatment.

"I subjoin a tabular statement:—Number of cases in the House, Jan. 1, 1888, 41; number admitted Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 493; total number treated during year, 534, as against 490 in the previous year. Classified list of cases:—General debility, 93; struma, 25; anæmia, 21; hip disease, 35; knee disease, 21; caries and curvatures of spine, 24; diseases of other joints and bones, 26; hypertrophies and inflammation of the glands, 17; rachitis, 6; rheumatism, 14; chorea, 41; heart disease, 18; phthisis pul., 40; pneumonia, 13; bronchitis, 16; asthma, 3; pleurisy, 6; empyema, 3; typhoid fever, 16; scarlatina, 6; diseases of the eye, 8; dyspepsia, 17; diseases of throat, 5; diseases of skin, 6; diseases of kidney, 6; diseases of bladder, 2; paraplegia, 6; burns, 8; other cases, 10; injuries, 4; slight ailments, 15; total, 534. Total since opening of Sanatorium, 4,235.

"You will notice the large percentage of diseases of the respiratory organs, pulmonary consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis. The reason of the prevalence of these diseases in Lancashire is not the damp and cold air. Nor is it the want of proper feeding altogether, though a German physician called tubercles the tears that poverty weeps inwards, but in a great measure it is owing to the want of sanitary arrangements, particularly ventilation in the cottages of manufacturing districts. The proper housing of the poor is a burning question, not only in London, but also in the great industrial centres of our neighbourhood. Want of sufficient oxygen can by demonstration be proved to be the cause of consumption, and nothing is sillier than to keep a child in a close, overheated, and stifling room, because, forsooth, he has a cough. Medical men, though they often differ in opinion, are all anxious to produce excellent results by their treatment, but you must not forget that the art of saving life does not progress so rapidly as the art of taking it. A hundred inventions of the most wonderful ingenious instruments of murder, by which thousands can be swept away in a few minutes, are produced year by year, whereas the arsenal of really effective remedies is enriched only at the rarest intervals. And look what difference in the reward. Those who work in the former sphere, whose business is killing or inventing appliances of war, are made the chosen citizens of the various states. They are honoured, titled, rewarded, whereas the man who simply spends a lifetime in allaying suffering and rescuing from death his fellow-citizens will probably go to his grave unwept and unsung.

"I cannot forbear mentioning to you among the rest, the case of Joseph Barnett, a boy eleven years old, from Pendleton. He came to us about two years ago, a very Lazarus, full of scrofulous abscesses, and with caries of the bones, unable to move, and in continual agony. Well, after one year he could walk with crutches, and a few months ago he left us, having long ago discarded his crutches, a perfectly healthy and merry boy.

"We must again mention with the greatest praise the great assistance which we have received from Miss Ashley, and the excellent staff of nurses."

REVIEWS.

PSYCHO-THERAPEUTICS.*

DR. TUCKEY is to be congratulated on having written a book which has in it all the elements of deserved success. It deals in a plain straightforward way with a much talked of subject ; it is interesting from beginning to end, and is written in an eminently readable style.

Hypnotism or the state of induced sleep, and the use of this as a means of treating the sick is not quite the same thing as the mesmeric treatment of disease. In the latter there is a personal influence, which passes from the mesmeriser to his subject, and works on any diseased part in such a way as to restore its vitality. In hypnotism the patient is simply put into a mesmeric sleep, and whilst in this condition certain suggestions are made to him—as that he has no pain or disease—and when he comes out of the sleep the effect of the suggestions remains, though the patient may remember nothing of their having been made.

The one who has worked at this subject most thoroughly and made it a rational and possible therapeutic means is Dr. Liébault, of Nancy, to whom Dr. Tuckey has very properly dedicated his book. To Nancy Dr. Tuckey went, and investigated the treatment at headquarters. The result of his observation, together with the fruits of wide reading, Dr. Tuckey has embodied in his work. So far as we are aware it is the only work of its kind in the English language.

Dr. Tuckey gives a number of cases (chiefly from Dr. Bernheim's practice) in which suggestion has proved corrective of disease of old standing. One case was very remarkable, in which a boy had been cured by it of moral depravity. Unfortunately this is a power which may work in the opposite direction. In *The Standard*, of the 9th of April, the Vienna correspondent of that paper gave an account of an incident which had occurred in that city illustrating this. A number of youths had been detected in stealing, and it turned out that they had all been hypnotised by a man who had suggested to them that they should steal various articles and bring them to himself.

We have no doubt that the power of suggestion is very wonderful ; indeed, we think it is too wonderful to be entrusted to any but the wisest hands. As a system of treatment it is not to be compared with homeopathy, as it is much more narrow and circumscribed ; and in spite of the attractive form it takes in Dr.

* *Psycho-Therapeutics ; or, Treatment by Sleep and Suggestion.* By C. Lloyd Tuckey, M.D. London : Baillière, Tindall, and Cox.

Tuckey's most interesting volume we do not feel at all inclined to exchange homeopathy for "suggestion." And for ourselves, at least, we feel that life is too short to do both well.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF DRUG PATHOGENESIS. PART IX.*

THE ninth part of the *Cyclopædia* forms the beginning of the third volume. As it is to be completed in four, it will be seen that the labours of the editors are already more than half over. The two chief medicines of the present number are *Lachesis* and *Lycopodium*. In both of these provings with the 30th dilutions are admitted. The rule (9) of the committee is to "include symptoms reputed as coming from attenuations above the 12th decimal only when in accord with symptoms from attenuations below. Very few provings of *Lachesis* were made with dilutions lower than the 12th decimal. All the *Lobelias* are thrown together and given under one heading. This, we think, is a pity.

As a work of reference the *Cyclopædia* is a work of great value, and is now available for any of the medicines already completed. For practical clinical service we shall need a schema and an index. We suppose the editors will keep this object in view.

THERAPEUTIC METHODS.†

THE need for a new edition of Dr. J. P. Dake's work, which was reviewed in our pages not many months ago, has induced him to make an alteration in its form though not of its substance. The present edition, like the first, is dedicated to Dr. Dudgeon. If we quote Dr. Dake's preface we shall better convey an idea of the author's intentions than by any words of our own.

"Since the need of a new edition of 'Therapeutic Methods' has been reported to me by my publishers, I have carefully gone over the entire text, in the light of the numerous notices of the work written by reviewers, and am unable to see sufficient occasion for any changes, save in the correction of a very few typographical errors.

"The object of the work having been, from the beginning, to furnish a clear and not tedious account of the homeopathic principle and its requirements in practice, an account free as possible from theoretical and unimportant details (matters discussed more properly elsewhere),

* *A Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*. Edited by Drs. Richard Hughes and J. P. Dake. Part IX. Idioform—Magnesia. London: E. Gould and Son. New York: Boericke and Tafel. 1889.

† *Therapeutic Methods: An outline of Principles observed in the Art of Healing*. By Jabez P. Dake, A.M., M.D. College edition. Otis Clapp and Son, Boston and Providence. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

and one especially adapted to the wants of the students of therapeutic ways and means, whether in college or on the field of practical application, I have no wish to extend or otherwise modify what I have presented in my first edition; and I am sure I could not, in fewer pages, do any sort of justice to the subject.

"I am profoundly sensible of the favour bestowed upon my work by the leading medical journals on both sides of the Atlantic, and by readers in whose opinions I have reason to repose the greatest confidence.

"By an agreement with my publishers, and in deference to the wishes of medical teachers, who desire a convenient and inexpensive text-book on the principles of medicine, especially on the Institutes of Homeopathy, this issue will be known as the college edition, and will be put within the reach of every student.

"Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1889."

GLONIN : A HEART REMEDY.*

IN this pamphlet, reprinted for the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, Dr. Hale draws attention to the undoubted power of *glonoin* over certain forms of heart disease. A number of cases are quoted in which it has proved of service. The complaint we have to make of Dr. Hale's teaching and practice is that they depart from Hahnemannian directions regarding the supreme value of symptoms as guides to the selection of the remedy, and go after pathological and physiological explanations. One or two characteristic guiding symptoms are worth volumes of pathological explanations. When Dr. Hale quotes with approval the use of *glonoin* and *digitalis* combined, and *glonoin* and *strophanthus*, it may be very respectable allopathy he is teaching, it is certainly not homeopathy.

GYNECOLOGY.†

IN his preface Dr. Cowperthwaite tells us that he feels called upon to offer an explanation, if not an apology, in presenting this book to the public. It was undertaken at the earnest solicitation of the students of his class and of professional friends. It makes no claims to originality, and only professes to be carefully collated from the best and latest authorities. Dr. Cowperthwaite believes in the necessity of combining local and internal treatment in the majority of cases.

The book faithfully reflects the foreshadowing of the preface ;

* *Glonoin : A Heart Remedy*. By E. M. Hale, M.D. Author's edition. Chicago, 1888.

† *A Text-book of Gynecology Designed for the Student and General Practitioner*. By A. C. Cowperthwaite, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D. Chicago: Gross and Delbridge. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company. 1888.

and it is somewhat disappointing to find in the work of one who combines the professorship of *materia medica* with that of gynecology in the University of Iowa should have given us so little *materia medica* in this work. It seems to us that with the number of excellent manuals of gynecology coming from allopathic sources which set forth as well as can be the various morbid conditions, with the local measures advised for their treatment, there is no room for a homeopathic work of the kind unless it contains something original in therapeutics, and especially a very full *materia medica*. We cannot say that Dr. Cowperthwaite's volume fulfils this condition, though we have no fault to find with the descriptions he gives of diseases and operations. We certainly cannot agree with him as to the frequent necessity for local treatment. In our experience it is the exception and not the rule.

HEADACHE AND ITS MATERIA MEDICA.*

PERHAPS the greatest praise that can be given to Dr. Underwood's book is to say that there was room for it. Books on headache we have had in plenty of late, we have not one too many now. Dr. Underwood divides headaches into nine classes—anemic, catarrhal, hyperemic, nervous, neuralgic, reflex, dyspeptic, rheumatic, and toxic; and he quotes the latest authorities in elucidation of their pathology. We doubt if this will be of much assistance to prescribers. It would have been more to the point if he had given us more of the Hahnemannian pathology in relation to the disease. There are psoric headaches and sycotic headaches, as well as other constitutional headaches, to which special remedies are related, and it is of much greater importance to sufferers and prescribers to have information on these points than to know about "vaso motor" theories, "nerve storms," "arterial neuroses," and such like. But Dr. Underwood does not waste much space on these topics, for at the twenty-second page he has begun his *Materia Medica*. He takes his remedies in the order of their importance as he regards it. This has its advantages, no doubt, but in the absence of either index or contents table these are far out-balanced by its disadvantages. The alphabetical order is certainly preferable here.

A great amount of research has been brought to bear in the compilation of this work, and one of its most interesting features is the collection of instructive cases illustrating the action of

* *Headache and its Materia Medica*. By B. F. Underwood, M.D. New York: A. C. Chatterton and Co. 1889. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

the medicines described. Perhaps the most useful feature of all is the repertory at the end. The arrangement of this is excellent. There are naturally a number of omissions (for instance, we find no mention of *Natr. Mur.* among the medicines which have headache on coughing), but these can be remedied by the possessor of the volume and by the author in subsequent editions. We cannot give the mede of praise usually exacted by transatlantic publishers for the get-up of the work; it is not well stitched, and opens badly—a serious fault in a book of reference. The press-reading, too, is a little at fault, “Hempel” appears more than once as “Hemple.”

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HOMEOPATHY.

The following second circular has been issued :—

(Translation.)

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, AND THE
COLONIES.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1889.

GENERAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HOMEOPATHY.

SIR AND CONFRÈRE,—As we formerly announced, the homeopathic societies of Paris have decided to bring about a reunion of homeopathic doctors during the Exhibition which is about to open.

Since then the Government of the French Republic has been pleased, as in 1878, to give our Congress a place among the official Congresses of the Exhibition. We therefore invite you to participate in the work of the International Homeopathic Congress, which will assemble at Paris, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of August next, in the conference hall of the Trocadero.

We hope that you will reply to our appeal, and that you will join us in advancing therapeutic truth. Medical men who practise after the doctrine of Hahnemann in countries so distant have need of meeting from time to time that they may bring together into a common fund the results of their personal experience, and so advance homeopathy; in this way they will contribute towards the demonstration that that doctrine rests on truly scientific bases; they will establish that it gives favourable results in its application to the cure of disease.

We beg of our foreign *confrères* to make known around them,

to communicate to their scientific societies, and to publish in their journals, the appeal which we now address to them, because the more numerous the members of our Congress, the more it will be able to bear fruit.

Doctors, veterinary surgeons, and chemists will be full members (*membres titulaires*) ; they will be entitled to send papers and take part in the discussions of the Congress.

The Congress will comprise also, as associate members (*membres adhérents*), friends of homeopathy who would like in this way to show their sympathy with our doctrine ; they will have the right to be present at the meetings of the Congress, but only as auditors.

The subscriptions have been fixed, as in 1878, at 20 francs for full members and 5 francs for associate members.

In order that the proceedings of the Congress may be interesting and fruitful, it is necessary that the subjects of discussion should be known beforehand by all our members, who will thus be able to get their arguments ready. The authors of papers or communications should, therefore, send us a *résumé* of them, with their conclusions, before June 15th. The committee of organization will be able to make a classification of these works, so that they may arrange to have all related papers discussed together at the same meeting ; and, besides, the Committee will have these *résumés* printed and sent to all the members of the Congress who send in their adhesion before the 15th of June.

Papers which may reach us after this date will not be able to be discussed at the Congress unless it decides to do so by a special vote.

The meetings will take place at 4 p.m. The officers of the Congress will be elected in a preliminary meeting which will be held, by exception, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on Wednesday, Aug. 21st, in the hall of the Trocadero.

We are, &c.,

LÉON SIMON, M.D., *Chairman*.

MARC JOUSSET, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Papers and communications will come under one or other of the following categories :—

1. *Materia Medica*, and general therapeutics.
2. Applied therapeutics.
3. Propagation of homeopathy : teaching, hospitals.

COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATION.

SIMON, Dr. Leon, member of the Federative Hahnemannian Society, *Chairman*.

CHANCEREL, Dr., member of the Federative Hahnemannian Society.

COMPAGNON, Dr., member of the Federative Hahnemannian Society.

GONNARD, Dr., member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of France.

JOUSSET, Dr. Pierre, formerly gold medallist resident physician of the hospitals of Paris, member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of France.

LOVE, Dr., member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of France.

JOUSSET, Dr. Marc, formerly resident physician of the hospitals of Paris, member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of France, Secretary.

Applications for membership, papers, and communications should be sent before June 15th addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Dr. Marc Jousset, Boulevard Saint Germain, 241, Paris.

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.

RASPAIL'S EAU SEDATIVE (SEDATIVE WATER).

ENQUIRER. The following is the formula for the above:—

Take of strong liquor of ammonia $2\frac{1}{8}$ oz., camphorated alcohol 3 drams, bay salt $1\frac{1}{8}$ oz., water 1 quart. Mix the camphorated spirits of wine and the liquor of ammonia together in a flask with ground stopper; close the flask and shake it; let it stand at rest a short time. On the other hand, melt the salt in the water, and add a few drops of the liquor of ammonia to the solution; let it stand until the impurities have subsided; decant the clear liquid off, or strain it through tissue paper, and add the mixture of ammonia and camphorated alcohol quickly to it. Close the bottle and shake it. Take care to keep the bottle always well closed, and in a cool place. Do not inhale the odour of the sedative water except in cases where it is expressly prescribed.

[Camphorated alcohol contains about 10 oz. of camphor to the quart of alcohol.]

SLAG.

∴ If any readers are desirous of aiding medical science by proving this promising drug, Mr. Hart, of 5A, Sloane Street, S.W., will be happy to supply any attenuation that may be desired, and we shall be glad to publish their results.

RELATIVE POWER OF LOW AND HIGH POTENCIES (*vide* HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, p. 83).

Dr. Ferrum does not clearly express his opinion in your above, that in acute and chronic disease, the lower as also the higher attenuations can be employed, but simply that the selected remedy should be given in either a lower or higher attenuation according to circumstances.

What does he mean by circumstances? I am very anxious to know in detail. If it be not too troublesome he may even refer to the work from which he acquired the guiding rules in question.

May I also be permitted to know what the question of dilution depends on when it is, in a great measure, independent of the duration of the disease.

Yours obediently,

M. BANERJEE.

Mirzapore, March 14, 1889.

[Perhaps our correspondent FERRUM will kindly reply to Dr. Banerjee?—ED.]

WANTED A REPERTORY.

B.—We should advise you to purchase Dr. Winterburn's *Repertory of the Most Characteristic Symptoms of the Materia Medica*, published by Chatterton and Co., New York, and to be had of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane; have it interleaved, and, in addition to the interleaving, have a number of blank pages at the end. Whenever in your reading or in your practice you come across striking symptoms corresponding to any medicines, enter them in the margin or on the blank page opposite to the proper place in your repertory. In this way you will gain a triple end; you will enrich your repertory, become familiar with the use of it, and you will always know where to find "that striking symptom you saw somewhere, and never could remember where, or what medicine it was that cured."

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * * 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.

Liverpool.—*Hahnemann Hospital and Dispensary, Hope Street.* Wanted, a House Surgeon for the above hospital. He must be qualified and registered. For particulars apply to the Secretary, Francis Bell.

POPE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

The following sums have been received since last list was published :—

	£	s.	d.
Dr. Wolston (Edinburgh)	5	5	0
Dr. Nicholson (Clifton)	1	1	0

D. DYCE BROWN,
Treasurer.

In our April issue (as elsewhere mentioned), Dr. John Wilde's subscription of £1 1s. was put under the name of Dr. Percy Wilde, and Dr. Herbert Nankivell's name was incorrectly printed. (ED. H. W.)

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A WEST INDIAN COMPLAINT.

LEPROSY AND VACCINATION.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Since the date of my last communication, additional facts upon this subject have been brought to my notice which may not be without interest to your readers. The people of the West Indies complain, and not without reason, that since the emancipation of slavery questions of vital importance receive so little attention from the Colonial Government, and practically none at all from Parliament and the public Press in England. The British West Indies, with one and a quarter million inhabitants, comprise some of the most beautiful and densely populated islands in the world, inhabited by a people rapidly outgrowing the unfortunate conditions inherited through centuries of barbarism and debasing slavery, and steadily advancing in education and civilization. With the exception of Barbadoes, which has about 4,200 voters in a population of 180,000, and Jamaica, with a small elective element, they are without representative institutions, and are governed in London as Crown colonies by officials appointed at the Colonial Office under a traditional system, which the people believe to be inimical to all reforms. One of the paramount obligations of the Government is to promote the public health, and to protect the people from the invasion and *a fortiori* from the infliction of loathsome diseases. In nearly all these islands, as well as in British Guiana, the Crown Governments are actively, though doubtless unconsciously, engaged in disseminating one of the most repulsive and incurable of human maladies, and this is carried on in defiance of public opinion, and in the teeth of

overwhelming evidence of its disastrous results. As far back as 1871, Dr. Hall Bakewell, Vaccinator-General of Trinidad, testified before a Select Committee of the House of Commons that there was a very strong opinion among medical men in the West Indies that leprosy was communicated by vaccination, and he (Dr. Bakewell) had seen several cases where vaccination seemed to be the only explanation. In the leprosy report of an inquiry made by the Royal College of Physicians some years ago, evidence of a similar character was disclosed. "The increase of leprosy," said Dr. Bakewell, "being co-incident with vaccination, has made people extremely alarmed about vaccinating from those having a leprous taint." Dr. B. J. Bechtinger, who has devoted twenty-seven years to the study of this branch of dermatology, both in the East and West Indies, in South America, and the Sandwich Islands, writes, January, 1889, that he considers the serious increase of the disease to be "largely due" to its spread at the point of the lancet in vaccination. He has often been consulted by parents whose families were entirely without taint of skin disease where one of the children has been inoculated in this way. The present medical superintendent of the Leper Hospital, Mahaica, British Guiana, Dr. C. F. Castor, in his report to the Surgeon-General for 1887, says, "A most probable means of communicating leprosy is by vaccination," and adds, "It ought to be known far and wide in countries where leprosy is endemic, as with us—that there is every certainty of inoculation through vaccination." A few days ago Dr. Robert Francis Black, a well-known practitioner at *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, informed me of three distinct cases of *vaccino-lepra* which had casually come under his own observation, and he believes such cases are far from uncommon. Being convinced of the mischiefs wrought by this system of contaminating the public health, he sent particulars of these cases in July, 1887, to the Governor, Sir William Robinson, and communicated the facts to a well-known pathologist in Scotland, with a view of bringing medical and public opinion to bear on the subject, and having the evil arrested. Dr. Black considers the law which compels such frightful risks in Trinidad, where leprosy is so decidedly on the increase, is a cruel and irreparable blunder, and the first step towards stopping the mischief is its repeal. This leprous arm to arm vaccination is extensively practised in the West Indies, the wealthy being alone able to indulge in the luxury of calf lymph, for which, in private practice, a minimum charge of from five to ten dollars is made for each operation. The vaccination law in Trinidad, unlike that of British Guiana, referred to in a previous communication, is rigorously enforced, only 7 per cent. of the surviving children, according to the Surgeon-

General's report for 1888, escaping vaccination, and in no part of the West Indies is leprosy reported to be so widely diffused as in this beautiful island. I accepted the invitation of Dr. Bevan Rake, the medical superintendent, to visit the Leper Asylum, Mucurapo, near Port of Spain. The institution contains one hundred and eighty patients, admirably cared for by the Dominican Sisters, who are unceasing in their self-sacrificing efforts to mitigate the appalling misery of these most unfortunate sufferers. I will not stop to harrow the feelings of your readers by any attempt to describe the ghastly human objects I saw around me. In his report to the Surgeon-General for 1888, Dr. Rake says, "The new infirmary at the Asylum was opened in August last, and was quickly filled, nineteen patients being admitted on the 19th, and nine more on the 25th. Since then it has been constantly full." A new ward is to be built at once to contain thirty additional beds, and at the present rate of increase, much more accommodation will be needed. There are now fourteen lepers in the Colonial Hospital (Port of Spain) awaiting vacancies for admission to the Asylum. In a later report (for 1888) Dr. Rake says, "The possibility of introducing leprosy by vaccination, which has also been a good deal discussed during the year, is subsidiary to the question of contagion, *i.e.*, the communication of leprosy by any means from one person to another." Dr. Rake does not, however, permit me to point out or furnish facts in support of the doctrine of contagion, which, if true, could, one would suppose, be readily obtained at the institution over which he so ably presides. The lady superintendent informed me that she had been at the Asylum seventeen years, and the sister who has charge of the Dispensary had been there twenty years, one of the wardsmen had been employed for thirty-three years, and some of the laundresses and nurses twelve years or more, and no case of contagion had ever been reported as far as she knew. On the 22nd of January, I visited the Lazaretto at Barbadoes, another crowded institution. A new ward is now in the course of construction to accommodate thirty-two more patients, but the applications from the single parish of St. Michael's are greater than the extra beds to be provided. I may mention that the Island of Barbadoes comprises thirteen parishes, with a total population of about 180,000, of which St. Michael's contains about a sixth, and it is estimated that one hundred and fifty to two hundred more beds ought to be provided under the present system of voluntary segregation. If the segregation, which only includes the leprous poor and pauper class, were compulsory, as some now demand, the alarming spread of the disease, which is endemic in all the islands, would be still more fully exhibited. The theory of contagion has been repudiated by two independent Leprosy

Committees of the Royal College of Physicians, during the past twenty years. At the Barbadoes Lazaretto I found that some of the nurses had been employed for many years (one for over twenty), and the superintendent, Mr. A. B. Winter, stated that he had never known a case of infection by contagion; nor had any of the laundry women of the establishment ever been infected. Captain Fortesque, whose duty it had been to inspect the Leper Asylum at Kaow Essequebo, for a period of six years, told me that he had never heard of a medical man, nurse, or attendant being infected by leprous contagion. The fact of the increase of this disease is beyond dispute; it is admitted everywhere, and denied by no competent observer. I have again and again been requested to call attention to it in the English Press, and, if possible, have the subject introduced in Parliament as the most likely means of arresting so terrible an evil, which has already grown to formidable dimensions. In conclusion, I may summarize the facts as follows:

1. That evidence from all authorities and in all quarters show that leprosy is seriously increasing throughout the West Indies.

2. That the theory of contagion put forward to account for this increase is untenable for want of evidence; is denied by the highest medical authorities both at home and abroad, and, if true, would only account for an infinitesimal portion of such increase.

3. That all authorities admit that leprosy may be communicated by inoculation.

4. That the only method of inoculation extensively practised is by means of arm to arm vaccination; and that leprosy has been distinctly traced to this source by many local medical practitioners, including several medical superintendents of the Leper Asylums.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM TEBB.

Trinidad, February 16, 1889.

WHITE ACONITE.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—According to Lindley, the flowers of *Aconitum Napellus* are sometimes white; but I imagine the Rev. F. H. Brett refers to *A. album*, which is not mentioned in Lindley's *Flora Medica*. The *British Garden* says it has five pistils. Loudon also says the ovaries are four or five, those of *A. Napellus* having usually three. The latter is said to flower from May

to July; *A. album* during July and August. I can find nothing about their relative properties.

The third edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica* says: "It is remarkable that the monkshoods with blue flowers are much more virulent than the yellow or white-flowered kinds." It also mentions an idea entertained by some, that *A. Anthora* is an antidote to the poison of the rest of the species; but Lindley says "the root is extremely poisonous, similar in action to that of *A. Napellus*." The flowers, he says, are yellow, sometimes variegated with blue.

Sir, yours very respectfully,
FERRUM.

THE STRENGTH OF PILULES.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Just a line to say I entirely concur in the views expressed by your correspondent "Country Chemist." I have for many years adopted the plan he advocates of medicating and marking pilules, and consider it much to be preferred to the somewhat lame method of some of the London chemists, backed though it be by the Homeopathic Pharmacopeia. I wish chemists generally would take the matter in hand, so as to secure a nearer approach to uniformity. Cannot the Homeopathic Pharmaceutical Association assist with its powerful influence?—Yours truly,

ANOTHER COUNTRY CHEMIST.

April 15, 1889.

DESIGNATION OF THE ATTENUATIONS.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—"Country Chemist's" remarks on the comparative quantity of medicine contained in pilules and minims of tincture are interesting; but, I venture to think, rather misleading and unpractical. By the way, would it not have been better to have compared pilules with *drops* of tincture, rather than with minims? I presume a minim is equal to nearly two drops. From "Country Chemist's" remarks one might almost suppose that he considered one minim of ϕ to be equivalent to ten minims of 1x, which of course might be misleading. If pilules medicated with ϕ ought to be marked 1x, what should globules be marked when medicated with the same tincture? Referring to the "Lydney Dispenser's" notes on page 158, it would surely be unpractical for "Country Chemist" to have expected him to have calculated the "actual strength" of the tea-spoon doses

instead of simply calling them doses of 6x. Of two evils choose the less; and that I beg to maintain is the plan adopted by the British Homeopathic Pharmacopeia in the matter.

In reference to the "Lydney Dispenser's" practice, I should like to ask what advantage is gained by such fractional doses? It seems to me that they may or may not be the same as a higher attenuation. Good homeopaths will sometimes prescribe one drop of 200 in six ounces of water, to be given in teaspoonful doses. Why may they not as well prescribe 201 at once, or the 200 in drop doses? On arriving at No. 200, the very slight further diminishing of the dose appears hardly worth consideration.

Sir, yours very respectfully,
FERRUM.

THE HOMEOPATHIC DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

(Keene and Ashwell, London.)

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—After carefully perusing a copy of this Directory just to hand, I regret being unable to share your opinion of the work as expressed in this month's *WORLD*. Without stopping to notice minor points, I will proceed to point out to the public generally, and to the worthy publishers in particular, a few of the inaccuracies which occur in its pages, and which will undoubtedly tend to excite severe criticism.

Turning to p. 3, second name from top, I notice L.M. and R.C.S.I.! What on earth does this mean? On p. 7, fourth name from top, I observe M.R.C.S., *Edin.*, is appended to this gentleman's name! I am strongly of opinion that there is *no such qualification!* On p. 10 and the fifth name, p. 12 and the second name, the same mistake occurs; likewise on p. 30 and first name! P. 31, second name, I notice *St. Andrews, 1862*, the *degree* being omitted altogether! Then, again, look at the fourth name on p. 33, and we see this gentleman credited with the M.R.C.S., *Eng.*, twice over! The third name on p. 36 has C.M., *Edin.*, instead of L.M., and at the last name on the same page we find M.R.C.S.*E.*, *Eng.*, naming, of course, the *source* of the diploma twice.

The "address" of the first gentleman on p. 37 is "not communicated," yet we find he is "at home till 11 a.m." Now this is very funny, and as perplexing to my mind as the L.L.M. qualification credited to the third name on the same page. Passing on to p. 42, we find that Dr. T. G. Vawdrey is practising in Birmingham, while p. 46 tells us he is wooing fortune in Plymouth. P. 42, moreover, reveals the fact that Birming-

ham does *not* possess a single homeopathic chemist, while on p. 43 we see the little town of Bolton rejoicing in the possession of *three* chemists. Now, I happen to know Bolton very well, in fact, was there a few weeks ago, and looked in vain for a homeopathic pharmacy. On p. 44, under *Glasgow*, we find Dr. T. Simpson in that city, while p. 31 informs us he is flourishing in Liverpool and Waterloo. The *warehouse*, mentioned on top of p. 46 as belonging to an enterprising Liverpool firm, is of course an important item of news, especially as the Directory is to a large extent intended to guide the public to a homeopathic physician and to a pharmacy where his prescription may be dispensed. The errors I have pointed out are clearly avoidable, and ought not to occur. The exhibition of a little care and common-sense in correcting the proofs would prevent the Homeopathic Directory (*of which we ought to feel proud*) being held up to ridicule. I need scarcely say that I shall be glad to render Messrs. Keene and Ashwell any assistance within my power in preparing their next edition.

Faithfully yours,

MEDICUS.

April 4, 1889.

[Our correspondent has done good service in pointing out the above errors in the *Directory*, which, we are informed, was brought out under a combination of difficulties which is not likely to occur again. We do not, however, think that the inaccuracies named alter the fact that the *Directory* is not merely useful, but indispensable.—ED. H. W.]

VARIETIES.

ARSENIC.—This homely truth, by the way, is illustrated by a singular case vouched for by the Chief Constable of Denbighshire in a letter to *The Times*. A children's party, with a Christmas-tree, says this gentleman, resulted in most of the little ones, and many of the older ones, being seized with symptoms of mineral poisoning. Some of these had taken nothing to eat or drink, and attention was directed to the green and red candles of the Christmas-tree. These, upon being analysed, were found to be coloured with arsenic and vermilion respectively, and the heated atmosphere thus charged with arsenical and mercurial fumes had clearly produced the unpleasant symptoms. When, we may well ask, shall we know the worst in respect of the baneful effects of things around us? We have long been warned against green wall-papers, red stockings, tinned-meats, and a host of other things in common use. Even the cat is no longer "harmless," even if "necessary," for it is accused of propagating diseases. And now we have to be on our guard against the coloured candles of our Christmas-trees.—*Christian World*, March 14th.

THE NETTLE AS AN EPISPASTIC.—In the *Meditzinskoïe Obozrenië*, No. 16, 1888, p. 330, Dr. Vladislav A. Frankowski, of Kharkov, whose medical experience embraces about one hundred thousand cases, speaks enthusiastically of “urtication,” that is to say, slapping or pricking with a bundle of fresh nettle-twigs, for one or several minutes, once or several times a day, as an excellent epispastic application. It has considerable advantages over ordinary derivative remedies, inasmuch as it is quite innocuous (not irritating the kidney, and leaving no permanent marks on the skin, &c.) cleanly, simple in application, rapid in its effect, and cheap. Dr. Frankowski recommends it especially in (a) anæsthesia, paralysis, and neuralgia, especially sciatica of peripheral origin, as well as in incipient tabes, where he applies the nettles directly to the parts affected; (b) in dyspnea depending upon cardiac or vascular disease, where “general urtication” (that is, pricking along the vertebral column and over the whole abdomen and chest) is said to “relieve the agonizing symptoms far more rapidly and more completely than any other epispastic does;” (c) in respiratory diseases, spinal and thoracic urtication soon allays cough, promotes expectoration, relieves oppression, and produces a striking, though only temporary, improvement in the subjective condition; (d) in amenorrhea, urtication of the lumbar, sacral, and internal femoral regions excites the menstrual flow, even when employed alone, without any adjuvant; (e) in impotence, pricking the loins, sacral region, and genital parts is also of great service; (f) in rheumatic, muscular, and articular pains, urtication, combined with cold bathing, is often far more useful than anything else; (g) in syncope, asphyxia, concussion of the brain, coma, &c., energetic general urtication is an invaluable resuscitating measure, which has been successfully resorted to by the peasantry all over Russia from time immemorial.—*British Medical Journal*, April 6th.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Alexander (William).** The Treatment of Epilepsy. With 9 Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 220. (Pentland. 7s. 6d.)
- Bell (R.).** Our Children: How to Keep Them Well and Treat Them when They are Ill. New ed. Post 8vo, pp. 226. (Bryce, Glasgow. Hamilton. 3s. 6d.)
- Bridger (A. E.).** Man and his Maladies; or, The Way to Health. A Popular Handbook of Physiology and Domestic Medicine in accord with the Advance of Medical Science. Post 8vo, pp. 488. (John Hogg. 6s.)
- Burnett (J. C.).** On Neuralgia, its Causes and its Remedies. 12mo, pp. 134. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 2s. 6d.)
- Creighton (C.).** Jenner and Vaccination: A Strange Chapter of Medical History. Cr. 8vo, pp. viii-360. (Sonnenschein. 6s.)
- Ewart (W.).** The Bronchial and Pulmonary Blood Vessels: Their Anatomy and Nomenclature; with a Criticism of Prof. Cleby's Views on the Bronchial Tree of Mammalia and of Man. 4to, pp. 248. (Churchill. 21s.)
- Fothergill (J. M.).** Chronic Bronchitis: Its Forms and Treatment. 2nd ed. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 160. (Baillière. 4s. 6d.)
- Hamilton (D. J.).** A Text-Book of Pathology; Systematic and Practical. Copiously Illustrated. Vol. I. 8vo, pp. 750. (Macmillan. 25s.)
- Klein (E.).** Elements of Histology. New and Enlarged ed. 12mo, pp. 380. (Cassell. 7s. 6d.)
- Lyon (I. B.).** A Text-Book of Medical Jurisprudence for India. Revised as to the Legal Matter by J. D. Inverarity. 8vo, pp. 570. (Thacker. 25s.)
- Marsden (Alexander).** Our Present Means of Successfully Treating or Alleviating Cancer and Tumours of the Breast, Tongue, Lip, Face, Skin, &c. 8vo, pp. 58. (Wyman. 2s. 6d.)
- Mapother (E. D.).** Papers on Dermatology. 8vo, pp. 104. (Churchill. 3s. 6d.)
- Mayo Robson (A. W., F.R.C.S.).** Guide to the Instruments and Appliances required in Various Operations. 16mo, pp. 52. (Churchill. 1s. 6d.)
- McCormac (Sir W.).** Surgical Operations. Part 2. Amputations, Excision of Joints, Operations on Nerves. 8vo, pp. 340. (Smith and Elder. 10s.)

Money (A.). The Student's Text-Book of the Practice of Medicine. 12mo, pp. 452. (Lewis. 6s. 6d.)

Pye (W.). Elementary Bandaging and Surgical Dressing. With Directions concerning the Immediate Treatment of Cases of Emergency, for the Use of Dressers and Nurses. Revised and Enlarged. 3rd ed. 16mo, pp. 207. (Wright, Bristol. Trübner. 2s.)

Rentoul (R. Reid). The Causes and Treatment of Abortion. With an Introduction by Lawson Tait, two Coloured Plates, and 35 Engravings. 8vo, pp. 260. (Pentland. 10s. 6d.)

The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital Reports. Vol. XII. Part 3. Edited by R. Marcus Gunn, M.A., F.R.C.S. 8vo, pp. 288. (Churchill. 5s.)

Tuckey (C. L.). Psycho-Therapeutics; or, Treatment by Sleep and Suggestion. 8vo, pp. 92. (Baillière. 2s. 6d.)

What must I do to get Well, and How can I keep so? By One who has done it. An Exposition of the Salisbury Treatment. Post 8vo, pp. 130. (Low. 2s. 6d.)

Wolff (L.). Questions and Answers on the Essentials of Medical Chemistry. Prepared especially for Students of Medicine. Post 8vo, pp. 220. (Renshaw. 4s. 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, 34, Harrington Road, S.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 Mr. W. Tebb; Mr. L. T. Ashwell, London; Dr. E. Abbott, Exeter; Dr. Capper, Liverpool; Mr. W. Pumfrey, Wantage; Dr. Burnett, London; Dr. Dudgeon, London; Dr. Walter M. James, Philadelphia; Dr. T. M. Strong; Dr. Harmar Smith, Guildford; Mr. Francis Bell, Liverpool; Messrs. Leath and Ross, London; Messrs. Poulton and Owen, Melbourne; "Another Country Chemist;" Jeyes Sanitary Compound Company, Limited, London; Dr. Banerjee, Mirzapore; H. Franks and Co., Geelong.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—Homeopathic Review.—Chironian.—Medical Advance.—Homeopathic Physician.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—Clinique.—Otego Daily Times.—Medical Visitor.—California Homeopath.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—American Homeopathist.—Homeopathic Directory.—Medical Era.—New York Medical Times.—New Eng. Med. Gaz.—Bibliothèque Homœopathique.—Revue Hom. Belge.—El Criterio Medico.—Medical Counselor.—El Consultor Homœopatico.—Medical Recorder.—Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics.—Homeopathic Physician, January.—The Age, Melbourne.—Galway Advertiser.—Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis, Part IX.—Report of North of England Children's Sanatorium.—Report of Liverpool Hahnemann Hospital and Dispensaries.—Thirteenth Annual Report of Homeopathic Hospital, Ward's Island, N.Y.—Diseases of the Veins and their Treatment by Medicines, third edition; Dr. Burnett.—A newly described form of Deafness; Dr. Cooper.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

JUNE 1, 1889.

MOVING ON.

DURING the *Odium Medicum* controversy we had occasion to notice the independent attitude of *The Hospital Gazette*, and we are happy to find that the journal has in no way gone back upon itself. In another part of our present issue we publish an article from its pages by Dr. GEO. E. CLAXTON, containing the usual grotesque exposition of what homeopathy is not, with which allopathic doctors delight to amuse one another, together with letters in reply. There is nothing remarkable in *The Hospital Gazette* admitting the paper to its pages (though a more squeamish editor would have been afraid of any mention of the subject), but to publish the two crushing letters of reply demanded more than ordinary journalistic courage.

Perhaps the most amusing passage in Dr. CLAXTON's paper is that in which he attempts to explain the numerous instances in which allopathic authorities are found recommending Hahnemann's drugs :

"The advocates of the homeopathic system inform the members of the medical profession that many of the drugs used by us are borrowed from homeopathic works, and think the users of such drugs, if they happen to use them for the same affections as homeopaths do, are necessarily homeopaths. Can the above mode of reasoning be considered sound? Suppose two individuals, who are unaware of each other's existence, and who are separated by miles from one other, make the same discovery about the same time. Can one be said to have copied from the other? May this not be so with drug-experimenters? The conclusions at which they arrive might be the same, though the experiments conducted by them might differ."

In reference to this extraordinary suggestion "M. R. C. S. Eng." pertinently and pointedly asks :

"I would ask (Dr. Claxton) does he seriously think that the large percentage of remedies up to a short time since used by homeopaths, but now introduced into the works of Lauder Brunton, Ringer, Bartholow, Phillips, Jacobi, and others, have found their way there in the manner suggested? What about the 'error of a copyist' in compiling Brunton's index? and do either the copyist's error or the simultaneous discovery theory account for the other writers' new drugs. It does not, however, matter very much whether these gentlemen of the allopathic school acknowledge their cribbings from the homeopathic *materia medica* or not. *They* know where they get their information, and *homeopaths* know where they get it."

On the same point "F. R. M.," after remarking that thirty per cent. of the remedies in *Pharmacology and Therapeutics*, are from homeopathic sources, asks :

"Did Dr. Brunton discover all these remedies and their indications for himself? We know he has made many experiments on frogs, but if his researches in this field had taught him the use of these drugs, he would certainly have told us."

The editor of *The Hospital Gazette* has done honour to himself and his journal, and a service to the rising generation of doctors, by publishing these capital replies; and we are very glad to see that the rising generation in the persons of "M. R. C. S. Eng." and "F. R. M." has had the spirit to produce them.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A NEW HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR LONDON.—WANTED, £30,000.

THE most interesting feature of the annual meeting of the Governors of the L.H.H. was the announcement by Major Vaughan Morgan of the project to build a new hospital. The old one was not originally built for a hospital, and is consequently defective in many ways, and lacking in modern improvements. This has long been felt by the staff, but the difficulties in the way of remedying the evil seemed insurmountable. Now, however, to the

practical mind of Major Vaughan Morgan, there seems a way open to attain the desired object. But before any steps can be taken a fund of not less than £30,000 must be raised. Two sums of £1,000 have been already promised on the mere mention of the project; and there can be no doubt that if all homeopaths, medical and lay, "put their shoulders to the wheel" we shall ere long have a hospital-building worthy of being the metropolitan home of the system of Hahnemann.

MELBOURNE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

OUR Melbourne correspondents send us a copy of *The Age* of February 26th, containing an account of the ordinary monthly meeting of the Hospital Board of Management. From this we are glad to learn that the efforts to raise money to pay off the debt on this building have proved completely successful. It may be remembered that a generous donor gave £1,000 conditionally on the like sum being raised within a given time. This sum has been raised, the total receipts for the month of February being £2,003 4s. 2d., this including the promised £1,000, now given absolutely, and £225, the second instalment of the Government grant.

VACCINOSIS.

DR. BURNETT has received (from patient's mother) the following:

"I am so sorry I cannot remember anything about your being vaccinated except the first time, and then it was done from an apparently *very* fine, healthy child; but you got a tumour on the back of your neck, or hardly at the back, caused by vaccination, and I then found the other child had one also. Afterwards you had what the doctor called 'lepra,' an eruption which caused intense irritation, and which the nurse took afterwards in her arm. I can't remember any more."

VIRCHOW ON HOMEOPATHY AND CANCER.

THE following is taken from the Berlin Letter which appeared in *The Lancet* of March 23rd:

"*Professor Virchow and Homeopathy.*

"On the 14th ult. Professor Virchow wrote to *The Deutsch. Med.*

Wochensh. as follows: 'In December, 1888, a letter of thanks from a patient to a homeopathist was published in a local paper, ascribing to the latter the cure of a severe disease of the larynx which had been recognized by Berlin specialists and by me as cancer. This letter of thanks has been circulated far and wide, especially in the provincial press, and has induced several physicians to address questions to me and letters, with the request that I would enlighten the public by communicating the real facts of the case. In view of this public and professional interest in the matter, I think it right to make the following statement: It is true that the patient, a man of sixty-eight, was examined with the laryngoscope by Professor Krause's assistant, Dr. Friedländer, on Dec. 7th, 1887, in Professor Krause's absence, and found to be suffering from cancer in the larynx. The growth, as far as it was visible, was removed by Dr. Friedländer through the mouth next day, and brought to me for microscopic examination. I confirmed the diagnosis. A recent examination of the still existing remnants of the growth yielded the same result. I am credibly informed that the patient did not consent to the partial extirpation of the larynx which was proposed to him, but went home and wrote to a homeopathist, who, without ever seeing him before or after, sent him his advice and remedies by post. The patient was re-examined by Dr. Krause a few days ago, Dr. Friedländer being ill. Dr. Krause ascertained that no cure has taken place. Though at this moment—that is, more than fourteen months after the endolaryngeal extirpation of the growth—the patient suffers no pain or obstruction except lasting hoarseness, the examination with the laryngoscope showed that the disease remains unchanged.' "

Surely if homeopathy can do this much towards averting the spread of cancer and relieving its pains, it is enough to make the professors and their assistants pay it their earnest and respectful consideration!

LORD EBURY AND HOMEOPATHY.

The Geelong Advertiser (January 25th) is responsible for the following:

"A correspondent writes: 'About fifty years ago Lord Robert Grosvenor (now Lord Ebury) was pronounced incurable by the doctors, but he recovered under homeopathy. He has been thirty-eight years chairman of the Board of Management of the London Homeopathic Hospital, of which he is president. He is also president of the Homeopathic League, which issues tracts to convince the public of the value of homeopathy, the second volume of which has disappeared from the Mechanics' Institute.' "

They are in advance of the times at Geelong, if we may judge by the last clause of this communication. As far as

we are aware there has been as yet only one volume of League tracts published !

POPE TESTIMONIAL.

THE subscription list to this Testimonial is now complete, the only additional name to those already announced being that of Dr. A. S. Kennedy, who has subscribed a guinea.

The presentation is to be made in the Board Room of the Homeopathic Hospital on Wednesday, June 5, at five p.m. The form of the testimonial decided upon is a purse of money and an illuminated address.

HOMEOPATHIC COTTAGE HOSPITAL FOR TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

WE are happy to see that there is good prospect of Tunbridge Wells soon possessing a Cottage Hospital. So hearty has been the response to a public appeal on behalf of the Homeopathic Dispensary, that the Board of Management have no doubt of being able to start a Cottage Hospital before long. Mr. Thomas Oetzmann, of Sidney House, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, Hon. Sec. of the Committee, is the leading spirit in this movement, and will be happy to receive contributions.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTERS OF HAHNEMANN.

Translated by Dr. Dudgeon.

No. 4.

[TO DR. E. STAFF.]

LEIPZIG, December 21, 1814.

DEAR DOCTOR,—It seems to be very serious with your dear little son. A child is much more easily cured when he is still at the mother's breast, even when she is able to suckle him hardly more than a couple of times in the four and twenty hours. It is not only that she communicates to him the requisite vital power by the living contact with her and by the milk from her living

body, but when the mother takes the medicine appropriate to the child's case, in its passage through the mother's organism so mild are its effects that it cannot act too violently on the child, and it acts on the child as quickly as if it were given directly to the little patient. In this way the child can be most certainly cured. But your child is no longer at the breast.

If you had numbered the symptoms you wrote out for me, and if you had kept at home a copy of them numbered in the same way, I could have referred to the symptoms that guided me to this or that medicine. But now I can only say in a general way, that I consider the *Cinchona*-powder ought first to be given, then if after twenty-four hours this first medicine has not brought about a marked amelioration, or if it has caused improvement for the first twenty-four hours but not longer, then you should give the *Ignatia*-powder, followed by the *Cham.*-powder if the nights are still very restless and there is much thirst, then the *Rheum*-powder. But you should always proceed in this way with the administration of the medicines, that the next in order should not be given as long as the previous one seems to be doing good. Along with all the medicines he should get twice a day eight to ten grains of *Concha preparata* mixed with milk. He must not be taken out of doors until he is quite well, but the room in which he is carried about must be aired twice a day by opening doors and windows, whilst he is taken into another room.

If it is necessary to wash the child, this should be done with warm water, and should not occupy more than two minutes, and should be done only once a day or even less frequently if you can so manage it.

But it seems to me that the chest affection with its attendant severe cough, which also rages among the children here and has killed several (but none of those under my care), is at the root of the mischief, so that the diarrhea seems to be designed by nature to be a derivative symptom for this affection, and it will not bear to be suppressed without danger to life; if it were, the cough would assuredly return; but if it has come to that and the child is still alive, then we shall see what we can advise to be done.

I beg you to return to me as soon as possible the notes about *Coffea cruda*.

Has the article you wrote for the *Anzeiger der Deutschen* on homeopathy been printed yet? I have not seen it. Don't be timid! The less timid you are the better you will succeed.

I wish you all success, and send the kind regards of myself and family to you and your wife.

DR. SAM. HAHNEMANN.

N.B.—Each powder should be put dry on the tongue, and then a spoonful of milk may or may not be given.

No. 5.

DEAR MR. HERING,*—Your active zeal for the beneficent art delights me, and I believe that every one who desires to render valuable service to it must be animated by equal enthusiasm. The preparation you kindly sent me is, I perceive, pure iron in a form divested of solidity and the metallic character; modern chemists would probably call it *hydrure de fer*. Dissolve a drachm of pure sulphate of iron in pure water, and precipitate it with *spiritus salis ammoniaci vinosus*, wash the sediment several times with pure water and dry it in blotting paper, and then see if you do not obtain the same iron powder. It is a fine discovery, and the Ostriz man deserves praise. It may be used with advantage.

I regret that when your esteemed letter arrived the manuscript of the second edition of the second volume of my *Materia Medica Pura* had already been sent to press; I was consequently unable to introduce this preparation of iron or to avail myself of your offer to make trials of it. But I intend ere long to take advantage of your kind offer for other substances. You make mention of your sister, is she with you in Leipzig? Do you also come from Oberlausitz? What led you to study medicine?

I would like to become better acquainted with you, and I pray you to continue to be a right genuine good man, as it is impossible without virtue to be a true physician, a godlike helper of his fellow creatures in their diseases.

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, July 9, 1824.

No. 6.

[To DR. STAPF.]

KÖTHEN, July 16, 1825.

HIGHLY ESTEEMED DOCTOR,—To many of my disciples it must have seemed very suspicious when four years ago, after receiving a similar summons from Dresden, I suddenly left city and state

* [The correspondent is apparently the well-known Dr. Constantine Hering of Philadelphia, who at this time was most likely still a student of medicine and had not taken his degree, otherwise he would have been addressed "Dr. Hering." Even at that early date Hering seems to have been an enthusiast for homeopathy. Soon after taking his degree he went to Surinam and subsequently to the United States of America, where he long occupied a leading position as a teacher and practitioner of homeopathy, which he enriched by very valuable contributions to its materia medica and other noteworthy works. He in conjunction with some others established a College of Homeopathy at Allentown, which flourished for some years. He died in 1880 at the age of eighty.]

and emigrated with all my family to this little principality at great expense and loss ; but I knew well the inflexibility of the judges at whose ears stood my medical enemies. Remonstrances would avail naught, whatever the family doctor desires would take the form of a legal decision. But where is the prohibition of dispensing one's own remedies that applies to homeopathy ? To the apothecary is, by law, accorded the right that no one but himself shall dispense any medicament. But in no law relating to medical affairs is a simple remedy understood by the words medicament and medicine, but always and without exception a mixture of medicines to be compounded by the apothecary from a prescription, and prescriptions in all the laws relating to medical affairs always implies the mingling of several drugs in a mixture. Therefore the candidate for a degree must show in his examination that he has attended lectures on the art of prescribing and produce the certificates of the professor, or else he will not get his doctor's degree ; for, as Senner in the preface to his *Art of Prescribing* expressly declares : A simple remedy ordered to be taken is not a prescription, that must contain several ingredients. These mixtures and these prescriptions no one except the apothecary is permitted to make up, his privilege is only in respect to these. What medicinal authority can deny this, who can hold a contrary opinion ? A simple substance in a vehicle is not a medicine in the sense of the law relating to medical affairs, otherwise the apothecary would be practising medicine on his own account when he, without let or hindrance, sells to every customer anise sugar, peppermint drops, and the like. He is not allowed to give on his own account medicines, medicaments, mixtures of drugs. Hence it follows that the apothecary's privilege refers only to the making up of mixtures of drugs, but not to the giving of the simple substances of the homeopath in a vehicle. If you can make any use of these remarks, without mentioning my name, it will afford pleasure to

Yours truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

No. 7.

[To DR. E. STAFF.]

ESTEEMED DOCTOR,—I have not got Kurt Sprengel's *Programme* ; Dr. Balogh only lent it to me to read, and did not seem inclined to part with it. But I will write tomorrow to Halle, and try to get it, and then you shall have it. The affair is, however, not worth the trouble ; in one single sheet the hundred-times refuted theoretical objections are huddled together. Besides, you know very well that the public pays no attention to a programme of this kind. The

man who has taken his degree has it bound up with his thesis and never looks at it again ; the rest are distributed among the medical students along with the thesis, and even if they understood what it contains, it has no influence on the learned world. In six months or sooner it is laid aside, and no one ever sees it again. It is as though it had no existence ; I believe that were you to refute it, that would be doing the thing too much honour, and making it more known than it is or deserves to be. But the most infamous part of the business is, that at the very outset (though he does not know me personally or otherwise, and though I have never come in contact with him) he has slandered my irreproachable character. I have written him a letter about this, which he will not stick in his mirror, and which may shorten his life. Of course he has not answered it.

When the opponents of the doctrine attack its author, who is conscious that he is worth a thousand of his colleagues, with calumnies concocted by miserable scoundrels, every honourable reader loses all respect for them. For he who undertakes this Herculean labour (for which from the very first I was bitterly persecuted) and carries it through with intrepid resolve solely for the zeal of mankind—for the shabby sum paid him by the publisher is no compensation for his life's devotion—must be a thoroughly good man. The impartial reader sees this, despises the hostile book-writer, and gives no credence to him in other matters. All this scribbling produces no impression on him.

Do not be so uneasy that such a quantity of big guns are at present being discharged at us ; they never hit the mark ; they fall as light as feathers, and if we are true to ourselves they can do no harm to us nor injure the good cause in the slightest, for what is good remains good. All this scribbling is forgotten in six or twelve months. The homeopath tosses it contemptuously aside after reading it, and feels only pity for the blinded zealots. The allopaths derive comfort from it in vain ; their position is not improved by it ; and the public don't read it because they cannot understand the incomprehensible stuff ; they only understand the abusive expressions, which are no refutation.

I do not know why we should fret or get angry about it. What is true cannot be brayed into untruth, even should a privy councillor or an illustrious old professor write against it. In the younger Hecker's *Annalen* Kiesir of Jena has discharged his bile ; whether Hecker himself has written against homeopathy I know not. The venomous articles in the *Kirchenzeitung* only excite ridicule by their exaggerations, but I will trust Mr. v. Gff.*

* [Probably Baron von Gersdorff who assisted Hahnemann with his provings of medicines, and whose son was for many years a homeopathic physician in Boston, U.S.]

to enlighten their ignorance. Heinroth's ravings* are a mere bookseller's speculation. Hartmann wished to make something out of the much-contested subject, and half compelled Heinroth to write; this Hartmann himself confessed to Baumgärtner—what sort of stuff is it? I have no desire to read it. I laugh at it all. In a short time it will all be forgotten, and the progress of our cause is not checked. All the numerous opposition writings are merely the last shots of the enemy into the air before their ship sinks to the bottom. Caspari† must improve much if he wishes to do something more and better for the good cause. I fear he is an *insanabile caput*, who only wishes to make himself appear of great importance by his queer style of arguing and pretending to know everything better than any one else. He is to us what Karlstadt was to Luther, a troubler of the good.

One word more. In future volumes of the Latin translation of my *Materia Medica*‡ I hope you will be still more careful in the choice of symptoms, especially those taken from allopathic sources. They were useful to me, as they served to gain for me the ear of the profession, showing as they did that other physicians had observed something similar, and that my observations should therefore not be doubted. But you do not require this in your epitome; it is not necessary to show this in your book.

Yet another word. It is absolutely necessary that you give the numbers of the symptoms in the original German text which you translate and condense—enclosed in brackets after each, thus: (220, 221). For how else can the reviser find them, or the foreigner who understands a little German, look them up in the original in order to get further information about them? Do this, therefore, in your manuscript. Hartlaub's writings are well thought out and useful, and I think highly of them.

Should you, in Naumburg, see a paper by me in the *Morgenblatt* on the refusal to allow homeopaths to dispense their own medicines, let me know! I have exerted myself to procure for homeopaths this their inalienable right. He who allows the medicines to be made by another (the apothecary) is a poor creature; he can't do what he ought; he is no homeopath.

Yours very truly,

Köthen, September 1, 1825.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

* [*Anti-Organon*, Von D. J. C. A. HEINROTH, Professor of Psychical Medicine in the University of Leipzig, &c., &c.]

† [Caspari had written articles and a pamphlet suggesting an amalgamation or reconciliation of homeopathy with allopathy, and consequently was not a *grata persona* with Hahnemann.]

‡ [This translation was made by Dr. Stapf, Dr. Gross, and Baron von Brunnow. I do not know if more than one volume was published.]

No. 8.

[To DR. STAFF.]

ESTEEMED DOCTOR,—After some trouble I have got the *Programme*, and now send it on to you; I beg you to transcribe the first ten pages, in which he reasons, or rather unreasons, about homeopathy, and then send the *Programme* back to me, as I do not know how to procure another copy.

He disposes of the whole subject of homeopathy, as you will observe, in these ten pages, and with this single sheet (13½ pages) he despatches the two subjects for candidates for the degree, *i.e.*, aspirants for the miserable privilege of engaging in ordinary practice for so much money paid down. How conveniently all this is arranged after the newest fashion! And how superficially! You will read here at p. 8 that he holds the different states and symptoms of a disease to be different diseases, and seeks thereby to prove that several (different) diseases can exist together in the body, which nobody denies. With superfine refinement, in his character of *vade-mecum* writer (for he is not in practice, he does not see, have, or treat any patients), at p. 5 he draws a distinction between *παθος* and *disease*. The symptoms may be extinguished and yet the disease remain! What sophistry! Single symptoms, my friend, may be suppressed, may even be removed; but that does not constitute a cure. Why do you omit to confess that the founder of homeopathy has established that it is only the extinction of the totality of the symptoms that can be regarded as a cure; and not the removal of single symptoms of the disease, for which he rightly blames allopathy?

But he asserts that even after the removal of all the symptoms the disease may still remain—what antiquated nonsense!

At p. 9, the efforts of nature whereby, *e.g.*, paralysis gives place to pains in the limbs, is said to be the driving out of one disease by another totally different disease, as if these different states of one and the same disease could be rightly denominated two different diseases! *Quæ! qualis!* But as he, like all allopathic scoundrels, ridicules the minuteness of our doses at p. 12, I would beg you to read what I lately said on that subject in No. 194 of the *Allgemeiner Anzeiger d. D.*, and I would here remark that he had not before him the third edition of the *Organon* (perhaps he designedly employed only the first), otherwise he would not have said that I assert: "The smaller the particles of the medicine the more penetratingly and powerfully do they act."* His denial that the powers of medicines are increased by

* And this also: "Two diseases cannot exist together in the body" because the more precise statement—"two very similar diseases" is the expression used in the later editions, but he makes no mention of that, see p. 7.

succession with ever greater quantities of an unmedicinal liquid, shows that this theorizing man, like all similar opponents, has no experience of the subject, and is therefore not entitled to pronounce an opinion on it.

I could point out many more equally absurd statements contained in these few pages; it is always the effete stuff which has already been paraded a hundred times, and been as often refuted, and yet it is once again warmed and served up to the public. Are they deaf, or is it that they will not hear?

But the funny thing in this rubbishy pamphlet is this, that it is evidently envy of the high esteem in which homeopathy is now held that led him to write it—see p. 1, at bottom, *maxime cum*, and p. 2, at top—which is a great consolation.

What lofty airs the man gives himself, and what a grand opinion he has of himself, you can see (p. 2, at top), when he tries to induce the public by his name and his well-known love of truth to place confidence in him, and because he rejects homeopathy it ought to be rejected by them! How silly! He does not here tell falsehoods consciously, but how often does he tell untruths from ignorance and want of experience?

Yours very truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, September 5, 1825.

A formal letter addressed to him, pointing out his errors and misconceptions, should be inserted in several newspapers, if any one would take the trouble.

No. 9.

[To DR. GROSS.*]

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—The good patient has waited rather too long after taking the medicine, in consequence of which the internal disease has broken out afresh. But I believe that he will again improve considerably by taking the same medicine. He seems to be deficient in sexual power, at all events I beg you to give me more exact information on that point. Does he take sufficient exercise in the open air? Does he refrain from coffee and spirituous liquors?

The tissue of theoretical subtleties contained in Heinroth's

* [Dr. Gustav Wilhelm Gross, of Jüterbogk, was one of Hahnemann's earliest disciples; in conjunction with Dr. Stapf he edited the later volumes of the *Archiv*, to which he had always been a fertile contributor, and along with Rummel and Hartmann, one of the founders and editors of the *Allg. hom. Zeitung*. He contributed many provings of medicines to the homeopathic materia medica, and assisted Stapf and Von Brunnow in the translation into Latin of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura*. In 1826 he wrote a long and vigorous reply to Heinroth's *Anti-Organon*, to which Hahnemann alludes with approval in Letter 15. Dr. Gross died in 1847.]

Anti-Organon (thank God, I don't read such rubbish) does little harm, the readers will not understand it and will pass it by. But it cannot be easily refuted, for the person who undertakes this task must first make the nonsense comprehensible to his reader before he can refute it, and that is not worth the trouble.

Wedekind's virulent book contains too much passionate declamation and too many exaggerated statements; the readers see at once that it is written in the most furious rage, and thus it makes no impression, except on persons in the same frame of mind, who are not worth notice.

You are too much afraid of the effects of these libellous publications. The enemy is merely firing off in the air his last ammunition, and the truth remains unharmed, and gains ever more acceptance from people whose minds are unprejudiced. And these are the only persons of any consequence to us. The truth which is so opposed to the old rubbish could not be stated without exciting a violent reaction. They are quite cognizant of the existence of the well-laid mine which will shatter their whole old edifice, and they are naturally beside themselves with rage. Their angry snorting and impotent gnashing of teeth can be perceived far and near, but it will not help them. I remain quite well amidst it all.

It is a long time since I heard from my good friend Baron v. Brunnow.

Do not, if you please, neglect to supply at the end of the fourth part what has been omitted about *Aconite*.

Yours very truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, Sept. 23, 1825.

THE ESSENCE OF SAMUEL HAHNEMANN'S *ORGANON*.*

BY PROFESSOR SAMUEL LILLIENTHAL, M.D.

A PLAIN labourer went once to church to hear a celebrated preacher, whose eloquence was known far and near. After the service a parishioner asked that man how he enjoyed the sermon, and the poor man replied that it must have been a great sermon, but he failed to understand it. Years ago I gave to one of my students the *Organon* in verna-

* We have pleasure in reproducing this excellent summary of the *Organon* from the *California Homeopath* for March. We have taken the liberty of changing the wording of the author's title, which was "A *Catechism* on Samuel Hahnemann's *Organon*."

cular and in the original to read, and by and by he came back and in sorrow exclaimed: "Why could that great man not write in such a language that a plain fellow, like me, can know what he meant?" Commentators tried over and over to explain every sentence (none better than Kent), and still the very necessity of commentators prove the necessity of abbreviating this great work, to give to the student the kernel in as few words as possible. If this is a sacrilege to the name of the father of homeopathy, may the good Lord pardon my sin.

1. The physician's highest and *only* calling is to restore health to the sick, which is called healing.

2. Healing ought to be accomplished in the most speedy, most gentle and most reliable manner.

3. To do this he must know the ailment of the patient, and select the remedy, the dose and its repetition according to each individual case.

4. Sanitation and hygiene are studies in which every physician must be well versed.

5. Constitution of the patient, his mind and temperament, occupation, mode of living and habits, social and domestic relations, age and sexual functions, &c., give us the *individuality of the patient*.

6. Deviations from the normal state show themselves by morbid signs or symptoms.

7. The totality of these symptoms, *this outwardly reflected image of the inner nature of the diseased state*, i.e., of the *suffering dynamic, or living force*, is the principal and only condition to be recognized in order that they may be removed and health restored.

8. Life, a dynamic principle, animates the material body, and this material body passes away as soon as it is bereft of this life-force. In health, harmonious vital processes go on in our mind and body, and in sickness this life-force becomes deranged by the dynamic influence of some morbid agency inimical to life, hence abnormal functional activity, manifesting itself by morbid sensations and functions, by morbid symptoms.

9. This morbidly changed life-force can only be restored to its normal state by a similarly acting dynamical power of the appropriate remedy, acting upon the omnipresent susceptibility of the nerves of the organism. The total removal of all symptoms is health restored, and therefore the totality of symptoms observed in each indi-

vidual case can be the only indication to guide us in the selection of a remedy.

10. These aberrations from the state of health can only be removed by the curative power inherent in medicine to turn the sensorial condition of the body again into its normal state.

11. Experiments on animals, vivisection and autopsy, can never reveal the inherent power of medicine; the healthy human body alone is the fit subject for such experiments, where they excite numerous definite morbid symptoms, and it follows that, if drugs act as curative remedies, they exercise this curative power only by virtue of altering bodily failings through the productions of peculiar symptoms, which then they are able to remove from the sick; in other words, the remedy must be able to produce an artificial morbid condition similar to that of the natural disease.

12. Experience teaches that all drugs will unexceptionally cure diseases the symptoms of which are as similar as possible to those of the drugs, and leave none uncured.

13. Natural diseases are removed by proper medicines, because the normal state is more readily affected by the right dose of a drug than by natural morbid agencies.

14. Psychical and partly physical terrestrial potencies show their greatest power where this life-power is below par; hence they do not affect everybody, nor do they do so at all times. We may therefore assert that extraneous noxious agencies possess only a subordinate and conditional power, while drug-potencies possess an absolute, unconditional power.

15. Drug-disease is substituted for the natural disease, when the drug causes symptoms most similar to that which is to be cured, and it is hardly possible to perform a cure by means of drugs incapable of producing in the organism a diseased condition similar to that which is to be cured.

16. Palliation of prominent symptoms ought to be discarded, for it provides only in part for a single symptom; it may bring partial relief, but this is soon followed by a perceptible aggravation of the entire disease.

17. Primary and after or counter effect of drugs. During the primary effect of a drug the vital force receives the impression made upon it by the drug, and

allows the state of health to be altered by it. The vital force then rallies, and either calls forth the exact opposite state of feeling or it neutralizes the impression made upon it by the drug, thereby establishing the normal state of health. The former a counter effect, the latter a curative effect.

18. Diseases peculiar to mankind are of two classes: (1) Rapid, morbid processes caused by abnormal states and derangements of the vital force, *acute diseases*. (2) *Chronic diseases*, originating by infection with a chronic miasm, acting deleteriously upon the living organism and undermining health to such a degree that the vital force can only make imperfect and ineffectual resistance, which may result in the final destruction of the organism.

19. Acute diseases may be sporadic, endemic, or epidemic.

20. Allopathy is to blame for many an incurable ailment; the organism becomes gradually and abnormally deranged, according to the individual character of the drug.

21. True chronic diseases arise mostly from Syphilis, Sycosis, and Psora. The latter is often the fundamental cause and source of countless forms of diseases, figuring as peculiar and definite diseases in our textbooks on pathology.

22. *Individualization in the investigation of a case of disease* demands unbiased judgment, sound senses, attentive observation and fidelity in noting down the image of the disease.

23. The patient tells the history of his complaints, the attendants fill out the gap, narrating everything which he might have forgotten. *The physician observes by means of sight, hearing, and touch*, what is changed and abnormal about the patient, and writes down everything in precisely the same expressions used by the patient and his attendants. Symptoms ought to be noted separately, one beneath the other, so that additions could be inserted. Careful inquiry by the physician will bring out the particular points, the modalities of each symptom. No leading questions are to be made, so that the patient may give unbiased his own sensations. Memoranda are then to be added of what he himself observed on the patient, and anamnesis fully note down.

24. The previous use of drugs may tarnish the picture of the disease, and it may be advisable to give a placebo for

a day or two, so that afterwards a true picture may be attained. This holds especially good in chronic affections. In acute cases which brood no delay, the physician may be obliged to accept the morbid state as modified by drugs, and embrace it in one record.

24. In chronic cases all the circumstances of the patient must be investigated—occupation, habits of living, diet, domestic relations, &c.—so that appropriate means be taken for their removal. All this takes time and patience, as many chronic patients consider many a symptom as a part of their unavoidable condition, and forget to mention them, considering them of no value.

25. In the exploration of the totality of symptoms of epidemic or sporadic disease, the physician should presuppose the true image of any prevalent disease to be new and unknown, and give it a new and thorough investigation. Nothing must be taken for granted. In all epidemics the physician may only be able to collect the full picture of the disease after the investigation of several cases. Only thus he arrives at the characteristic peculiarities of the epidemic, which affects all patients *alike*, because each case arises from the same source, and then we are enabled to discover the appropriate homeopathic remedy for that prevailing epidemic.

26. When all the prominent and characteristic symptoms of the case have been committed to writing, the most difficult part has been accomplished, and we must now seek out the corresponding drug which in its effects on healthy persons produces symptoms strikingly similar to those of the disease. Upon subsequent inquiry concerning the effects of the remedy and the changes of feelings it has produced in the patient, and after having made a new record of the case, the physician only omits from his diary the symptoms which were improved, and notes down what remains, or what has subsequently appeared in the form of new symptoms.

27. The entire range of disease-producing power of each drug must be known, that is, all morbid symptoms and changes of the state of health which each drug is capable of producing by itself in *healthy persons*, in order to discover what elements of disease each is able to produce and inclined to excite by itself in the condition of mind and body. Thus, the disease-producing power of drugs can be made available homeopathically in the case of all diseases.

28. Experiments made with moderate doses of drugs (except narcotics, which destroy sensibility and sensation) upon healthy persons, exhibit only primary effects, *i.e.*, those symptoms by means of which a drug affects or deranges the healthy state, and produces in the organism a morbid condition of variable duration.

29. *Some symptoms are produced by drugs in many healthy persons who try them ; others are produced in only a few ; others again are extremely rare, showing themselves only in peculiar constitutions, which, though otherwise healthy, are inclined to be more or less morbidly affected by certain things which appear to make no impression and to produce no change in many other persons.*

30. Each drug manifests particular effects in the human body, and no other drug will produce effects of exactly the same kind. Medicines must therefore be differentiated from each other with scrupulous accuracy, and proved by pure and careful experiments with regard to their power and true effects upon the healthy body. In proving drugs it should be remembered that strong, so-called heroic substances, even in small doses, have the property of effecting changes in the health, even of robust persons. Those of milder power should be given in considerable doses in these experiments ; and those of least activity, in order to cause their effect to become perceptible, should be tried only upon healthy, but sensitive and susceptible persons. Let us be very careful in regard to the reliability of the drugs used in the provings ; they must be pure, genuine, and of full strength.

31. Every medicinal substance should be employed entirely alone, in a perfectly pure state, without the admixture of any other substance, and the prover should not take any other medicinal substance on the same day, or for so many days as the observation of the effects of the drug requires.

32. During the proving the diet should be moderate, but nutritious ; avoid all green vegetables, roots, all kinds of salad and pot-herbs, as they retain medicinal properties, even if most carefully prepared ; avoid mental and bodily exertions, particularly disturbances resulting from the excitement of sexual excesses. Provers ought to possess the requisite degree of intelligence to enable them to define, or to describe their sensations in distinct expressions.

33. Crude medicinal substances, if taken by the prover

for the purpose of ascertaining their peculiar effects, will not disclose the same wealth of latent powers as when they are taken in a *highly attenuated state*, potentiated by means trituration and succussion. Thus the medicinal powers, even of substances hitherto considered as inert, are most effectually developed by administering to the prover daily from four to six of the finest pellets of the thirtieth potency; the pellets, having been previously moistened with a little water, should be taken on an empty stomach for several days.

34. Drugs must be proved by both sexes, in order to get their full effects.

35. All persons differ in their susceptibility to drug influence. Each prover should begin with a small dose of medicine, gradually to be increased day by day where such a course appears proper and desirable.

36. By giving a sufficiently strong dose in the beginning of a proving, we get the exact, consecutive order in which the symptoms appear, and the prover can note the time at which each one appeared. Thus we find out the genius of the drug. A moderate dose frequently suffices, when the prover is sensitive and pays proper attention to the state of his feelings. The duration of the effect of a drug is determined only after comparison of a number of provings.

37. When increased doses are taken several days in succussion, we discover the various morbid conditions which this drug produces in general, but we will not learn the consecutive order of their appearance; and besides, a second dose, by its curative effect, will often remove some of the symptoms resulting from the previous dose; or a second dose may produce the opposite condition from that of the first, an alternating effect of the drug.

38. An increased dose for several successive days shows the symptoms better, but not the consecutive order, nor the duration of the drug effect.

During the proving the prover should study out whether any symptom is changed by taking different position, when ameliorated or aggravated, and at what time of day or night each symptom usually appears.

39. Several provings are necessary by the same prover to get from him as many symptoms as possible, but to get at the totality of symptoms which a drug is liable to produce, the provings of many persons are necessary; the smaller the dose of the drug, the more distinctly the primary

effects will appear, while excessive doses cause the result to be disturbed by the appearance of various after-effects, because the primary effects become confused by the violence and haste of the action of the dose.

40. Symptoms similar to the drug the prover has sometimes felt spontaneously before the proving was commenced, but when they appear again during the proving, it shows that he is susceptible to the action of the drug.

41. Every prover must be directed to distinctly write down every sensation and change of feeling, the time of its appearance, its duration, and then the director of the proving compares the different manuscripts of records. Thus, we accumulate a collection of genuine, pure, and undeceptive effects of simple drugs. Such records contain and represent in similitude the elements of numerous natural diseases hereafter to be cured by these means.

A materia medica of that kind should exclude every supposition, every mere assertion or fiction.

42. A drug fully 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 that disease, its specific curative agent.

43. A medicine possessing the power to produce an artificial disease most similar to the natural disease to be cured, exerts its dynamic influence upon the morbidly disturbed vital force, and in the right dose will affect those parts of the organism where the natural disease is located, and will excite in them an artificial disease.

CLINICAL NOTES.

By MR. J. MEREDITH, Lydney.

Scrofula—Glandular Tumours.—In September last a young woman, 19, whose whole aspect was that of an extremely delicate, very pretty, highly sensitive and intelligent being, presented herself for treatment, having an enormous tumour below the right ear (it was as big as a man's fist), which had been steadily growing for two and a half years, in spite of her mistress having provided her with the professional aid of a Richmond M.D., who at last confessed that he could do no more for the girl; and as her appear-

ance had become repulsive, she was obliged to return home to her widow mother.

That Lydney M.D. who, to use his own words, "has agitated for allopathy to extend the hand of friendship to homeopathy," had already tried his hand during a few weeks with this poor girl, his treatment being "to use the strongest poultices possible, in order to produce suppuration, *her only chance of life*," together with strong tonics. Now my object was just the opposite, *i.e.*, to prevent suppuration and to promote absorption. I had undertaken a Herculean task; for fluctuation, throbbing, shooting pain, etc., looked ominous, specially so from the fact of the girl's father having died from a series of abscesses along the spinal column, and which had been constitutional for years. Had it not been for the confidence the poor girl expressed as to my being able to cure her, I certainly would have declined the case. Under the drugs usual in such conditions, she improved in health, but the tumour still progressed towards suppuration. I thought of the compress of hydropathy, but moistened with a lotion of *plumbic acetate* 3j aqua Oj. The result was marvellous—all pain vanished, fluctuation disappeared, absorption progressed, tumour lessened in bulk. These conditions remaining permanent, I now directed my treatment mainly to the girl's anemic, chlorotic condition, and with satisfactory results; in fact I conclude she is well, as I have not had a visit from her since February 20, when I supplied her with *Mercuric Cyanide* for a mild attack of diphtheria—at least, so it proved to be under that marvellous medicine, but which conservative homeopathy still seems shy of. May its M.D.'s have a taste of *my* sufferings, then that may convert even them.

On the national need of an exposé-education as to the injurious action of drugs.—The wife of a sea-going captain, a respectable intelligent woman of some fifty years of age, having placed herself in my hands for treatment, described her ailments thus: Long-standing bearing-down (uterine), pain in bladder, dysuria (often suppression for 24 hours), sacral pain, vaginal pruritus (maddening, in spite of coitus), constant call for urination, etc. As usual, I suspected habitual pill-taking to be the cause of all her troubles; and on adopting the method *fortiter in re* which experience had taught me succeeded where *suaviter in modo* resulted only in my being told a lie, she softly whispered in my ear

that Hika Pika (hiera piera) pills had been used by her persistently for "the change, you know," and for her bound-up bowels.

Here, then, was the cause of this woman's many months of suffering, brought on herself by her own ignorance, explained; and by my severe manner brought, I conclude, to an end, simply by enforcing a disuse of the cause, *Bitter Aloe*, the leading drug in most so-called patent pills. What are the M.P.'s who are homeopaths about to allow these evils to run their course of destruction on poor humanity?

Mercurius Cyanatus.—Far be it from me to diminish the credit justly accorded Dr. Villers in the paragraph under "News and Notes," p. 147, for having done so much towards introducing, in 1864, the above drug as *the* remedy in diphtheria; still it is right that it should be made known that, in 1861, one, Dr. Oriard published, at 16, Rue Duphot, Paris, his work of 370 pages "*L'Homœopathie mise à la portée de tout le monde*," printed by de Briere, 257, Rue St. Honoré, Paris, in which the drug (there styled *Mercurius Cyanuret*) frequently appears; in fact, he seems to prescribe this form wherever mercury is mentioned, unless it be in one or two instances; while under the heading *diphtherite, angine maligne, pharyngite couermeuse*, *mercurius cyanuret* takes the lead amongst the six drugs with which he treated the disease diphtheria.

Dr. Oriard's arrangement is *à la* the dictionary style; he also gives definition, causes, symptoms (1st, 2nd, 3rd periods), and treatment, in which he shows marked preference for cyanides—those of gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury, zinc, having prominence.

ALVELOZ FOR CANCER.—Dr. G. W. Padiera, of Rochester, N.Y., reports in *The Medical Age* four cases of cancer treated by him with Alveloz "milk." Three had been apparently entirely cured, the ulcers having completely healed. The remaining one, in which the disease was seated in the uterus, had been greatly relieved, but a cure was not expected. In the cases cured the ulcers were in the face. In one, the alveloz was thickly spread on lint, and so applied, being kept on for eight hours and then replaced by a compress wet with two parts of arnica tincture to one of "lead water." The application of the alveloz was repeated every fourth day. In the two other cases in which permanent relief appears to have been given, the alveloz was applied every third day, and covered by iodoform and collodion mixture. The treatment extended over a period of three months or longer.—*New York Medical Times*, April.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

THE Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Session was held on Thursday, May 2nd, 1889, Dr. CARFRAE, President, in the chair.

A paper was read by Dr. SIMPSON, of Liverpool, entitled "Six weeks at Carlsbad and adjacent Spas."

Dr. SIMPSON said mineral waters were not opposed to homeopathic medication. The waters were natural remedies, and not mere mixtures. There were telluric and magnetic influences about them that could not be imitated. The surrounding influences and the baths were a great adjunct to the effect of drinking the waters.

The Sprudel spring is the hottest, coming the shortest way from the main reservoir. The waters have a broth-like taste. They belong to the alkaline-saline springs. All the springs are alike, except that some are cooler than others, and the cooler contain more carbonic acid gas than the hotter.

The waters are especially indicated in abdominal complaints, especially of liver, stomach, and spleen; and dyspepsia in many forms (the regimen is important in these cases); for dyspepsia in pale anemic persons. The bon-vivant experiences benefit, but usually passes through a preliminary attack of gout, after which improvement is rapid.

One not unfrequent accompaniment is the outbreak of crops of boils. Chronic constipation and chronic diarrhea are both cured. The constipation which is a result of abuse of purgatives or sedentary life is most suitable. For diarrhea the hot Sprudel spring is considered specific. Chronic eliminative diarrhea is especially amenable to this treatment; Indian liver, fatty liver in otherwise healthy persons, is also suitable for treatment here. Contra-indications are marasmus, phthisis, brain softening, apoplexy, heart affections. The drinking water is hard, but Gieshubler spring is close at hand, and supplies excellent water for drinking. At Marienbad the waters are cold, though the analysis is similar. The climate is different; it is in the midst of pines. Franzenbad waters are cold and ferruginous. These are celebrated for diseases of women.

Mineral water treatment is not to be undertaken without skilled advice and direction.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. JAGIELSKI said Dr. Simpson had taken up the points in an admirable way. Dr. Jagielski had made a special study of Marienbad, called "The Cold Carlsbad," and seventeen years ago he had written a book on it. He hardly knew which point

to take up. Stout people lose their obesity. Carlsbad had been greatly extolled in diabetes. Kafka had extolled it for this. He thought it had not been so much used by homeopaths because they were not under the necessity of sending their patients away.

Dr. CLARKE had enjoyed the graphic description Dr. Simpson had given of Carlsbad and its waters. He had some experience with Carlsbad in the persons of patients who had been there. One, a diabetic, had experienced great benefit. He had been also benefited by *Uranium Nitricum*. Patients who were gouty often received great benefit from a course of mineral waters, and he had observed that they were much more amenable to the action of homeopathic medicine afterwards. He had used *Carlsbad Salt* homeopathically according to the symptoms given in Allen, which are very definite and characteristic, and with marked results. He had only given it in the 200th attenuation.

Dr. DUDGEON said he had listened with unalloyed pleasure to Dr. Simpson's paper. His first experience of Carlsbad was somewhat unfortunate. A patient of his one day announced to him that he was going to Carlsbad. Dr. Dudgeon advised against it; but the patient went, and after a time he returned, a mere wreck of what he had been, suffering from all kinds of things, and among others prolapse of the rectum. He went from Carlsbad to Franzenbad, which did him no good. On the other side was the case of a man and his wife, who both had diabetes, the wife passing pus at times as well, and these were both benefited. Many persons go to Marienbad to get their fat reduced. Dr. Kafka had written on the subject. The Society was much indebted to Dr. Simpson for coming all the way from Liverpool to read his interesting paper.

Dr. DYCE BROWN said some of the waters acted allopathically and some homeopathically. The general Carlsbad treatment belonged to the former. Dr. Kafka proves that not only the congested conditions but the opposite, as chronic diarrhea and ulceration of the bowels, are cured, not by the large, but by small doses—about a teaspoonful three times a day. He thought diabetes was homeopathically related to the Carlsbad springs—the emaciation, profuse diuresis, liver disorder, and purgation. This he thought the most interesting point about them.

Dr. FISCHER was grateful to Carlsbad. In 1877 he returned from Australia with his wife, who had fatty heart. Dr. Kafka advised her to go to Carlsbad. In three weeks she was marvellously better. Dr. Fischer studied Carlsbad and became an enthusiast for Carlsbad. In cases of cough, enfeebled action of the heart, difficult breathing, he had thought of Carlsbad. He had dissolved calculi with Carlsbad water, taken hot in the morning. Especially was this the case with biliary

calculi. He used them in diabetes. Carlsbad biscuits, made of Carlsbad water, are sent all over the world. Carlsbad salts had not given the same results as Carlsbad water. In affections of the liver, obesity, catarrh of stomach and bronchi, it is well to let the patients be under the influence of Carlsbad water; homeopathically indicated remedies will act better when this is the case.

Dr. BLACKLEY had been greatly delighted to listen to Dr. Simpson's paper. He would have liked more definite indications. He had lately had a case in which he had tried Carlsbad 3rd centesimal for heart-burn in pregnancy. It gave some relief. All must have had patients who had been to Carlsbad for lithiasis. He would certainly use Carlsbad water in the next case of calculus he had. Gouty irritation of the brain, dull, uneasy feeling about the scalp, with inability to concentrate thought on the matter in hand, was notably benefited by Carlsbad. He would like to know what Dr. Simpson saw or heard of such cases at Carlsbad. Dr. Schnee had written on this lately. He gives wheaten bread containing *Chromate of Potash*—20 grains to the loaf. He gives medicines on the supposition that diabetes is hereditary syphilis. Dr. Blackley considered as real diabetes only those cases associated with emaciation. Cases of intermittent glycosuria in obese gouty subjects he did not reckon as true diabetes.

Dr. FISCHER made a proving of Carlsbad waters when there, drinking large quantities. He had great secretion of urine and symptoms of apoplexy, and had to get away from Carlsbad in a hurry. The waters were very exciting.

Dr. FAHNENSTOCK was much interested in the paper. In America the Carlsbad water was chiefly known as a remedy for true diabetes mellitus. He had hoped to get some definite information; the remarks appeared to him rather general. Possibly increased altitude, change of diet and surroundings, and the moral effect of taking something for a special disease, work wonders. In relation to the use of Carlsbad in fatty degeneration of the heart, he thought it was a difficult thing to diagnose. There is frequently merely a superfluous fat, which is called fatty degeneration of the heart. If when taken in small doses it will relieve these symptoms without the regimen and diet, it may then be taken as a genuine effect of the salt.

Dr. CARFRAE (in the chair) thought there was a discrepancy between the remarks of Dr. Simpson and Dr. Fischer. Dr. Simpson said fatty degeneration of the heart contra-indicated the waters, whilst Dr. Fischer was enthusiastic in praise of them for this disease. It was necessary to discriminate. He had tried *Sulphate of Magnesia* in small doses in chronic diarrhea, and it had acted very satisfactorily.

Mr. CAMERON asked what was the geology of the place.

Dr. MOIR asked if Dr. Simpson could say anything of the effect of the waters on healthy persons. If they only reduced the abnormally stout, that was not a pure effect but curative. Did Carlsbad waters make healthy people thin?

Dr. SIMPSON, in reply, was greatly obliged to the members for the kind way in which his paper had been received.

In regard to the homeopathic use of the waters in diabetes, Drs. London and Kafka were quite clear that they were absolutely curative if the case was taken early. In fatty accumulations about the heart, these authorities were definite in saying that this was successfully treated.

Dr. SIMPSON went for his own personal benefit, for catarrh of the stomach. This was cured; and he did not object to the carbuncular boils which laid him up for six weeks and did not altogether leave him for six months. The best method of taking the salt—if it was desired to imitate the treatment at home—Dr. Simpson said, was to take one teaspoonful of the “bubble salt” (Sprudel) in a wineglass of hot water. This was for chronic catarrh of the stomach. For diarrhea a bigger dose was required.

WESTERN COUNTIES' THERAPEUTICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting held at Clifton, March 9, 1889, there were present, Drs. Eubulus Williams, S. Morgan, F. H. Bodman, and T. D. Nicholson, of Clifton; and Mr. G. Norman, of Bath. The business was of a formal character. A letter was read from Dr. J. Gibbs Blake, of Birmingham, to Dr. Williams, inviting assistance in collecting clinical facts for the proposed Therapeutic Manual. The members present promised to do a share of the *British Journal of Homeopathy*, and absent members were to be asked to contribute.

Dr. NICHOLSON read a paper, entitled *Clinical Notes on a few of the Alkaloids*. Dr. Nicholson related his experience with Dr. Burggraave's preparations of the alkaloids (“dosimetric system,” as it is called). His first case was one of acute bronchitis in a child of three, followed by pneumonia. *Aconite* and *Ipec.*, followed by *Antim. Tart.*, had failed to arrest the disease, when Dr. Nicholson gave half-milligramme doses of *Aconitine*, with the result of rapid improvement and complete recovery. Case II. was one of whooping-cough in a child of one and a-half, with bronchitis but no pneumonia; here again *Acon.* and *Antim. Tart.* failed, but *Aconitine* rapidly cured. Case III. was that of a delicate man of sixty-five suffering from a bronchitic attack, who was cured, after the failure of some ordinary medicines, by *Aconitine* with *Strychnia*. *Atropine* was found useful in nocturnal

enuresis in a boy of eleven, when *Belladonna* and other medicines had proved failures. *Hyoscyamine* cured a case of catamenia; *Cicutine* was useful in epilepsy, and in the case of a nervous boy, who suffered from restless sleep with grinding of the teeth, whom it cured after *Bell.*, *Stram.*, *Acon.*, *Gels.*, *Chin.* had failed.

None of the members present having used the alkaloids, there was no discussion on Dr. Nicholson's paper.

INSTITUTIONS.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Governors, Donors, and Subscribers of the Hospital took place in the Board Room of the Hospital, on Tuesday afternoon, April 30th, at five o'clock, the President, Lord Ebury, occupying the chair. Among those present were Major Vaughan Morgan (Treasurer and Chairman), Mr. Cameron, Dr. Yeldham, Mr. Alan E. Chambre, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, Dr. Carfrae, Dr. Moir, Dr. Dudgeon, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, and some of the lady supporters of the Hospital.

The Rev. DACRE CRAVEN (Chaplain) having opened the proceedings with prayer,

Mr. G. A. CROSS (the Secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the Annual General Meeting on April 30th, 1888, which were confirmed and signed.

The SECRETARY then read the Thirty-ninth Annual Report, from which we make the following extracts:—

"PATIENTS.

"The increase of patients, which has been so pleasing a feature of recent annual reports, has been maintained, notwithstanding the prolonged closing of a ward with a view to moderating the current expenditure. The number of in-patients has been 711. The following table shows the progressive increase of in-patients during the past seven years:—

1882-3	1883-4	1884-5	1885-6	1886-7	1887-8	1888-9
487	... 543	... 656	... 675	... 711	... 712	... 711

"The number of out-patients has been 9,486, against 8,882 in the previous year.

1882-3	1883-4	1884-5	1885-6	1886-7	1887-8	1888-9
7,467	... 8,404	... 9,007	... 8,844	... 8,824	... 8,882	... 9,486

"The increase in 1884-5 was due to special and temporary causes; that in the present year to the fact that the work of the Medical Staff

has been uninterrupted by changes. Of the total of 9,486, 4,274 have been renewals, making the net total of new patients 5,212.

"HOSPITAL SUNDAY AND SATURDAY FUNDS.

"The award to the Hospital from the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund for the year again shows an increase, being £208 6s. 8d., against £203 2s. 6d. last year, £197 18s. 4d. in 1886-7, £138 19s. 2d. in 1885-6, and £120 in 1884-5; that of the Hospital Saturday Fund shows a slight decrease, being for the year under review £78 14s., against £94 8s. 10d. last year, £82 4s. 5d. in 1886, £75 10s. in 1885-6, and £51 7s. 4d. in 1884-5.

"CONVALESCENT HOME.

"The Homeopathic Convalescent Home, Eastbourne, in alliance with the Hospital, the establishment of which was made possible by the munificent gift of £1,000 by Mrs. Clifton Brown, and by the liberal gifts of many friends of this Hospital, was opened on Saturday, August the 25th, 1888. In consequence of some suggested difficulties, referred to in the last annual report, it was not considered desirable to make the inauguration a public one. A great many local friends, among them the Mayor of Eastbourne, have visited the Home and taken an interest in its welfare. During its first half-year eighty-two persons have been resident, including twenty nurses of the Hospital, for whose benefit when invalided the Home was designed, as well as for the convalescent poor; and the approach of the summer season convinces the Board that a great number of patients will be benefited by the Home during the next six months. The Board have appointed Miss Florence Lewis, Matron of the Home, while Miss Sutton has accepted the duties of Honorary Secretary. Dr. Walther retains the post of Honorary Consulting Physician, and Dr. Croucher that of Physician and Surgeon.

"NURSING INSTITUTE.

"The Nursing Institute, cordially appreciated by those members of the medical profession who send for nurses, and by their patients, shows the same average number of nurses employed in out-nursing duty as last year. The receipts from this source have been £1,509 17s. 9d., as compared with £1,481 11s. 6d. for 1887-8, £1,651 11s. 1d. for 1886-7, and £1,185 15s. for 1885-6. The Board can only urge most earnestly upon those practising Homeopathy the great advantage to their patients afforded by the attendance of nurses trained in the wards of the Homeopathic Hospital. All supporters and friends of the Hospital are asked to bear in mind when cases of sickness come under their notice that a large staff of nurses has been trained expressly for private nursing, some having been especially trained for accouchement cases."

Lord EBURY moved the adoption of the Report in an interesting speech, and Major VAUGHAN MORGAN seconded the motion. In the course of his remarks Major Morgan made a most important announcement, namely, that the proposition to build a new Homeopathic Hospital was coming within the range of

practical politics. The mere mention of it had produced two promises of £1,000 each; and he believed if the medical men took it up heartily they could raise the necessary sum.

BIRMINGHAM HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE Annual Meeting of the governors of the Homeopathic Hospital was held at the Council House on the morning of March 7th. Lord Windsor presided, and there were also present—the Mayor (Alderman Barrow), the Hon. A. C. G. Calthorpe, the Rev. Canon Gover, Dr. Gibbs Blake, Dr. Huxley, Dr. Thomas, Messrs. E. L. Tyndall, W. Barwell, G. Wilkinson, Arnold Harris, C. B. Bragg, H. F. Talbot, P. W. Walker (sec.), and a number of ladies.—The Annual Report of the Committee stated that the general work of the hospital had maintained its high character of efficiency during the past year. The average cost of maintenance per inmate (including the hospital staff) had been only 5s. 11d. per week, which compared favourably with former years. In the home-patient department the total number of home-notes issued to subscribers was 639, of which there have been used 611, and 3,653 visits had been made, giving an average of six visits for each ticket. The comparative statistics for the past three years were: In-patients, 1886, 202; 1887, 305; 1888, 313. Of the in-patients in 1888, 79 were paying patients. Out-patients: Number of patients in 1886, 3,382; 1887, 3,324; 1888, 3,308; attendances 18,323, 17,478, and 17,937 respectively in the same three years. A further noticeable falling off had been sustained in the annual subscriptions—viz., £28 18s. 6d.; and, in consequence of the larger number of free patients, the receipts from in-patients were also less than the previous year by £54 15s. There was a further reduction of about 9 per cent. in the contribution from the Hospital Sunday collections. The receipts from all sources, however, showed an increase of £73 4s. 9d. The total expenditure was £60 9s. 11d. less than in 1887. The general statement showed a deficiency of £122 17s. 6d. upon the year, making the adverse balance on 31st December last £634 5s. 3d.—The Medical Report stated that the number of out-patients (3,308), was practically the same as in the previous year, taxing the resources of the department to the utmost. The free beds allotted to in-patients had been constantly occupied, and the medical staff would have been able to fill at least double the number had the finances of the institution permitted of their so doing.—The Chairman said he had that morning had an opportunity of looking over the house, and he was greatly

pleased with its quietness and brightness. It was not as large as they could wish, but it appeared to him that this was because of the want of funds. Still they must hope to get over the difficulty to some extent in the future. He had consented to accept the position of president of the institution because he was very much interested in homeopathy, and had derived very much benefit from its treatment for ten or twelve years. Homeopathy had been obliged to contend with considerable difficulties in England, as every one knew, and in its earlier days met with much prejudice; but he ventured to hope that that was dying out. He believed from what he heard that certainly in Birmingham those doctors who practised homeopathy were recognized as practising a legitimate science of medicine, and were treated accordingly. There had been discussions of late years of a very acrimonious kind about homeopathy, but he believed that those who had written the most strongly against it represented but a very few people really; and although they could not suppose that doctors brought up in another way could at once receive all the doctrines of homeopathsists, still he believed that in Birmingham and elsewhere there was a feeling that homeopathy should be considered as a legitimate practice. His lordship expressed the hope that in the future the reports of the hospital would show a growing increase in the work that they were able to do.—Dr. Gibbs Blake seconded the motion; and in supporting it Mr. Hughes suggested that the Committee should establish a uniform registration fee with a view to increasing their income. This, he thought, might be done without interfering with the present ticket system. The motion was carried.—On the proposition of the Hon. A. C. G. Calthorpe, Lord Windsor was elected President of the hospital, and Mr. R. L. Impey was reappointed Treasurer, and thanked for his past services.—The Mayor moved a vote of thanks to the members of the retiring Committee, and that they be reappointed. His Worship said he considered homeopathy had been of great advantage to the community. Those long rows of medicine bottles which they used to see in every house had almost disappeared, and the doctors no longer considered how much medicine a patient could take, and how much they could give. (Laughter.) Nowadays some very eminent men considered not how much medicine they could give, but how little. Medicine very often had an injurious effect, and if they could do without it, so much the better. (“Hear, hear,” and laughter.) He was pleased to see that they had admitted a few fee-paying patients, and he should like to see the system adopted in other hospitals. The motion was carried.—Votes of thanks were accorded to the ladies who had acted as the Wardrobe and Relief Committee, and they were re-elected.—The Rev. Canon Gover proposed a

vote of thanks to the medical staff, and spoke of the growth of the belief in homeopathy during the last fifty years. He remembered when the first step towards establishing their present hospital was taken, half a century ago, in a small room in Great Charles Street. At that time homeopaths were looked upon with a good deal of distrust and dislike; but much of that had passed away, and thousands now believed it and were benefited by their treatment.—Mr. R. L. Impey seconded the motion, and it was carried.—A vote of thanks to the Mayor for the use of the room, and to Lord Windsor for presiding closed the meeting.—*Birmingham Post*, March 8th.

REVIEWS.

MEDICINE SIMPLIFIED.*

“SIMPLIFIED Medicine, or Complex Homeopathy” is the singular title of this work. The name of the author is not given, but it is intimated that he is the proprietor of the Homeopathic Dispensary of Molier-Travers, Switzerland, and the author of a work on Mattei’s remedies. The writer evidently holds that these remedies are made up of a number of the ordinary medicines of homeopathy, as explained in our pages a few numbers back, and he evidently prepares his own medicines in that way. He gives them the same names as Mattei gives his, and maintains that they are similar, though he admits that he does not know the exact composition of the latter, only that they are Hahnemannian remedies, grouped after the method furnished by Bellotti and Finella. The author does not give the composition of his own remedies.

The work before us is a complete compendium of this kind of practice. It begins with chapters on *The nature of man* and *The nature of disease*; it describes the different remedies, and then gives a list or dictionary of diseases, with the indication for the use of each remedy. There are also chapters on dose and administration, and on *régime*.

For those who wish to know something about this kind of practice this book will prove very convenient. Of course every one is at liberty to prescribe as he thinks will be best for his patients, but it seems to us utterly unwarrantable to call this system by the name of homeopathy. It is certainly not Hahnemann’s, and can hardly be called even a degraded form of it.

* *La Médecine Simplifiée, ou L’Homéopathie complexe.* By the author of “The Electro-Homeopathic Remedies of Count Mattei.” Paris: Baillière et Fils, Rue Hautefeuille, 1889. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co.

HOMO-HOMEOPATHY.*

From the same publishing house as the last reviewed work, comes another and much more weighty volume of a similar kind. To those who know the difficulties attending the practice of homeopathy, it is not astonishing that attempts should be made to obtain its benefits without expending the labour it demands. Mattheism and Schüsslerism are efforts of this kind, and to these must now be added "Homo-Homeopathy." In a large octavo volume of 600 pages Dr. Conant sets forth his idea. His second title runs: "Medicaments combined by physiological series and groups." After long debate with himself, Dr. Conant decided that Hahnemann's teaching, claiming the necessity of giving only one medicine at a time, was not practicable. "We have, on the contrary, experimental proof that, in order to cover a pathological state, it requires, not a single medicament, but several, that is to say, a group (of three or four constituents), or even a succession of groups." Remarking, by the way, that Hahnemann never attempted to "cover a *pathological state*" and that this is not homeopathy at all, we must pass on to give our readers a notion of what these groups are. Dr. Conant is not satisfied with the list of homeopathic medicines, but takes the doctrine of signatures under his patronage, and presses into his service—"Sheep's brain, spinal cord, eye, retina and optic nerve, internal ear, nasal and buccal mucous membrane, trifacial nerve, pharyngeal mucous membrane and tonsils, larynx and laryngeal mucous membrane, lungs, heart, especially at the attachment of the valves," &c., &c. These are taken from a perfect healthy animal, placed in a Guy-Lussac stove, in an oil-bath, heated by gas. The substance is then reduced to very fine particles and is triturated with sugar of milk in the usual way. But this is not all. In his large hearted eclecticism Dr. Conant takes in astrology as well, and the doctrine of the special electricities of man and woman, woman's being supposed to be positive and man's negative. Both of these assist him in making up his "groups and series." His series correspond to the diseases of the different parts of the body, and each series contains a number of groups. Each group comprises a number (usually large, sometimes sixty in a group) of medicines, the predominant one being usually that made from the sheep's anatomy of the part corresponding to that affected.

Our readers will be able to judge from the above brief sketch what is the nature of this attempt at simplifying medicine by complicating homeopathy. So far from simplifying anything it

* *Traité D'Homo-Homéopathie Médicaments Réunis par Series et Groupes Physiologique.* Par le Dr. Conant (Mériadec). Paris: Baillière et Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co.

appears to us to be as difficult to master as homeopathy itself, with nothing solid in it when mastered—but only Dr. Conant's notions. There is no royal road to the results of homeopathy—at least, if there is, Dr. Conant can hardly be said to have discovered it.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DRUG PROVINGS.*

YET another and very different attempt to make homeopathic practice easy comes from the West, in the shape of a critical analysis of drug provings. This is no simplification by complication like the two above noticed; this is simplification carried to an extreme.

The Massachusetts Homeopathic Society, in view of the enormous bulk to which the records of drug provings have grown, appointed a *Materia Medica* Committee to devise a plan for analyzing drug provings and reducing them to reasonable bulk. On behalf of this Committee Drs. Conrad Wesselhøft and J. P. Sutherland have devised a plan and prepared specimens of drugs “critically analyzed” in the way they suggest. Briefly, their plan consists of this: Arrange the longest proving you can find of the drug to be analyzed, with the symptoms following each other in the order of the schema, in a single column. Then arrange all the other provings in parallel columns in the same order, showing at a glance on the chart thus formed how many provers exhibited the same symptoms. Reckon up the numbers, and count only as of importance those symptoms which had showed themselves in more than one prover.

This plan is beautiful in its simplicity, but we confess it rather reminds us of the Wellerian cure for obliquity of vision—“All straight and square now—as the man said when he cut his son's head off to cure him of squinting.” The fact is, it assumes too much. It assumes, in the first place, that the provings we have are unreliable—full of chaff. This is not proved. All symptoms produced by a medicine have not the same value, but all symptoms that have been actually produced by a drug have an actual value, and their presence or absence may make the difference in the choice of the drug. But by the new plan, a large number of these, if they only occurred once, would have to be swept away. The plan assumes, moreover, that all provers are alike in sensitivity, and it makes the least sensitive the criterions for all the rest. But this is not at all true. In health the sensitiveness of provers

* *Critical Analysis of Drug Provings, with Illustrative Examples.* By C. Wesselhøft, M.D., and J. P. Sutherland, M.D., for the Committee on *Materia Medica*. [Read before the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society.] Reported in *New England Medical Gazette*, December, 1888–January, 1889.

is extremely varied, and the proving of one who is highly responsive to a certain drug is much more valuable than that of one who reacts only feebly. Besides, what is the good of a multiplicity of provers, if each one cannot bring out some feature of the drug not given by the rest?

The basis of the plan being thus, as we think, unsound, it will not be expected that we can approve of the superstructure; and, indeed, it is when we come to the summing up of the charts that the Wellerian treatment mentioned above strikes us—there is the body of the medicine, more or less mutilated, but no head.

The first medicine treated in this way is *Cactus*, and it is to that our remarks chiefly allude. But the others do not come out of the chopping off process very satisfactorily.

There is no help for it, we fear; the drudgery must be gone through, in spite of the laudable endeavours of Drs. Wesselhoëft and Sunderland. The *materia medica* must stand much as it is. Every distinct symptom produced by every drug must remain. When clinical experience or repeated observation in provers has shown one symptom to be specially distinctive of a medicine, some means of marking this may be adopted. For the rest there is nothing but study, and the making and using of repertoires that can help a man to practice. This is hard work that no “critical analysis” can save us from.

ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME: THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DRUNKENNESS.*

WE have no hesitation in pronouncing this work to be a most important contribution to the literature of the sad subject with which it deals. Dr. Gallivardin has much to say on the general aspect of alcoholism and its consequences, immediate and remote; but the part to which we, as practical physicians, turn with the greatest interest is that in which he deals with the medical treatment of drunkenness and the insanity which it creates. It is not much consolation to be told about diseases, unless we can also learn ways of contending successfully against them. This is what Dr. Gallivardin does. Some 80 pages out of 220 are devoted to the medical treatment of drunkenness. With great care Dr. Gallivardin describes the particular indications of the medicines most homeopathic to drunkenness and its effects, and their action he illustrates by a

* *Alcoholism et Criminalité: Traitement Médical de l'ivrognerie et de l'ivresse.* Par le Dr. Gallivardin, de Lyon. Paris: Libraire J. B. Baillière et Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille. 1889. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

number of striking cases. The medicines he describes are these, and given in this order:—*Nux Vom.*, *Lachesis*, *Causticum*, *Sulphur*, *Calc. Carb.*, *Hepar. S.*, *Arsen.*, *Merc. Viv.*, *Petrol.*, *Opium*, *Staphisagria*, *Conium Mac.*, *Puls.*, *Magnes. Carb.*

The above are the medicines for the *habit* of drunkenness. For a drunken *fit* he names nine medicines:—*Nux V.*, *Bellad.*, *Lachesis*, *Puls.*, *Staphisagria*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Verat. Alb.*, *Hepar.*, *Coffea*.

But Dr. Gallivardin does not confine himself to these alone, as his cases show. He prefers the highest dilutions, and, as usual with those who use them successfully, he exercises the greatest care in selecting his remedies. We strongly recommend this book to all who have to deal with the unhappy victims of the alcohol habit.

THE COMMON DISEASES OF CHILDREN.*

THE merit of Dr. Ruddock's works on popular homeopathy is attested by the hold they continue to retain on popular favour, in spite of all their rivals. The little work before us, now in its third edition, first appeared as an abridgment of the author's "Diseases of Infants and Children." It is a very *multum in parvo*, dealing with medicines and their administration, directions for the general management of infants, blood diseases, constitutional diseases, diseases of the nervous system, of the eye, ear, and nose, of the breathing organs, of the digestive system, and of the skin, with some others that cannot well be classed. The book is written in the plain, intelligible style characteristic of the author, and it possesses a good index.

DISEASES OF THE VEINS.†

WE are glad to see that a third edition of this excellent monograph has been called for. In the present edition Dr. Burnett adds two cases of umbilical varicosis. In this volume Dr. Burnett appears at his best; there is abundance of valuable clinical experience, put together in an interesting and racy style, with clear directions. We might suggest that if Dr. Burnett was to add to his next edition a Repertory of the symptoms of the veins, he would greatly enhance the value of his valuable work.

* *The Common Diseases of Children, and their Homeopathic and General Treatment.* By E. H. Ruddock, M.D. Third edition, revised and enlarged. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.

† *Diseases of the Veins; more especially of Venosity, Varicocele, Hemorrhoids and Varicose Veins, and their Treatment by Medicines.* By J. Compton Burnett, M.D. Third edition, revised and enlarged. London: James Epps and Co., 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle Street. 1889.

SHARP'S ESSAYS—ESSAY LIV.*

THIS latest Essay of the venerable essayist consists of "A Letter from an Eminent Physician," and Dr. Sharp's reply in five paragraphs under the following headings:—

I. Drugs in *small doses* have power to counteract morbid processes. This power is governed by law.

II. Scepticism as to the power of drugs prevails. A hopeful sign.

III. Examples from practice. Diseases are not incurable by drugs. It is the duty of physicians to discover remedies.

IV. What is disease? Definition of words necessary. Distinction between a single method and a single remedy. The mender of watches.

V. What is experience? The majority of medical men have no experience of the power of small doses. The choice of the dose as important as the choice of the drug. Antipraxy, first proved by experiments in health, is confirmed by experiments in sickness. The use of large doses is a failure. The use of small doses is a success.

This synopsis gives a good idea of the nature of the tract. We have been labouring under the impression that there had been a science and an art of therapeutics ever since Hahnemann wrote his *Organon*; and that, if we mistake not, used to be the opinion of Dr. Sharp himself, until in late years he made the discovery of something he calls "Antipraxy."

MODERN MESSAGE TREATMENT IN COMBINATION
WITH THE ELECTRIC BATH.†

THIS excellent little brochure is a reprint of the paper read before the British Homeopathic Society, a short abstract of which appeared in our pages at the time. Those who wish to obtain a knowledge of what may be done by a skilful combination of these two powerful remedial measures cannot do better than procure Dr. Jagielski's little work. Dr. Jagielski is an enthusiast in all he takes up, and is nothing if not thorough.

A NEWLY-DESCRIBED FORM OF DEAFNESS.‡

THIS article, bearing the above title, which Dr. Cooper has very wisely had reprinted in this pamphlet form, appeared originally

* Essay LIV.—*Therapeutics can become a Science*. By William Sharp, M.D., F.R.S. London: George Bell & Sons.

† *Modern Massage Treatment in Combination with the Electric Bath*. By V. Jagielski, M.D. London: Trübner & Co.

‡ *A Newly-described Form of Deafness*. By Robert T. Cooper, M.A., M.D. Author's Edition, 1889.

in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*. The kind of deafness referred to is that in which "patients experience pronounced and noticeable difficulty in distinguishing or even hearing *distant* sounds." The first case reported is that of an upholstress, aged forty-one. She had been deaf ten years. She was in weak general health, having suffered from pleuritis some four years before, and at the time of treatment suffered from headaches, chiefly vertical. The chief feature of her case was that whereas watch-hearing was twenty inches in right ear and thirty in left, she was *completely deaf to distant sounds*. She made an excellent recovery under *Tannic Acid* 12 and 30, the medicine having the effect of causing constipation, which the patient had never suffered from before. Other cases equally interesting and instructive are related. The pamphlet, like all Dr. Cooper's writings, is well worth study.

EXTRACTS.

HOMEOPATHY AND *THE HOSPITAL GAZETTE*.

THE following article appeared in *The Hospital Gazette* of April 27th, and the appended letters in the issue of May 11th. We are glad to present them to our readers, as they show that the journal most read by the young men of the profession is not afraid of hearing both sides of a question.

"HOMEOPATHY *versus* MEDICAL SCIENCE.

"BY GEO. E. CLAXTON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. EDIN., &c.

"THE advocates of the homeopathic system inform the members of the medical profession that many of the drugs used by us are borrowed from homeopathic works, and think the users of such drugs, if they happen to employ them for the same affections as homeopaths do, are necessarily homeopaths. Can the above mode of reasoning be considered sound? Suppose two individuals who are unaware of each other's existence, and who are separated by miles from one another, make the same discovery about the same time. Can one have said to have copied from the other? May this not be so with drug experimenters, the conclusions at which they arrive might be the same, though the experiments conducted by them might differ? But if medical men employ the same drug for similar affections, the doses given and the method of administration are entirely different. It may therefore be justly maintained that the use of homeopathic drugs does not constitute a homeopath properly so called. In order to show still more fully the incorrectness of applying the term of homeopath in the manner just spoken of we may cite the case of Dr. Joseph Kidd, who was once a warm supporter of homeopathy, and was considered a great authority on the subject, but after the publication of

his work entitled the 'Laws of Therapeutics' in which he exposed the errors of the homeopathic system, his advocates said that though he made use of the same drugs, and for the same affections as themselves, *yet he did not give them in homeopathic, but in ordinary medicinal doses*, and that he never gave this system a fair trial, and therefore was not a true homeopath. If, then, it is held that the designation of homeopath is not properly applied to so high an authority, who once believed in and practised the doctrines laid down by Hahnemann, it cannot with consistency be held proper to apply the term to medical men who have never believed in them, though they happen to administer the same drugs as are used by homeopaths, and for similar affections, the manner of application and the quantities used being however totally dissimilar.

"What is the meaning of the term homeopathy, and what are its leading principles? The word is derived from two Greek ones (*homoios* and *pathos*), and the motto of homeopathy is '*Similia similibus curentur*,' i.e., likes by likes are cured.

"Where a drug is administered, in *ordinary medicinal doses*, to a number of healthy individuals it is found to produce in each the same train of symptoms which are found to resemble those produced by a certain disease, and homeopaths tell us that if such a drug is given in *homeopathic doses* it will cure the symptoms of this disease.

"Samuel Frederick Hahnemann (1755-1843), the founder of the system, when engaged in revising and translating into German 'Cullen's Materia Medica,' was dissatisfied with the accounts given of quinine, and accordingly made experiments on himself. His experience showed that large doses of the drug produced symptoms resembling those of ague, which were, however, relieved by *homeopathic doses* of the same drug; he was then led to experiment on himself and others with a variety of drugs, and discovered that drugs which failed to act in ordinary doses, did so when diluted, and that the greater the dilution the more active were the properties of that drug, and he was led to dilute his drugs to such an extent that a millionth or a billionth of a drop or grain of it sufficed for effecting cures. Hahnemann embodied the results of his experiments and discoveries in his work entitled 'Materia Medica Pura.' The good which Hahnemann did for medical science has been fully recognized by the profession. Through his influence the complicated prescriptions consisting of from ten, twenty, or even more ingredients, were done away with, and simpler ones introduced; and it was he who allowed nature to do its work, as the highly attenuated drugs used by him could hardly have been considered to produce any effect on the body.

"The system originated by Hahnemann has, however, been considerably modified by his followers. Modern homeopaths do *not believe* in high attenuation, nor do they use them: the so-called *high dilutionists* do [not] attenuate their drugs much over the one-thousandth part, and the *low dilutionists* even give their medicines in ordinary medicinal doses. Thus it will appear that both sections have departed from the original teachings of their founder, while also some homeopaths do not hesitate, in certain cases, to use ordinary medicines. This term they *ought not* to apply to themselves, since it is misleading as well as untrue; they *do not believe or practise* the doctrines taught by Hahnemann, and hence are *not homeopaths*.

"Among the objections which may be taken to the homeopathic

system are the great neglect of the science of pathology; and the treating a disease by a knowledge of its symptoms only. Can such knowledge which tries to do away with pathology and enters into no explanation of how drugs act on the body, but contents itself with only paying attention to the symptoms of disease, be said to be based on science? Were all medical men to become true homeopaths it is scarcely to be doubted that the progress of medicine as a science would be impeded, if not entirely stopped, and that there would be a serious risk of the study of medicine degenerating into a quack science."

(From *The Hospital Gazette*, May 11.)

"To the Editor of *The Hospital Gazette*.

"SIR,—Dr. G. E. Claxton, in *The Hospital Gazette* of April 27th, asks if the reasoning can be considered sound which calls by the name of homeopaths those who happen to employ the same drugs for the same affections as homeopaths do. Certainly: he is practising homeopathy whether he is aware of it or not. The use, however, of homeopathic drugs by an allopath does not constitute him a homeopath, nor does the use of allopathic drugs by a homeopath constitute an allopath. No drugs can rightly be called either allopathic or homeopathic: it is the mode of selecting the remedy which decides to which school the practitioner belongs. The dose is altogether a secondary question, and has been arrived at by experience, just as allopathic doses of drugs have been arrived at. Would any one have known, without investigation, that gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ pilocarpine would produce diaphoresis as surely as gr. viij. of Dover's powder, or 3ss. tincts. pyrethri or armoratia? Certainly not; and when Hahnemann introduced his system medicines were given in the same doses by both schools, but the homeopaths found that medicines chosen by their rule of similitum acted not only as well but much better if attenuated, and Hahnemann recommended a certain attenuation or potency simply to ensure uniformity. The result of homeopathic practice down to the present time has shown that different medicines are best used in different potencies, and homeopathic practitioners are just as much governed by experience in the matter of dose as are their allopathic brethren.

"Dr. Claxton speaks of two individuals unknown to, and distant from, each other, making the same discovery simultaneously. I would ask him, does he seriously think that the large percentage of remedies up to a short time since used only by homeopaths, but now introduced into the works of Lauder Brunton, Ringer, Bartholow, Phillips, Jacobi, and others, have found their way there in the manner suggested? What about the 'error of a copyist' in compiling Brunton's index? and do either the copyist's error or the simultaneous discovery theory account for the other writers' new drugs? It does not, however, matter very much whether these gentlemen of the allopathic school acknowledge their cribbings from homeopathic materia medica or not. They know where they get their information, and homeopaths know where they get it. Let them prescribe accordingly, let them have their parvules, their triturates, their dosimetric granules, &c. They'll soon, at this rate, have everything homeopathic except the name, and then their percentage of mortality will be lower, their practice generally

more successful, and medicine will no longer be laughed at as showing no claim to be called scientific.

"Dr. Claxton remarks, 'It was he (Hahnemann) who allowed nature to do its work, as the highly-attenuated drugs used by him could hardly have been considered to produce any effect on the body.' It does not follow that because the 'highly-attenuated drug' would be inert if given to a healthy person, it would be so if given to a sick one. It certainly would not be if carefully selected as the *similimum*. It is well known that diseased organs and tissues are extremely sensitive to influences which would have no effect on healthy organs and tissues, and why not, therefore, to a homeopathically selected remedy. Let Dr. Claxton set aside a dozen cases of pneumonia, and only treat half instead of the whole by the expectant method, giving the other half the treatment as detailed in 'The Prescriber,' by Clarke (London: Keene and Askwell, 3s. 6d.). Unless his experience is different to mine, he will find that 'attenuated drugs' exert a *great* amount of influence.

"It is not to be supposed that homeopathy is just what it was when Hahnemann introduced it, but medicines are *now* attenuated beyond what Hahnemann tried, and his name is revered as much as ever by his followers. The sectarianism of homeopaths is not of their own choosing; it has been *forced* upon them (see *Lancet*, Sept. and Nov., 1850, Jan. and July, 1851, &c.). With reference to the remarks *re* homeopaths and pathology, Dr. Claxton has apparently never seen any of their journals, or known any of their original work, or he would have found that they desire to learn everything about disease which can be discovered.—I am, yours, &c.,

"Oldham, May 4th, 1889.

"M.R.C.S. Eng."

"SIR,—As a subscriber to *The Hospital Gazette*, and an admirer of its unbiassed opinions in medical matters, I feel, as a believer in the new therapeutics, that Dr. G. E. Claxton's dissertation on homeopathy in your issue of the 27th April should not go forth uncorrected to the thousands of neophytes and others in medicine who read *The Hospital Gazette*, for it is evident to any one with a practical knowledge of homeopathy that your contributor has but a very superficial comprehension of the subject. His question that 'supposing two individuals miles apart make the same discovery about the same time, can they be said to have copied from the other?' as applied to the use of drugs formerly used by homeopaths only, but now embodied in the works of the old school, can be readily answered, since the drugs employed by the former were in use years before they found their way into the medical works of the opposite school, and then without any evidence that the drugs had been proved by the authors. The wholesale *borrowing* of remedies of the new school, as is evinced in the works of the old, viz, Lauder Brunton, Ringer, Wood, Phillips, and others, is no mere coincidence. In his work on 'Pharmacology and Therapeutics' of the first-named author, quite 30 per cent. of the remedies named in the index are from homeopathic sources. Did Dr. Brunton re-discover all these remedies and their indications for himself? We know he has made many experiments on frogs, but if his researches in this field have taught him the uses of these drugs he would certainly have told us; hence we can only conclude that he has extensively borrowed from homeopathy.

"Certainly, the use of homeopathic drugs, *per se*, does not constitute a homeopath; nor would homeopaths, *nolens volens*, designate such an one who uses them. But it is the manner of selecting the remedy which proclaims the homeopath, *viz.*, one that is capable of producing in the healthy organism the symptoms which we are about to treat in disease. The matter of dose is not of so much importance, since that is the result of experience; *e.g.*, who could have said without experience that for an emetic but one and a-half grains of ant. tart. suffice, while thirty grains of ammon. sesquicarb. is necessary to bring about the same result; whilst gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ of the former, or half an ounce of liq. ammon. acet. is needed to produce sudation or diaphoresis; and as a cathartic one drop of ol. crotonis is sufficient, whereas about an ounce of ol. ricini is required to ensure the same effect; or that gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ of pilocarpine or half an ounce of tr. pyrethri acts as a sialogogue; or again as a narcotic a quarter of a grain of morphia produces what fifteen grains of pot. brom. is prescribed for?

"Dr. Claxton tells us that 'Modern homeopaths do *not* believe in high attenuations, nor do they use them: the so-called *high dilutionists* do attenuate their drugs much over the $\frac{1}{1000}$ th part'—although the contrary is meant, for 'do attenuate' is evidently a typographical error for 'do *not* attenuate'—high dilutionists do, however, attenuate their drugs much above this, the billionth attenuation being to them a comparatively low potency, for, as we have said above, it matters not the attenuation, for so long as the *similimum* is used under the therapeutic rule *similia similibus curentur*, *i.e.*, let likes be treated by likes, the question of dose is qualitative rather than quantitative.

"Your contributor concludes by enunciating that 'among the objections which may be taken to the homeopathic system are the great neglect of the science of pathology, and the treating a disease by a knowledge of its symptoms only.' In pathology, how many cases are there the pathological nature of which we at present know but little, and how many others are there regarding which the knowledge we have, or think we have, is more or less purely hypothetical? By comparing the totality of the symptoms observed in disease with those produced by drugs we are able to select medicines which do cure. This may appear absurd to those who never tried to find a remedy in this way, though why it should do so we do not exactly see, but those who have made the experiment have over and over again been abundantly satisfied with the result. No physician, whether he practises medicine upon a scientific or a merely empirical basis, can dispense with anatomy, physiology, or pathology, for the simple reason that drug-prescribing is only one part of his duty. The nomenclature of disease expresses only in general terms the characteristics of certain pathological groups; but from the point of view of therapeutics these cannot be accurately classified and indexed, because we know that the same name is often applied to a variety of morbid conditions. Thus, for example, the term *neuralgia* vaguely signifies nerve pain, which, however, may be merely one symptom of a complex derangement. The pathological lesion is somewhat indefinite, and in studying the disease minutely we find that each case is different from every other in the character and periodicity of the pains, in special features, and concomitant symptoms, which are all important therapeutic indications. The pathology of a case in its widest sense includes every

deviation from health, whether in objective morbid changes, physical signs, or subjective symptoms, and also the clinical history, and this was assuredly the position of Hahnemann, notwithstanding the distorted view of his teaching on the subject, so often presented by adverse critics.

"In conclusion, Dr. Claxton's article savours very much of Dr. Kidd's work, 'The Laws of Therapeutics,' which he quotes and uses his contentions, and who, he tells us, was once considered a great authority on homeopathy (save the mark!). How one could be a great authority upon a subject that he had never given a fair trial is beyond our comprehension; and I would counsel Dr. Claxton to read works upon homeopathy if he wishes to get a knowledge of the subject, and not cull his facts (?) from a work the author of which was never any sort of authority on homeopathy.—I am, yours obediently,

"Manchester, May 4th, 1889.

"F. R. M."

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.

RELATIVE POWER OF LOW AND HIGH POTENCIES.

SIR,—In reply to Dr. Banerjee, my first duty, as a humble layman, is to apologize for having referred him to any previous remarks of my own; nevertheless he will pardon me for remarking that on p. 83 I mentioned several considerations bearing on dosage, and, as a learner, asked for practical advice, or for suggestions towards the most profitable way of studying the subject. He will also excuse my calling his attention to the Editor's remarks on The Dilutions, p. 134, in case he may have overlooked the same.

I would gladly refer Dr. Banerjee to some work giving general guiding rules; but fear it has yet to be written. Dr. Hughes's *Manual of Pharmacodynamics* contains more of such information than any other work I know. Lecture VII. on Homeopathic Posology deals rather with the question whether the higher dilutions can and do cure, than the relative value of high and low; but directions are sometimes given, as under *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Bry.*, &c., and at the end of each medicine Dr. Hughes mentions the attenuation or attenuations that experience has proved to be the most useful.

From such details, and from such full directions in regard to dosage as are to be found in Dr. Clarke's *Prescriber*, some master-mind may perhaps be able to frame more exact rules for guidance than evidently exist in the minds of medical men at present. For instance, compare Dr. Fleury's *Modern Household Medicine*, in which the attenuations he prescribes range almost exclusively from ϕ to $3x$, with the few remarks on the subject in Dr. Farrington's *Clinical Materia Medica*;

for example: "In such cases I have used the remedy (*Ipec.*) in all potencies, that is to say from the third to the twenty-thousandth, and I have been well satisfied with its action." "It is true of *Natrum Mur.* as of most other drugs, that the high potencies are best."

The homeopathic law guides straight to the medicine required. It both generalizes in regard to the medicine, the disease, and the constitution, &c., of the patient; and it also enables a practitioner to individualize to an extent allopaths never dream of. The medicine having been decided on with such precision, the next consideration is the dose. Shall it be ϕ , 3, or 100, and why? Must homeopaths wait for a definite and decided answer until provings of the attenuations have been made?

With the utmost deference I beg to submit that in serious cases the question of dose must be an important one. Hempel, in his *Materia Medica*, p. 642, under *Nux*, says: In many cases the 30th and even higher potencies will undoubtedly suffice; in other cases the tincture may have to be resorted to." After mentioning a serious case of spasmodic vomiting cured by two-sixths of a globule of *Nux* 30, he proceeds: "On the other hand, I was called to a drunkard who had imbibed 35 glasses of brandy during a night's debauch. . . . I tried *Nux* 30 without the least effect. I then mixed 5 drops of the concentrated tincture in a tumblerful of water, and gave him a small table-spoonful every five minutes. After the second dose he warmed up," &c. "Next morning he went about his business. Here a material poison had to be acted upon; the higher potency proved inadequate to such a task." And in chronic cases the evidence of Dr. R. T. Cooper is instructive: *e.g.*, in his *Chronic Deafness*, p. 8, speaking of *Calc. Carb.* 200, his words are, "I can unhesitatingly assert that the above case would not have recovered in such a short time had there been a low dilution of *Calc.* prescribed. Nay, I will go further, and say, with almost equal confidence, that but for the high dilution the chances to the patient of recovery of hearing powers were extremely remote." On p. 27 Dr. Cooper speaks in similar terms of *Arn.* 30 and *Sulph.* 30.

An amateur at a distance from a homeopathic practitioner feels bewildered as to the best attenuation; *e.g.*, Dr. Ruddock gives ϕ , 1x, 1, 3x, 6, 12 as the attenuations of *Bell.* in most frequent use. Supposing 3x to fail, how is one to know whether a higher or lower attenuation—and which—might have been more efficacious?

May I ask Dr. Banerjee whether it is the *low* attenuations that he has prescribed "according to Dr. Ruddock's theory"? I presume so from the fact that, in Dr. Ruddock's list of two hundred remedies, the attenuations recommended begin at ϕ in 73 of the remedies, and at 1x in 56; whereas he mounts as high as No. 12 in only 22, and reaches No. 30 (the highest mentioned in the list) only six times.

Knowing the readiness of homeopathic medical men to enlighten the public, I appeal once more for more light on this interesting question of dosage.—Sir, yours very respectfully,

FERRUM.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * 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.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

Bath.—Dr. John C. Smart has removed from Eastbourne, Sussex, and gone to reside at Combe Hay Manor, near Bath.

REMOVAL.

We understand that Dr. Hastings, late of Ryde, has retired from practice, and has left Ryde for 38, Lexham Gardens, South Kensington, W., where he will reside for the present. We are pleased to learn that Dr. Hastings is still in the enjoyment of excellent health.

VACANCY.

Ryde, Isle of Wight.—Dr. Hastings' removal from Ryde leaves an open field for a competent homeopath, as we understand that Dr. Hastings has not introduced a successor and is not seeking to sell his practice.

APPOINTMENT.

Malvern.—Dr. Arthur Dalzell, son of the late Dr. Dalzell of Malvern, has taken up his residence in that town. His address is Holland House, Church Street, Malvern.

THE MISSIONARY CHEST OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES

FOR SISTER MARGARET, S.J.D., MARITZBURG, NATAL.

We have great pleasure in stating that in answer to our appeal Sister Margaret has got the chest—a fully completed one. The donations are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
S. Sanders Stephens, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss Cruikshank	1	0	0
Mrs. Spensley	0	10	6
"W. L. S." (<i>per H. W.</i>)	0	10	0
"M. W." (Stafford), from self and two friends (<i>per H. W.</i>)	0	12	0
Miss Brew	0	5	6
A Friend (<i>per H. W.</i>)	0	5	0
Dr. Dyce Brown	1	1	0
	£5	4	0

The surplus over £5 (four shillings) has been returned to "W. L. S.," whose donation was the last received. The generous

gift of the box from Mr. J. M. Wyborn (of Messrs. Gould and Sons) for £5, instead of the usual price of £7 10s., amounts to a valuable donation.

Sister Margaret writes expressing most grateful thanks to all these kind donors, who will thus enable her to do a vast amount of good among the children of the orphanages and others.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DESIGNATION OF THE ATTENUATIONS.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—“Ferrum’s” letter opens up the question, “What *are* pilules and globules respectively?” *i.e.*, what are they supposed to represent? I understand that globules were first introduced as an easy, portable, practical means of administering a fraction of a drop of tincture; that is, a definite number of globules would contain one drop of tincture equally divided amongst them; pilules, on the other hand, I understand to represent each one drop of the tincture, and to be simply a more portable equivalent of the tincture. This object can only be attained in No. 1, and higher attenuations by Mr. Thompson’s method, as recommended by “Country Chemist.”

What authority has “Ferrum” for presuming that “a minim is equal to nearly two drops”? The size of a drop will vary with the strength of spirit used, the size of the bottle, and even varies in the same bottle according as the bottle is nearly full or nearly empty. A minim may not be an ideal measure, but it does represent a definite amount, $\frac{1}{60}$ drachm; while a drop may be anything from $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{120}$ drachm, or even vary more than that, according to the liquid used. Roughly speaking, I think a minim is looked upon as about the equivalent of one drop of water.

Perhaps the most accurate way of medicating pilules would be to count them, and to every hundred add one drop of the previous centesimal dilution (*e.g.*, 2 to make 3) and sufficient spirit to soak them, but where will the chemist be found who could find time to count thousands of pilules per day? Until a genuine, practical improvement can be produced, I stick to Mr. Thompson’s method.—I am, &c.,

ZINCUM.

Southport.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I have been searching in *Whitaker's Almanack* for the above amongst Societies and Institutions; and in *Kelly's London Directory*, 1888, amongst the Learned Societies, but without success. Has "Another Country Chemist" not given the name quite correctly, or is it another instance of boycotting?—Yours very respectfully,

FERRUM.

THE STRENGTH OF PILULES.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—If your correspondents medicate pilules with the mother tincture and call them first decimal they are in error. It cannot be helped that a pilule will not absorb a minim of tincture, yet if you take a pilule medicated with the mother tincture I suppose you do take the mother strength, although only a small dose of it, just as much as by putting one drop of the mother tincture in ten table-spoonful of water, and a table-spoonful taken for a dose, would be taking a tenth of a drop of mother tincture; but your correspondents would evidently call it a drop of the first decimal. The pilule is only a dispensing form, and should not be used as menstrum wherewith to attenuate our medicines. All tinctures are ordered to receive so many down strokes when they are attenuated; how do the two "Country Chemists" get over that? or perhaps they do not believe in succussion. Would "Another Country Chemist" point out the extent of the powerful influence of the Homeopathic Pharmaceutic (not Pharmaceutical) Association? I thought this Society was defunct, and certainly was not aware it ever had any influence, let alone a powerful one.

Faithfully yours,

A LONDON CHEMIST.

VARIETIES.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF TIGHT-LACING.—In the *Vratch*, Nos. 20 and 21, 1888, p. 385, Dr. Boris I Kianovsky relates a series of experiments which he recently carried out in Professor V. A. Manassein's *clinique* with the view of ascertaining the influence of tight-lacing on the vital capacity, the movements of the thorax, the energy of inspiration and expiration, arterial tension, pulse, and respiration. The experiments were made on thirty female patients between 18 and 44 years of age, of whom twenty-eight were more or less inveterate tight-lacers (eight of them since their eleventh or twelfth year). The following is a

summary of his results:—1. the corset lessens respiratory movement of the thorax, and diminishes the vital capacity as well as the force of the inspirations and expirations, the inspiratory movements being particularly affected. 2. The thorax being compressed and the amount of the inspired air being diminished, the corset necessarily gives rise to chronic "oxygen starvation," which is one of the essential causes of dyspnea and cardiac palpitation on brisk walking (fatigue being soon felt on physical or mental exertion), loss of appetite, faintness, and other kindred symptoms, such as are usually associated with tight-lacing. 3. The arterial tension falls on putting on a tight corset, and in habitual tight-lacers it is generally below the normal standard ("in consequence of arterial anemia"). 4. The effect of stays on the frequency of the pulse and respiration is well shown by the following experiments. The women are made to run a distance of 980 feet with moderate swiftness without corsets and light-laced, all other conditions being identical. After a run without corset the pulse was found to be 136, 140, and 156, and the respiration 32 per minute. In the same women tight-laced the pulse was found to be 144, 160, 176, and the respiration 48, 60, 64 per minute. Among thirty-eight wearers of stays, movable kidney was present in eight, habitual constipation or gastro-intestinal catarrh in fourteen, disease of the apex of the lung in six, anemia in five, hysteria in five. Dr. Kianovsky gives a fairly exhaustive review of the work done on the same subject by Lesshaft, Hyrtl, Bouchut, Meyer, Hacker, Rotter, V. A. Manassein, Marchand, W. J. Collins, Arini, Graily, Hewitt, Heyers, Helene Betts, Neftel, Scheiber, Mays, and others, and winds up his paper with the following words: "I cannot help stating, in conclusion, that I look back both at the work of my predecessors and my own humble contribution with nothing but a sense of bitter and painful regret, for I am conscious that all those labours directed to prove the deplorable effects of tight-lacing will yet remain unnoticed or neglected by women for a very long time." What else, we may add, can be expected, when even lady doctors, whose business it is to know the right way in this matter, and who, we presume, try to induce their patients to walk therein, in their own fair persons (it is whispered) do not always practise what they preach?—*British Medical Journal*, April 6th.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

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| <p>Anderson (J. W.). The Essentials of Physical Diagnosis of the Chest and Abdomen. (Glasgow: Macle hose. Macmillan. 3s.)</p> <p>Anatomy. Part I.—The Upper Extremity. Part II.—The Lower Extremity. Catechism Series. (Edinburgh: Livingstons, Simpkin. Each, 1s.)</p> <p>Bell (Dr. Robert). Woman in Health and Sickness; or what she ought to know for the Exigencies of Daily Life. New ed. (Glasgow: Bryce and Son. Bds., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d.)</p> <p>Berry (S. A.). Diseases of the Eye: a Practical Treatise for Students of Ophthalmology. Coloured Illustrations from Original Drawings. (Pentland. 25s.)</p> | <p>Caird (F. M.), and Cathcart (C. W.). A Surgical Handbook for the use of Students, Practitioners, House Surgeons, and Dressers. With numerous Illustrations. (Griffin. 8s. 6d.)</p> <p>Dobell (H.). On Bacillary Consumption: Its Nature and Treatment in the True First Stage. 8vo, pp. 134. (Smith and Elder. 6s. 6d.)</p> <p>Griffiths' Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Second Part: Notes on the Pharmacopoeial Preparations for Pharmaceutical Students. Revised by A. S. Gubb. Crown 8vo. (Baillière, 3s. 6d.)</p> <p>Hutchinson (J.). Aids to Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. (Baillière. 2s.)</p> |
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Wright (H. P.). Leprosy, an Imperial Danger. (Churchill. 4s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 34, *Harrington Road, S.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 Mr. W. Stratton, London; Zincum, Southport; Dr. Burnett, London; Mr. W. Tebb, London; Dr. Dudgeon, London; Ferrum; Mr. Meredith, Lydney; "W. L. S.," Leicester; "A London Chemist;" Dr. Martin, Manchester; Mr. G. A. Cross, London; Mr. Nicholas Bundanoon, N.S.W.; Mr. Oetzmann, Tunbridge Wells; Dr. Smart, Bath; Dr. Hastings, London; Dr. Purdom, Croydon; Dr. Dalzell, Malvern.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Chemist and Druggist.—Ho-

meopathic Review.—Zoophilist.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Medical Advance.—United States Medical Investigator (Feb.).—Albany Medical Annals.—Clinique.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—Melbourne Daily Telegraph.—American Homeopathist.—Medical Era.—New Eng. Med. Gazette.—Californian Homeopath.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—Bibliothèque Homeopatheque.—L'Union Médicale.—L'Art Médical.—The Tocsin.—L'Homeopathie Populaire.—Medical Visitor.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.—Revue Homeopathique Belge.—La Reforma Medica.—El Criterio Medico.—Meandreskrift für Homeopathi.—An Exposure of Electrical Quackery.—Home Rule and Federation, by a Doctor of Medicine.—Missouri Institute Meeting Circular.—Deafness and Deaf-dumbness in Relation to Lip-speaking and Lip-reading, by James Erskine, M.B., M.A.—Neuralgia, by Dr. Burnett.—The Common Diseases of Children and their Homeopathic and General Treatment, by Dr. Ruddock, 3rd edition.—Electro-Therapeutics, by Dr. King.—Annual Report Tunbridge Wells Homeopathic Dispensary.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

JULY 1, 1889.

REMARKABLE STATISTICS.

HOMEOPATHISTS are often taunted with having only old statistics to bring forward when comparisons with other kinds of treatment are made; the fact being that it is only under special circumstances that comparative figures are attainable. The typhoid fever epidemic in Melbourne has afforded another opportunity for making such a comparison; the figures are beyond dispute, and are recent enough to satisfy the greatest sticklers for novelty. We are indebted to friends in Melbourne for a copy of *The Herald* of April 29th, and to a correspondent, Dr. RAE, for his most interesting letter, which we have ventured to reproduce for the benefit of our readers.

The demand for more hospital accommodation for fever patients has led to the compiling of comparative tables of the numbers treated at the different hospitals and their results. We will give the figures of the three principal hospitals for the first three months of the year 1889:

	No. of beds.	No. of typhoid cases.	Deaths.	Per- centage.
Melbourne Hospital	318	431	78	18.1
Alfred Hospital	144	324	50	15.4
Homeopathic Hospital ...	60	305	22	7.2

From these figures it will be seen that under homeopathic treatment considerable less than half as many died as under allopathic. And, more than that, the patients were ill a much shorter time; for the homeopathic hospital, with its sixty beds, was able to treat almost as many

patients as the other hospitals with five times the amount of accommodation in the case of the Melbourne Hospital, and more than twice the amount in the case of the Alfred Hospital.

There is no possible way of evading the meaning of these figures. Typhoid is a very definite disease, and a very fatal one. The cases are all taken from the same source, and at the same period, so that there is every necessary qualification for making an accurate comparison. The result arrived at is that under homeopathy typhoid fever is not half as fatal as under allopathy.

We are not at all surprised to hear that the publication of these figures has made a sensation in Melbourne, and that the Homeopathic Hospital has come to be known in the city as the *Fever Hospital*.

NEWS AND NOTES.

DANGERS OF CARBOLIC ACID.

DR. MAX KORTÜM, physician in the Schwerin Hospital, relates a case in which compresses of a strong solution of carbolic acid (one tablespoonful of the acid in a tumbler of water) caused mortification of the first phalanx of the thumb, which took two months to heal with loss of the half of the thumb. He also observed a case in which a compress of a 2 per cent. solution of carbolic acid caused a large sphacelus of the integuments (*Münch. Med. Wochens.*, No. 6, 1889). Dr. Haupt observed a case in which a woman lost two phalanges of her forefinger from the application of a compress of carbolic acid. When Haupt saw her the finger was black from mortification and had to be amputated (*Allg. hom. zeit.* cxviii. 166).

CHAMOMILLA IN NIGHT-SWEATS.

DR. ANDERSON of Dover, in Delaware, relates the following case: A patient affected with phthisis came to Dover

and placed himself under Dr. Anderson's care. He suffered from profuse and debilitating night-sweats, which compelled him to change his night-shirt from three to five times every night. He had suffered from these sweats for eighteen months, and the most distinguished doctors in New York could do nothing to check them. Dr. Anderson ordered him to drink a cup of weak chamomile-tea every evening. The first night there was no improvement. The second night there was a slight diminution. The third night he had only to change his night-shirt twice; the fourth night only once. The fifth night the sweat did not return, and has never again troubled him. Dr. Anderson says he learnt this use of chamomile nine years ago from an old woman. He has ever since then employed it, and always with perfect success.

A GERMAN BONESETTER.

AT Göggingen, near Augsburg, there dwells a bone-setter, Friedrich Hessing by name, who is renowned throughout all Germany for his wonderful cures, which he effects entirely by his skilful employment of bandaging. Professor Jürgensen has recently sung his praises in the *Deutsch. Med. Wochenschrift*, because he quickly cured the professor of an affection of the knee of long standing by means of his wonderful method of bandaging, without the employment of any medicinal means whatever. Hessing has on several occasions endeavoured to bring his treatment before the medical profession at medical congresses, but he could get few medical men to listen to him, as the faculty treated with lofty scorn the treatment of an unqualified practitioner. At the meeting of German Naturalists and Physicians, in Cassel, in 1878, he exhibited a mason who had broken his thigh-bone by a fall. After Hessing had encased the fractured limb in his splints and bandages, which took about three hours, the mason went to his work and continued to work uninterruptedly until his fracture was perfectly cured. The case was watched and reported on by Dr. Kuby, of Augsburg, in the *Aerztlich. Intelligenzblatt*, of Munich, in 1879. Affections of the hip-joint, curvatures of the spine, and diseases of the knee and ankle-joints, are Hessing's specialties. His institution in Göggingen is renowned through all Germany, and its

fame has extended to foreign countries on account of the wonderful cures affected by his method (*Hom. Monatsblätter*, xiv. 6).

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

THE visit of the Lord Mayor to Paris does not appear to have exercised a sobering effect on his imagination. He appears to have been carried off his feet by the attentions of M. Pasteur, and to have determined on the spot to inaugurate a Pasteur institute on his return to the metropolis. The Royal visit to the *Palais de Rage* following that of the Lord Mayor seems to have confirmed our chief magistrate in his intentions. A day was fixed for a meeting, and a Mansion House fund was to be started for the establishment of a British manufactory of mad dogs and mad rabbits. Happily, ordinary Britons are more slow to move than imaginative Lord Mayors. It was soon perceived that a good deal of opposition would be aroused, and the plan was quietly dropped. A subscription is to be raised in aid of the *Paris Institute*—if a sufficient number of Carlyle's "majority" can be induced to contribute—and we are to be spared another edition of it disfiguring the Embankment.

A NEW CRITIC OF M. PASTEUR.

A PROFESSOR of the Warsaw University—Dr. Joseph Drzewiecki by name—has entered the lists against Pasteur. He criticises the report of the English Commission; and he mentions that among the 2,682 cases treated by M. Pasteur, only 233 were bitten by really rabid animals, and that the mortality should have been only 15, instead of 40 as actually recorded. In other words, he shows that M. Pasteur has really increased the mortality. Interesting statistics are quoted from the archives of the Katharine Hospital of Moscow. Of 307 persons bitten by unquestionably rabid dogs, 18 were bitten on the head (4 deaths), 90 were bitten on the hands (2 deaths), 25 on the feet (no death), and of 170 bitten through the clothes, only 1 died. To these may be added one fatal case among four, in whom the site of the bite is not recorded. This gives a total mortality of 2.6 per cent. The mortality among those bitten

by rabid wolves (24 cases) was 30 per cent. In all the fatal cases the bites were extensive and on the head. Of 17 cases bitten by rabid horses, 9 were admitted within three months, but none developed hydrophobia; 1 died of erysipelas, and 1 from septicemia. Of 4 bitten by a rabid hog none fell ill; there were 4 cases bitten by rabid men, 1 by a white bear, and 1 by a rabid squirrel. Thus, of the total number bitten by rabid animals (396), 18 died—4.52 per cent. This is very different from the rate assumed for comparison by M. Pasteur and his friends.

“HOMEOPATHY IN THE OLD SCHOOL.”

SUCH is the title of *League Tract* 23. It is full of matter of interest, and relates some of the most notable and bare-faced instances of allopathic “conveying” of recent and former times. The cure of whooping-cough with *Drosera* in half-drop doses, by Dr. Murrel—after an almost fatal aggravation by a five-drop dose—will be found recorded, with others of no less interest.

DR. W. M. GUTTERIDGE, OF LAUNCESTON.

WE learn from *The Launceston Examiner* of April 11th that Dr. W. M. Gutteridge, who left us not long ago for the southern colony, has already taken his place among its citizens of mark. The St. John's Ambulance Association is active in Tasmania as elsewhere, and it has selected Dr. Gutteridge to deliver the second (advanced) course of lectures on home nursing and hygiene. We are always glad to see homeopaths coming forward in public work of this kind. It shows that we are not narrowed down by our work and shut off from outside interests. Dr. Hawkes, of Ramsgate, and others at home have done good service in this way.

A PRESENTATION.

MR. NICHOLAS of Bundanoon, whose interesting notes we publish in the present issue, was recently presented with a testimonial by his admiring fellow-townsmen. We extract

the following from the Bundanoon letter of a Sydney paper :—

“I think I mentioned some time ago that a subscription list was started by the inhabitants to get up a testimonial to Mr. W. A. Nicholas, to show their esteem for the many services he has rendered to the sick and distressed. Mr. Nicholas was asked what form it should take, he having refused the money, and chose a microscope. As one could not be obtained in the colony to the value of the money subscribed, it had to be sent for to England, and arrived here last week. E. A. Baker, Esq., was invited to make the presentation, which he did in a very neat speech. He spoke very highly of Mr. Nicholas' worth as a citizen and a friend to the sick and distressed. He had also found in Mr. Nicholas' companionship that which gold could not buy. Mr. Nicholas briefly thanked the chairman and those present for their very handsome present, and the very flattering way he had been spoken of. He said he felt he had done nothing to deserve it; that he only tried to follow that commandment to do unto his neighbours as he would have them do to him, and that if he had a talent he should not bury it. The microscope is one of Arnold's; a beautifully finished instrument, magnifying up to six hundred times. After viewing some objects the company dispersed well pleased with the presentation they had made.”

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NOTES FROM THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH.

By Mr. WM. A. NICHOLAS.

1. *Typhoid—Prophylaxis.*

HAVING been called out to attend a typhoid patient who had contracted the disease from his brother, I was told by a member of the family that the sister was in a great fright of being laid up with it; so I made up for her half a dozen powders of *Baptisia* 1x with instructions. The mother has since informed me that on receipt of the medicine the young lady took three of the powders, one after the other. She was at the time suffering with a very heavy cough. The cough entirely left her, and she has enjoyed good health ever since.

2. *Membranous Croup.*

I was called in to see a little girl, aged two years and ten months, suffering from membranous croup. The father informed me that he sent to a township, eighteen miles away, for an allopathic doctor. Upon the doctor's arrival

I retired. The doctor made a second visit, and told the father his child could not possibly live, and that if the remedy he left was not effective, to try *Aconite*. I having partly converted the father to homeopathy, he had given *Aconite* before my arrival. The day after the doctor's last visit, I was called out of bed to come over at once, as the child was dying. On getting to the house, I found the father carrying the child about the room, and all the neighbours wringing their hands. The fire was out, and the doors open, with the temperature low. The child was nearly black in the face, and making a gasp now and again for breath. I ordered the fire on, having taken over a steam kettle on my first visit, as the child was past swallowing medicine. I filled it with hot water, into which I put two drops of tincture of Iodine, and played the steam over the child's mouth. I steadily persevered, and at last I noticed the breathing became easier, and the discoloration began to give way in the face. When the child came round enough to articulate, "A drink of water," I put a drop of *Kali Bichromicum* 1x into some water, and the child took a sip. When night came on some of the neighbours sat up to nurse the child, I remaining to watch the case. On one occasion I went out to get more water for the steam kettle, and on my return I found one of the women just going to rub eucalyptus oil on the child's throat. On another occasion, having left the room for a few moments, on my return I found one of the nurses getting a teaspoon to give the child castor oil and sugar. Seeing the difficulties I had to contend with, I stayed by the child through two days and nights, when I gave the child over to the father out of danger.

3. Cancerous Tumour of the Lower Lip.

A lady from Sydney called on me a few weeks back, on the advice of her friends, to see if I could do anything for her. She was suffering from a cancerous tumour on the lower lip. Growing out from the lip was a dark red tumour fully half-an-inch high, and inside the lip were a number of small ulcers. Only having *Hydrastis* 1x by me, I gave *Arsenicum* internally, and equal quantities of *Hydrastis* and *Glycerine* externally. As she returned to Sydney three days afterwards I did not see any more of her, but her mother called on me a fortnight after, and told me she had sent word to say her lip was fast getting

well, that the ulcers had healed, and there was only a dark spot on the lip. The history of the case was that she had been under an allopathic doctor for months, he trying to get rid of it with lotions and medicines, and at last decided to use the knife. As she was *enceinte*, and did not feel fit to take chloroform at present, the operation had been put off, when she heard of me. I have been informed that her grandmother died with cancer in the breast. The child born before my patient, as also the one following her, have defective palates, and a younger sister is deficient of two teeth.

Bundanoon, N. S. W.

THE ESSENCE OF SAMUEL HAHNEMANN'S *ORGANON*.*

(Concluded from 260.)†

BY PROFESSOR SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M.D.

44. A WELL-SELECTED homeopathic drug will remove a natural acute disease of recent origin, even if severe and painful; an older affection will disappear in a few days, and recovery progresses to full restoration of health. Old, complicated diseases demand longer time for their removal. Chronic drug diseases, complicating an uncured natural disease, yield only after great length of time, if they have not become quite incurable.

45. For a few insignificant symptoms of recent origin, no medicinal treatment is needed; a slight change of diet and habits of living suffices for their removal.

46. In searching for the homeopathic specific remedy, the *more prominent, uncommon and peculiar* (characteristic) symptoms of the case should bear the closest similitude to the symptoms of the drug. The more general symptoms deserve less notice, as generalities are common to every disease and almost to every drug.

47. Although a well-selected remedy quietly extinguishes an analogous disease without exciting additional sensations, it may produce a slight aggravation resembling the original disease so closely that the patient considers it as such. Aggravations caused by larger doses may last for several

* From *The California Homeopath*, April, 1887.

hours, but in reality these are only drug-effects somewhat superior in intensity and very similar to the original disease. The smaller the dose of the drug, so much smaller and shorter is the apparent aggravation of the disease during the first hours. Even in chronic cases, after the days of aggravation have passed, the convalescence will progress almost uninterruptedly for days.

48. If in acute cases the remedy was poorly selected, we must examine the case more thoroughly for the purpose of construing a new picture of the disease. Cases may occur where the first examination of the disease and the first selection of a remedy prove that the totality of symptoms of the disease is not sufficiently covered by the morbid elements (symptoms) of a single remedy ; and where we are obliged to choose between two medicines which seem to be equally well suited to the case, we must prescribe one of these medicines, and it is not advisable to administer the remedy of our second choice without a renewed examination of the patient, because it may no longer correspond to the symptoms which remain after the case has undergone a change, and often a different remedy will be indicated. If the medicine of our second choice is still suited to the remnant of the morbid condition, it would now deserve much more confidence and should be employed in preference to others.

49. Diseases presenting only a few symptoms may be called partial (one-sided) diseases ; their chief symptoms indicating either an internal affection, or headache, or diarrhea, or only a local one. A more careful examination often reveals more occult symptoms, and if this fails, we must make the best use of these few prominent symptoms as guides in the selection of the medicine. As for such a partial disease, the selected remedy may also be only partially adapted, it may excite accessory symptoms and symptoms of the disease will be developed which the patient had not previously perceived at all or only imperfectly, thus facilitating the task of selecting a more accurate homeopathic remedy.

50. After the completion of the effect of each dose of medicine, the case should be re-examined, in order to ascertain what symptoms remain and the corresponding remedy selected, and so on till health is restored.

51. Local diseases are those affections which are of recent origin and caused by external injury. *Affections of external parts, requiring mechanical skill, belong to surgery*

alone, but often the entire organism is affected to such an extent by injuries, as to require dynamic treatment in order that it may be placed in the proper condition for the performance of the curative operation.

52. Affections of external parts, not caused by external injuries, proceed from an internal morbid state and all curative measures must be taken with reference to the state of the whole system, in order to effect the obliteration and cure of the general disease by internal remedies.

53. In examining such a case, the record of the exact state of the local disease is added to the summary of all symptoms, and other peculiarities to be observed in the general condition of the patient, in order to get at the totality of symptoms and to select the corresponding remedy which removes the local as well as the general symptoms. Notwithstanding the well-regulated habits of the patient a remnant of the disease may still be left in the affected part, or in the system at large, which the vital force is unable to restore to its normal state; in that case the acute local disease frequently proves to be the product of psora, which has lain dormant in the system, where it is now about to become developed into an actual chronic disease. Antipsoric treatment will be necessary to remove this remainder and to relieve the habitual symptoms peculiar to the patient previous to the acute attack. (See Chronic Diseases.)

54. It is not advisable to combine the local application of a medicine simultaneously with its internal use, for the disappearance of the local symptom renders it nearly impossible to determine whether the total disease has also been exterminated by the internal remedy. Relying on the internal remedy alone, the removal of the local disease proves the achievement of a radical cure, and of complete recovery from the general disease.

55. When the system is affected with some chronic disease which threatens to destroy vital organs or life itself and which does not yield to the spontaneous efforts of the vital force, the latter endeavours to substitute a local disease on some external part of the body, whither the internal disease is transferred by derivation, in order to lessen the internal morbid process. But still the internal disease may increase constantly and then nature will be compelled to enlarge and aggravate the local symptoms in order to make them a sufficient substitute for, and to subdue the internal disease.

56. Most chronic diseases originate from three chronic miasms ; internal syphilis, internal sycosis, and particularly from internal psora. Each of these must have pervaded the whole organism and penetrated all its parts before the primary representative local symptom makes its appearance for the prevention of the internal disease. The suppression of the local symptom may be followed by innumerable chronic diseases ; the true physician cures the great fundamental miasm together with which its primary as well as its secondary symptoms disappear.

57. Before beginning the treatment of a chronic disease we must find out whether the patient ever had been infected by syphilis or by sycotic gonorrhea, although it is rare to meet with uncomplicated cases of these affections, as we usually find them often complicated with *psora*, the most frequent and fundamental cause of chronic diseases. It will be necessary to inquire into all former treatment and what mineral waters have been employed and with what result, in order to understand the deviations which the treatment had produced in the original disease, to correct this artificial deterioration and to determine the course now to be pursued.

58. A full anamnesis of the case ought now to be recorded, also the state of mind and temperament of the patient, as it may be useful to direct or modify this mental condition by psychical means. Guided by the most conspicuous and characteristic symptoms the physician will be enabled to select the first antipsoric, antisycilitic, or antisycotic remedy for the beginning of the cure.

59. The state of the patient's mind and temperament is often of most decisive importance in the selection of the remedy, as each medicinal substance affects also the mind in a different manner. Mental diseases must only be treated like all other affections and they are curable only by remedies similar to the disease.

60. Most mental alienations are in reality bodily diseases, only these mental and emotional symptoms develop in some cases more or less rapidly, assume a state of most conspicuous one-sidedness, and are finally transferred like a local disease, into the invisibly fine organs of the mind, where they seem to obscure the bodily symptoms ; in short, the disorders of the coarser bodily organs are transferred, as it were, to the almost spiritual organs of the mind, where the dissecting knife will search in vain for their cause.

61. In recording the totality of symptoms of such a case, we must obtain an accurate description of all physical symptoms which prevailed before the disease degenerated into a one-sided mental disorder. We compare then these early symptoms with their present indistinct remnants, which occasionally appear during lucid intervals, and add the symptoms of the mental state as observed by the physician and attendants of the patient.

62. Though a patient may be relieved of an acute mental disorder by non-antipsoric medicine, no time must be lost in perfecting the cure by continued antipsoric treatment, so that the disease may not break out anew, which will be prevented by strict adherence to well-regulated diet and habits. If neglected, psora will be usually developed during the second attack, and may assume a form, periodical or continuous, and much more difficult to cure.

63. Mental diseases, not the result of physical or bodily affections, of recent date, and which have not yet undermined the physical health too seriously, admit of speedy cure by psychical treatment, while careful regulation of habits will re-establish the health of the body, but as a measure of precaution a course of antipsoric treatment is advisable, in order to prevent a recurrence of the attack of mental aberration. Proper hygiene and psychical regimen of the mind must be strictly enforced by the physician and attendants. *The treatment of insane persons should be conducted with a view of the absolute avoidance of corporeal punishment or torture. Physician and attendants should always treat such patients as if they regarded them as rational beings.*

64. Intermittent diseases also claim our attention. Some return at certain periods, and there are others, apparently non-febrile affections, resembling intermittents by their peculiar recurrences. There are also affections characterized by the appearance of certain morbid conditions, alternating at uncertain periods with morbid conditions of a different kind. Such alternating diseases are mostly chronic and a product of developed psora, in rare instances they are complicated with syphilitic miasma. The first needs purely antipsoric treatment, the latter an alternation of antipsoric with antisypilitics.

65. Typical intermittents recur after a certain period of apparent health, and vanish after an equally definite period. Apparently non-febrile morbid conditions, recurring at cer-

tain periods, are not of sporadic or epidemic nature, they belong to a class of chronic, mostly genuine psoric diseases. Sometimes an intercurrent dose of highly potentized Peruvian bark extinguishes the intermittent type of the disease.

66. In sporadic or epidemic intermittents, not prevalent endemically in marshy districts, each attack is mostly composed of two distinct stages, chill and heat, or heat and then chill; still more frequently they consist of three stages, chill, heat, and finally sweat. The remedy, usually a non-antipsoric, must have the power to produce in healthy persons the several successive stages similar to the natural disease, and should correspond, as closely as possible, with the most prominent and peculiar stage of the disease; but the symptoms which mark the condition of the patient during the apyrexia, should chiefly be taken for guides in selecting the most striking homeopathic remedy. The best time to administer the medicine is a short time after the termination of the paroxysm, then the medicine has time to develop its curative effect without violent action or disturbance, and the vital force is then in the most favourable condition to be gently modified by the medicine and restored to healthy action. If the apyrexia is very brief, or if it is disturbed by the after-effects of the preceding paroxysm, the dose of the medicine should be administered when the sweating stage diminishes or when the subsequent stages of the paroxysm decline.

67. One dose may suffice to restore health, but when a new attack threatens, the same remedy should be repeated, provided the complex of symptoms remains the same; but the intermittent is apt to recur, when the noxious influences, which first originated the disease, continue to act upon the convalescent patient, as would be the case in marshy localities, and to eradicate the tendency of relapses, the patient ought to be removed to a mountainous region. When this suitable remedy fails to break up the paroxysms, unless continued exposure to marsh miasma is at fault, we may blame the latent psora for it, and antipsoric remedies are needed for a cure.

68. Epidemics of intermittents in non-malarial districts partake of the nature of chronic diseases; each epidemic possesses a peculiar uniform character, common to all individuals attacked by the epidemic, and this uniform character points out the homeopathic remedy for all cases

in general. This remedy usually also relieves patients, who, previous to this epidemic, had enjoyed good health, and who were free from developed psora.

69. In such epidemic intermittents our antipsorics fail, but a few does of sulphur or hepar sulphur, repeated at long intervals, will aid us in their cure. Malignant intermittents, attacking single persons not residing in marshy districts, need in the beginning a non-antipsoric remedy, which should be continued for several days, for the purpose of reducing the disease as far as possible. Where this fails, psora is certainly in the act of development, and antipsorics alone will give relief.

70. Intermittent fevers, indigenous to marshy countries, or places subject to inundations, will hardly ever affect young and healthy people, *if their habits are temperate*, and if they are not weakened by want, fatigue, or excesses. Endemics are apt to attack new-comers, but a few doses of high potencies of China will easily rid them of the fever, provided their mode of life is very simple, and if there is no latent psora in them, which, where such is the case, necessitates antipsoric treatment.

71. *Mode of Application of Curative Remedies.*—Perceptible or continued improvement in acute or chronic diseases invariably counter-indicates the repetition of any medicine whatever, for every new dose would disturb the process of recovery. A very minute dose of the similimum, if uninterrupted in its action, will gradually accomplish all the curative effects it is able of producing, in a period varying from forty to one hundred days. Yet physician and patient desire to reduce this period. We must be careful to select the most appropriate remedy, and then only we might repeat this potency in fourteen, twelve, ten, eight, or seven days. In chronic diseases assuming an acute form, and demanding greater haste, these spaces of time may be abbreviated still more, but in acute diseases the remedies may be repeated at much shorter intervals, for instance, twenty-four, twelve, eight or four hours; and in the most acute cases at intervals varying from one hour to five minutes.

72. The dose of the same remedy is to be repeated, until recovery ensues or until the remedy ceases to produce improvement, and with the change of symptoms, a fresh examination may indicate another remedy.

73. Every medicine which produces new and troublesome

symptoms not peculiar to the disease to be cured, is not homeopathic to the case. An antidote must be given, selected with great care in regard to the similitude of the case, or if the accessory symptoms are not too violent, the next remedy should be given at once, in order to replace the inappropriate one. If in urgent cases we see after a few hours that the selection of the remedy was faulty and the patient fails to improve or new symptoms are discovered, we must select with greater care another remedy which is more accurately adapted to the new state of the case.

74. There are some remedies, as Ignatia, Bryonia, Rhus. rad., in some respects Belladonna, which show alternating effects on the state of the health, composed of partly opposite primary effects. If, after the exhibition of one of these remedies, no improvement follows, we must in a few hours, in acute cases, give a new potency of the same remedy.

If in a chronic psoric case the antipsoric fails to relieve, there must be some irregularity of regimen or some other vigorous influence acting upon the patient, which must be removed before a permanent cure can be accomplished.

Incipient improvement, however slight, is indicated by increased sensation of comfort, greater tranquility and ease of the mind and return of naturalness in the feelings of the patient. To find out improvement or aggravation the physician must examine the patient closely upon every symptom contained in the record of the case. If these show that neither new nor unusual symptoms have appeared, and that none of the old ones have increased, and especially if the state of mind and disposition is found to be improved, the medicine must also have produced an essential and general improvement in the disease, or at all events, it may soon be expected. Where delay occurs beyond expectation, there must be some fault in the regimen of the patient or the protracted homeopathic aggravation produced by the medicine must be attributed to the insufficient reduction of the dose.

75. New and important symptoms, mentioned by the patient, indicate that the medicine was not well selected; though the patient may think he is improving, his condition may even be worse, which will soon make itself apparent.

76. No physician should have favourites among drugs, nor should he disregard medicines on account of their

failure. Too often the fault is the physician's or the supposition a wrong one; his only duty is to select the *similimum* to every case.

77. On account of the minuteness of the homeopathic dose great care must be taken in the diet and regimen of the patient, and especially in chronic cases we have to search carefully for such impediments to a cure, because these diseases are often aggravated by obscure, noxious influences of that kind as well as by errors in regimen, which, being frequently overlooked, exercise a noxious influence. Daily walks, light manual labour, proper nutritious food and drink unadulterated with medicinal substances are to be recommended. In acute cases we have only to advise the family to obey the voice of Nature by gratifying the patient's ardent desires, without offering or urging him to accept hurtful things. In acute cases the temperature of the bedroom and the quantity of the covering should be regulated entirely according to the wishes of the patient, while every kind of mental exertion and emotional disturbance is to be avoided.

78. *Genuine and unadulterated medicines, retaining their full virtues* are the first requisites of a physician, and in the treatment of disease only *one simple* medicinal substance should be used at one time, which will give relief in diseases whereof the totality of symptoms is accurately known. Too strong a dose of even a well-selected drug, will produce an unnecessary surplus of effect upon the over-excited vital force, and will be injurious, while the same similar drug-disease, if exerted within proper limits, would have gently effected a cure.

79. Experience proves that the dose of a homeopathically selected remedy cannot be reduced so far as to be inferior in strength to the natural disease, and to lose its power of extinguishing and curing at least a portion of the same, provided that this dose, immediately after having been taken, is capable of causing a slight intensification of symptoms of the similar natural disease, though this homeopathic aggravation is very often almost imperceptible.

80. The homeopathic *similimum* will operate chiefly upon the diseased parts of the body, which have become extremely susceptible of a stimulus so similar to their own disease. The small dose will change the vital action of these parts into an artificial drug-disease, and the organism be freed from the morbid process.

81. In homeopathic practice the diminution of the dose, and its effect is conveniently accomplished by lessening the volume of the dose. In using a solution of this kind a much greater surface supplied with sensitive nerves, susceptible of medicinal influence, is brought in contact with the medicine, and we must take care that the medicine is equally and intimately imparted to every particle of solvent fluid. The effect of medicines in liquid forms penetrates and spreads through all parts of the organism, with such inconceivable rapidity, from the point of contact with the sensitive nerves supplying the tissues, that this effect may, with propriety, be defined spirit-like or dynamic.

82. Remedies in their dynamic dose, may be given by the mouth and tongue, by olfaction, hypodermically. The most sensitive parts of the surface are, at the same time, the most susceptible.

LETTERS OF HAHNEMANN.

Translated by Dr. Dudgeon.

Nö. 10.

[To DR. STAPF.]

ESTEEMED DOCTOR,—I have three letters from you to answer. The twelfth number of the *Archiv* pleases me also, and I thank you very much for it. Dr. Bigel* writes well, and is a warm friend of the art (at pp. 30 and 31 he is rather unfair to me). Schweickert† may pass muster; he means well. All the rest pleases me, including the article by Philalethes.‡ Please tell me his real name; I am a bad hand at guessing.

What you tell me about M. Müller's|| profound researches

* [This is an allusion to a long article by Dr. Bigel, of Warsaw, written in French, in the number of the *Archiv* referred to. The passage Hahnemann thinks unfair to himself is where the author rather blames Hahnemann for having too completely rejected all traditional medicine, while he allows that the homeopathic materia medica is still far from complete.]

† [Dr. Schweickert started a semi-popular periodical for the propagation of homeopathy; the article Hahnemann here alludes to, is in *Archiv*, iv. pt. 3, and though in defence of homeopathy, admits that it is not yet a perfect system; an admission not much liked by its founder.]

‡ [Under this name Stapf wrote occasionally.]

|| [Dr. Moritz Müller, one of the most learned and sagacious of Hahnemann's early disciples. As he was an eminent physician in large practice, his conversion to homeopathy caused a considerable sensation. He took an

into the art in its purity, delights me ; it were a pity if such a clever man were to stick half-way. Hartlaub's industry can, and will, be very useful in facilitating the employment of the materia medica. Caspari has very properly been rebuked. The honest opinion expressed by the eminent lawyer Von Könen on my essay gave me pleasure. There was a point I did not allude to (and so he could not know the truth of the matter), and that was : why it was absolutely necessary that homeopaths should dispense their medicines. It is, however, connected with the circumstance that the Apothecaries' Guild have recently represented to the authorities that through their institution the safety of the public is best provided for, because thus only can a real control be exercised. Naturally the authorities desire above all things to secure such safety, and it redounds to their honour that they put this object before every other consideration. But control does not affect the apothecary in the least. The dishonest apothecary will take good care that at the annual or semi-annual inspection he will show the medical inspector fresh samples of the most expensive current articles, or small quantities of these things. But nobody sees what he has put in, or allowed to be put in, the allopathic mixtures of drugs, and the cleverest doctor cannot tell what is or is not in the made-up compound powders, electuaries, mixtures, &c. Still less can a homeopathic physician allow an apothecary to put a minute globule impregnated with an extremely diluted medicine into a powder of milk-sugar. In his (the physician's) absence, he cannot know for certain whether the apothecary has or has not done it, or if he has put in a globule moistened with some other medicine. He can never know this, or by subsequent examination of the powder convince himself on the subject, for the small globule cannot be found in the milk-sugar powder, or if found, it is impossible to tell if it contains the medicine prescribed. Nay, more ; if the physician has put it in himself, and has forgotten what it is, and has made no note of what medicine he put in, he cannot afterwards find out what it is by examination of the powder. He must make up the powder himself, and make a note of it in writing. He cannot, without being quite uncertain about his treatment, allow it to be prepared by another.

active part in the establishment of the *Archiv*, to which he contributed many valuable papers ; and it was chiefly by his exertions that a homeopathic hospital was opened in Leipzig in 1831. The success of this hospital was greatly marred by a letter Hahnemann wrote to the Leipzig *Tageblatt*, in which he denounced most of the homeopathic practitioners of Leipzig as not practising homeopathy properly. He died in 1850. His son, Dr. Clotar Müller, followed in the footsteps of his father, and contributed greatly to the scientific development of homeopathy by his writings. He edited successively the *Hom. Vierteljahrsschrift* and the *Internationale Hom. Presse*. He died a few years ago, in the prime of life.]

I request you to communicate this to Mr. von Könen with my respectful compliments, as it is the simple truth. The quintillionth or decillionth of a grain of any medicine can never be pronounced dangerous by the apothecary, or be considered dangerous to life by the authorities. The homeopathic physician's peculiar advantage consists in this, that he gives the right medicine in the smallest possible dose. No control is required here. In allopathic practice the apothecary's intervention is almost indispensable, for how can the practitioner give the time required to make the mixture himself or see that the apothecary makes it?

I have not yet received Hartmann's *Nitric acid* symptoms, and beg you to send them to me.

I am much obliged to you for sending me Oldekopp's article.

Sprengel has evidently felt himself deeply pricked in his conscience, and has never uttered a word in reply, so my object is gained. We will not drag into the light of day and seek to make known his sorry pamphlet, which has not come before the public.

Is the girl Dr. Franz is going to marry rich? Whose daughter is she?

Do not make a proving of *lead* at present. I advise you not to prove it or allow it to be proved.

I now come to the most dreadful thing that, as Dr. Fitzler rightly perceives, could affect the good name of homeopathy.

Köchly writes to me, under the date of Sept. 27th, very politely, that he considers himself highly honoured in being entrusted with the execution of the commission of his friend Dr. Ewers to send me a copy of his recently-published paper as a proof of his profound esteem. I thanked him for it, and asked him who and where this Dr. Ewers is; but he has not replied.

Dr. Fitzler, to whom I desire to be sincerely remembered, has now communicated to me the true account of the matter, which seems to have fallen, as it were, from the clouds. But if the *Archiv* and the voice of homeopaths in general should not speak out, it may cause a big storm to burst over our innocent homeopathy; but I must advise you to go cautiously to work in this matter. We cannot unmask him in public so thoroughly as Dr. Fitzler has done privately to us. We should thereby excite him to do as much injury as possible to us, and should seriously compromise the good Dr. F., and do him a bad turn, for an irritated rogue is terrible in his vengeance.

This is what I would advise you to do: first (because this is the quickest way) to get inserted in the *Anzeiger d. Deutschen*, and then in the thirteenth number of the *Archiv* as soon as it appears, an earnest request to the publisher, B. F. Voigt, of

Ilmenau, to say who is the author of the preface to the silly little volume of witchcraft of F. W. Ewers, who makes most highly improbable statements (no doubt pure inventions), without the slightest foundation, about the patronage of homeopathy by Napoleon, and the spread of homeopathy in France and England. All adherents of homeopathy, far and near, protest against such statements, which seem to be entirely the product of his imagination, for the intrinsic worth of this healing art stands in no need for its glorification of false colouring and lies. Voigt must, without loss of time, tell from whom he got the mendacious statements in this preface, if he does not wish to be considered as the inventor of these falsehoods.

We cannot at present implicate Köchy in the affair, because he does not put his name on the title-page. Voigt must state publicly where he got it. Then we shall be able to call upon Köchy in the same way. The article may be signed: "The Society of Homeopathic Physicians."

I give you my opinion with submission. I cannot, however, have my name mixed up with the business. But it is true that a more accursed trick could not have been played us. We must move forward firmly but cautiously, so that the public may see we are in earnest, and refuse to adopt any but the proper way of exposing the cheat, otherwise we would certainly incur the scornful ridicule of our enemies.

Yours most truly,
SAM. HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, Oct. 17, 1825.

No. 11.

[To DR. GROSS.]

DEAR DOCTOR,—Will the alterations suggested by Professor Beyer be intelligible to physicians? If so, we may be satisfied. I would, however, have much liked to know what the expressions were.

Doubtless what has to go through several hands cannot be as if it were the production of a single head.

Still the rest of the latinity would have gained thereby so that we would not lay ourselves open to the sneers of our enemies.

Hartlaub's book is compiled with wonderful industry and if the remaining parts should be equally good it will be a most useful work.

Is there not a Dr. Hering in Dresden? Is he homeopathic? Write me what you know about him if you please.

The patient should use the enclosed powders in the same way as the former ones. I expect they will do him good. Farewell.

Yours very truly,

Köthen, November 14, 1825.

S. HAHNEMANN.

No. 12.

[To DR. STAFF.]

ESTEEMED DOCTOR,—Do you really believe these wretched fellows do any harm to the good cause? You are mistaken. Their performances are so bad and bear their own condemnation on their face. So I have written to Dr. Gross to request him to prevent any homeopath to take the trouble to refute or answer them. Still it would not be amiss to say a few words to the public about them. I wish you to would transcribe what I have written on the enclosed leaf and send it to the editor of the *Anzeiger* for insertion. This would, I know, be agreeable to the editor, who has more than a dozen such hostile articles against the good cause on his hands and does not know how to refuse them. But at my recommendation he would reject the most of them.

I do not feel annoyed at the rubbish. It has gone to such lengths that it must now come to an end. They scream themselves hoarse and lose their powers of speech. The reading public knows how to estimate their screaming, and despises the rascals who among their neighbours pose as angels of light, as friends of mankind, and as gentle lambs; but show by such invectives that they are raging wolves, and they must inevitably sink low in the estimation of their neighbours.

It is but natural that the thousands of such fellows who have their corns trod on by the new doctrine, should find themselves in the greatest straits, and should utter malicious exclamations, but every rational person perceives from these cries how important the matter is in reference to which they behave so extravagantly, and that they cry out because they wish to cry down the better treatment which they are too lazy and too proud to adopt.

The stuff they write is too evidently dictated by passion and too full of errors and falsehoods to impose on the public and induce them to regard such bunglers as good judges of this important matter.

The truth has already extended its rays too widely, and shines too brightly to admit of ever being eclipsed.

I thank you for having managed the business with Voigt so well. If we would counteract evil we must go to work honestly.

The accompanying article will certainly have some good effect. I beg you to send it speedily to Gotha.

Yours very truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, November 14, 1825.

Have you sent Sprengel's *Programme* to Von Brunnow yet? If not I hope you will do so as soon as possible.

The symptoms communicated to me to-day shall be returned very soon with thanks. I have very little of *Colch. Autum.* but that little I now send you.

No. 13.

[To DR. STAFF.]

ESTEEMED DOCTOR,—I thank you for kindly sending me the 13th No. I am much pleased with Dr. Rummel's* work. He shows allopaths who are not yet ossified, by his example, how to go to work in an unprejudiced spirit in order to find out the truth. I anticipate much good work from him.

Fitzler's† opinion contains much that is good, and ought to have come off victorious, but it could not have much effect on those who had resolved not to allow themselves to be convinced.

The introduction to Baudis's‡ cases is good; I love a candid mind.

I am pleased that Hartlaub's work§ has met with the praise it merits.

Müller's refutation of Wedekind|| will perhaps be still more interesting in the part that is to follow. Wedekind's libellous pamphlet and probably Wedekind himself are not worth the trouble Müller has taken.

The medical scribblings appearing under the false name Bergmann—I have one of them *on the Itch*—published by the respectable Mr. Hartmann—try and find out if they are not written by Caspari.

* [Dr. Rummel, of Magdeburg, was one of Hahnemann's earliest disciples and a zealous advocate of homeopathy. He was one of the founders and, until 1854, the year of his death, one of the editors of the *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung*. Rummel's article here alluded to has the suggestive title, "Will homeopathy gain an influence over the dominant school of medicine and what will it be?"]

† [This article is entitled, "Opinions (under correction) on the question, whether the Apothecaries' Guild has the right to claim the preparation and dispensing of homeopathic medicines."]

‡ [Dr. Baudis, a Hungarian physician, gives an interesting account of his conversion to homeopathy.]

§ [The first attempt at a repertory of the homeopathic materia medica by G. Ch. Hartlaub of Leipzig, in conjunction with Trinks, author of a materia medica which contains many medicines incorporated with his own in Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*, p. 7.]

|| [The title of Wedekind's work is "Examination of Dr. Hahnemann's Homeopathic System, by D. George Freiherr von Wedekind, Darmstadt, 1825." Müller exposes the author's errors and misstatements in the politest manner, the severity of the exposure loses nothing by the mildness of Müller's language.]

You will write and tell me who Philalathes is? I am very much pleased with your introduction to *Sabina*.

It is a good thing that the memorial of the Society of Homeopathic Physicians against the redoubtable Messrs. Schnaubert and Mombert has appeared in the *Anz. d. D.* before the door was closed.

In the mean time the editor wrote me a letter, which did great credit to his heart, in which he regretted the admission of the lucubrations of these gentlemen, and begged my pardon.* I replied that I was quite indifferent to such calumnies, that they did not disturb my equanimity for one moment, and that he need not give himself any anxiety on my account, and he was welcome to publish all and anything however extravagant; but that his paper was only defiled by the trash, which I very much regretted, and if it went on thus it would become so distasteful that honest people would cease to read it. His concern should be for his own interests not for my feelings.

This made an impression on him—so that he did not allow any more copies even of those two articles against homeopathy to be thrown off, and announced that for the future he refused to admit anything that did not contain *novel* scientific views and proved facts. Read what he says in No. 323. So this theatre for the display of such venomous diatribes is closed for ever. That is another victory over the black demons!

Away, then, with your pusillanimous fears! Such things cannot do the slightest harm to the good cause. Patients who allow themselves to be misled by them are to be pitied, but if they cause one to turn his back on us, they bring over to our side in their stead three other more reasonable ones who have the good sense to be guided by experience.

If such disgraceful articles should surprise and sadden you smell at a globule moistened with a low dilution† of *Ignatia*, and if that cannot dispel your vexation, smell at a similar globule of *Staphisagria*.

I am quite indifferent to such things; they do not disturb me in the very slightest. They belong to the very nature of the thing, and are inevitable the more prominent homeopathy becomes.

Remember how when Jenner's cow-pox inoculation had been adopted far and near, quantities of disgraceful invectives were

* He said that for the sake of showing his impartiality he had to admit two out of the large number of hostile articles which to his annoyance had been sent to him for insertion.

† [Hahnemann originally termed those dilutions *low* which his adherents now denominate *high*. Hahnemann's original term was the more correct. The only excuse for calling excessively diluted medicines *high* is that the numerals that denote them are so.]

published against it in England—I once counted twenty such—now they are not to be found, probably the paper on which they were printed is now used to wrap up cheese in a grocer's shop. And look how limited are the applications of Jenner's discovery compared with those of homeopathy. It puts to shame many thousands of the allopaths, most of whom feel that they are all too narrow-minded and stupid to tread the new way with success. This makes those many thousands malicious in the highest degree. They scatter broadcast venom and bile, and seek to overwhelm it with sophistry, misrepresentations, and calumnies. But what does it matter? They injure themselves, not us. The truth continues to advance in silence, and sensible people think those who indulge in abuse are in the wrong.

I am delighted with Wahle's* zeal and industry; his choice of subjects is not bad, but it is absolutely necessary that there should be a good homeopath to direct such provings, who should closely examine the provers respecting them, and several, indeed *many*, ought to prove at the same time, in order to make the result valuable. I herewith return to you Wahle's symptoms with thanks; I am too busy at present to study them.

Keep advancing on the good road with tranquillity and equanimity! It will bring its reward!

Yours truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, December 22, 1825.

No. 14.

[To DR. GROSS.]

DEAR DOCTOR,—It seems the patient is better. The improvement will now continue to go steadily on. Let him take these powders in the same manner.

The terminology should be settled from the first. We will not make any change in what I decided respecting the difference betwixt *lancinans* and *pungens*. Beyer's *pressorio-pulsatorius* is certainly better Latin than *pressorio-pulsatorius*, and in future I wish that the first adjective of such composite terms should be changed into the adverbial form in the same way as *pressorie* instead of *pressorio*. When I find something better than my own I adopt it willingly. Kindly see this done. But not *pressorius* and *pulsatorius*, for that does not convey the idea of

* [Dr. Wahle assisted to prove several of the medicines in the *Materia Medica Pura*. He also contributed several well-proved medicines of his own to the *Archiv*, viz., Kreosote, Prunus, and Cimex, besides some excellent practical papers. In consequence of some unpleasantness with some of his colleagues, he left Leipzig, where he had a large practice, and settled in Rome in 1843, where he soon got many patients. He died in 1853 at the age of 55.]

a sensation compounded of the two, but implies that it was sometimes pressure, sometimes throbbing, in short, both sensations singly side by side. This must not be used instead of *pressorie-pulsatorius*.

You are right in taking to reviewing. Your critique of the pretended Dr. Bergmann's *Syphilis* is good.* Go on in the same way. I have by me a work of his *on the Itch*, which is equally worthless. I lately wrote to Stapf that, after reading Caspari's compilation, I was forced (I am sorry to say) to consider Caspari the more sensible man of the two.

I hope he may take warning, otherwise I fear he will do something foolish.

Yours very truly,

S. HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, December 26, 1825.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

NINTH Ordinary Meeting of the Session was held on Thursday, June 6th, 1889, Dr. CARFRAE, President, in the chair.

Before the reading of the paper of the evening, Dr. MOIR exhibited the kidneys of a gentleman, aged 53, who had had albuminuria for eight years without any subjective symptoms for the first part of the time; though for the last two years he had syncopic attacks and constant thirst. He died of uremia. The kidneys were found full of cysts. There were never any tube casts found in the urine.

Mr. C. KNOX SHAW then read his paper entitled: "*Phlyctenular Disease of the Eye, and its Treatment.*"

He said the disease consisted of an eruption of vesicles or pustules on the conjunctiva. It is allied to eczema. It never occurs on the palpetral conjunctiva, but only on the ocular. The disease is said to be of bacillary origin. There are three grades of this disease. When the cornea is invaded there is great photophobia. The disease is apt to relapse. The refraction of the eye should always be examined. It is the most common disease of children, and follows measles and whooping-cough. He considered the disease an outcome of a low state of health and

* [This critique is signed "M. M.," which was the signature adopted by Moritz Müller in many of the articles he contributed to the *Archiv*, so that Hahnemann must have been mistaken in attributing it to Gross.]

unhealthy hygienic surroundings. The prognosis was good. For the simple form *Merc. Bin.* is specific; in the miliary kind, with scalding hot tears, *Rhus. 2x* and *3x* (which was better than the ϕ). Where there is intense photophobia with excoriation, *Arsenic* is very good. He had used *Liquor Arsenicalis* or *Arsen.* *3x* trit. *Merc. Cor.* is indicated where there is acrid discharge or excoriating tears. Another medicine of great value was *Graphites*. Ulceration, photophobia, eyelids red, swollen, excoriated, outer canthi excoriated and bleeding, indicate this remedy.

Kali Bichrom. in more chronic cases. *Calc.-Sulph.*, *Puls.* and *Sulph.* must not be forgotten.

Mr. Shaw believed the use of accessory measures helped the cure. He admitted that all irritating applications did harm. Insufflation of calomel has long been a favourite in the old school. He explained the benefit of this by supposing its action to be microbicide. The perchloride of mercury in the strength of 1 to 4,000 is also useful, and the ointment of the yellow oxide of mercury. Fresh air is a valuable adjunct; and sea bathing is advisable. In diet sugar must be avoided. The treatment should be continued for a week or two after the patient appears quite well.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. DUDGEON said perhaps his experience in eye diseases would be considered antiquated. Dr. Dudgeon did not know if Mr. Knox Shaw regarded all ulceration of the cornea as of phlyctenular origin. With regard to the bacterial origin of the disease, that was a pious opinion held by some, but it did not have much influence on practise. He believed that bacteria had as much to do with the formation of phlyctenular ophthalmia as mites have to do with the formation of cheese. It struck him as remarkable that Mr. Knox Shaw had scarcely alluded to a medicine which by itself, unaided by local measures, has had more to do with the cure of phlyctenular ophthalmia and ulceration of the cornea than any other, namely, *Hepar Sulph.* Mr. Shaw had alluded to it, but under a new name; *Calcic Sulphide*—a term, the use of which he deprecated. *Apis* was also of great use in other cases. The frequent application of very warm water was of great assistance in most inflammatory diseases of the eye. Mr. Knox Shaw mentioned that the disease occurred in children with bad hygienic surroundings; he had met with the disease in children in circumstances of luxury. He regarded the disease as constitutional. Other remedies besides those already mentioned which he had found successful were *Merc. Cor.* and *Arsenic*. With these three almost all cases would be cured. *Aconite* also was often of great service. Cod-liver oil assists greatly as a constitutional remedy.

Dr. MacLOUGHLIN, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, said the treatment advocated was that in greatest vogue in his own country. He attached most importance to constitutional treatment. The *Hydrarg.* ointment was much used in his country, but constitutional remedies were also used. Among these, *Argent Nit.* held the first place. *Zinc-Sulph.*, *Cocaine*, were also used. He had found a great difference in the cases of the two schools, which he regarded as due to the use of constitutional treatment by homeopaths.

Dr. CLARKE was much interested in the paper, and especially valued the clear account of the disease given by Mr. Shaw. As regarded the treatment, he thought it was very similar to what was done at allopathic institutions—at any rate as far as local measures went. Mr. Shaw had stated distinctly that the disease was constitutional, and had a tendency to relapse, and yet in recommending medicines, he seemed to regard only the local eye symptoms. This was not the homeopathy of Hahnemann. When local treatment and internal treatment were given at the same time, there could be no pure observation, and no clear ground for comparison. He had not found it difficult to select the constitutional remedy for his cases, and he had found the patient respond rapidly without local measures.

Dr. WRIGHT asked if Mr. Shaw had remarked the association of phlyctenular ophthalmia with herpetic eruptions in other parts of the body. With regard to dusting-in *Calomel*, he had seen it stated that *Iodine* should not be given internally at the same time; he would like to know if Mr. Shaw had experienced that. He also asked if there was any rule in the treatment of blepharospasm as to which canthus should be divided. He also asked about the treatment by plunging the child's head into cold water.

Dr. COOPER.—In phlyctenular ophthalmia with severe blepharospasm he had found an ointment made of the common figwort useful. In one very bad case *scrofularia nodosa* had good effect. In encysted humour of the lids, *Fer. Phos.* was useful. In episcleeritis *Phosph.* given internally had done good service. *Rhus.* often required *Calcarea* to be given in alternation with it.

Dr. BURFORD had listened with great interest to the paper. Mr. Shaw was at one with most authorities in regarding the condition as constitutional. He was surprised that *Calcarea* had not been mentioned. In Vienna the cases were all considered as scrofulous and treated with the syrup of iodide of iron. The local treatment of the disease was not always free from danger, and the use of the galvano cautery he had seen produce staphyloma. The latest authorities were against its use except for the purpose of limiting suppuration. He wished Mr. Shaw had given some comparative observations of homeopathic and allopathic treatment. This is one of the diseases the treatment of which is fairly successful in allopathic hands.

Dr. HUTCHINS of the United States was glad to meet the Society and express the pleasure it had given him to hear the paper.

Dr. MURRAY thought that Mr. Shaw's paper showed he, at any rate, was not of those who were open to the charge of being neglectful of pathology. He was interested in the explanation of the parasiticide action of mercury, and he thought it would be better to use the bi-chloride itself than the calomel, if it acted by being changed to the bi-chloride. There was an ideal homeopathy which should always be borne in mind, but it was not always practical. He thought unhygienic surroundings made a difference in the rapidity of cure.

Dr. NEATBY asked how Mr. Shaw distinguished between leucocytes and pustules, the presence of which in the phlyctenules he had said distinguished between two kinds of the disease. He gave a case of relapse. *Kali Bichrom.* he said had many symptoms of acute action, and he used it in acute as well as chronic cases. *Belladonna* was very useful, especially in alternation with *Arsenic.* Fomentation with poppy-heads was a good local remedy. He thought *Merc. Cor.* when used locally was homeopathic in its action, not merely germicidal.

Dr. HARMAR SMITH had seen little of phlyctenular ophthalmia as a homeopath. He remarked he found it very intractable as an allopath. *Arsenicum* he had found the most effectual treatment of the disease.

Dr. MOIR was very glad Mr. Shaw had brought forward this subject. He remembered these cases gave the most satisfactory results when he had charge of the eye department. He used but little local treatment. *Aconite* in acute cases he found of great use. *Antim. Tart.* was very valuable, also *Pulsatilla.* He quite agreed that the constitutional remedies, *Sulph.* and *Calc.* were the most valuable. When he used mercury externally, he used it internally as well. With regard to corrosive sublimate which Mr. Shaw advised in the strength of 1 to 4,000, at Moorfields they use it 1 to 20,000 and get good results. He mentioned a case of threatened perforation, which came to him from another hospital and did very well. *Aconite* and *Merc. Cor.* were the remedies used.

Dr. BLACKLEY at the beginning of his career used to use the insufflation of calomel. He suggested that it was superior to the solution of the sublimate as it adheres to the ulcer, and acts thus for a longer time. He suggested that *Kali Bichrom.* might be used in an ointment in the form of sesquioxide of chromium. He used it in certain obstinate skin affections, where the surface of the skin is exquisitely sensitive, and cannot bear a breath of fresh air.

Dr. CARFRAE then called on Mr. Shaw to reply.

Mr. KNOX SHAW said specialists dipped further into their

special subjects than others. It was thus difficult to find a subject in which general practitioners were interested; that was why he chose this subject. He showed it was most important that we should know a disease before we can deal with it. He referred to a new journal of ophthalmology which was reviewed in a German periodical. The reviewer said some of the papers were of extreme value, especially one narrating a number of cases which got perfectly well—cases which, said the reviewer, would have got well in the same time without any treatment at all. He was always rejoiced when old cases came to this hospital which had been treated at allopathic hospitals. These got well rapidly with internal treatment, to which local measures were added. He did not regard all cases of ulceration as phlyctenular. He thought calomel acted either homeopathically or as a bactericide.

In reply to Mr. Wright he said phlyctenular diseases of the eye were frequently called herpes. He knew iodide of potash was never to be given when calomel was dusted into the eye. He had never given it. The advantage of dusting calomel into the eye was that you did it yourself. When local measures are left to the patient they often don't do it. Division of the outer canthus (which is the best to divide) is simple. It must be done under anesthetics. The effect of the immersion of the face in cold water is through the shock of terror given to the child, but it is severe, and not to be recommended. He had seen good effects from *Scrofularia*. In regard to *Kali Bichrom* it was rather the indolence of the ulcer than its chronic nature that was the indication.

INSTITUTIONS.

LEICESTER HOMEOPATHIC PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

THE First Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the Mayor's Parlour at the Old Town Hall, Thursday evening, May 30th. There was a very good attendance. The chair was occupied by the Mayor (Ald. E. Wood), and amongst those also present were Dr. Clifton (consulting physician), Drs. A. Bremner and H. Mason (medical officers), Dr. Clifton (Northampton), Ald. S. S. Wheeler, Messrs. Milne, Boughton, A. Baines, J. Joshua Carryer (hon. sec.), S. F. Burford (chemist), A. Wykes and Rupert Carryer, the Mayoress, Mrs. Clifton, Miss Ellis (Blaby), Mrs. and the Misses Wilbey, Mrs. Joseph Ellis, Misses Fullagar, Miss Wheeler, Miss Paul, and Miss Paternoster, &c.

The HON. SECRETARY read the report, which said it might naturally be expected that some account should be given of the causes which led up to the establishment of the present dispensary and the progress they had made during the last two years. The homeopathic medical practitioners of the town having had from their patients and friends repeated inquiries as to why there was no public homeopathic dispensary they addressed a letter to a few friends asking them to meet and discuss the matter. A meeting was held at the Temperance Hall on August 21, 1886, Dr. Clifton in the chair, when it was resolved that the benefit of homeopathy should be made available to the working classes of the town and county by the establishment of a public homeopathic dispensary. He (Mr. Carryer) was requested to act as hon. secretary. On October 8th following another meeting was held, when the opinions previously expressed were endorsed and the warmest support was pledged to the project. Under the presidency of T. M. Evans, Esq., J.P., who was supported by able patronage and an active committee, they were able to issue their first report early in 1888, which showed that suitable rooms had been secured in Bank Buildings, Gallowtree-gate. The medical officers reported 1,308 applications for advice and 834 visits to residences of members. The first year's financial returns proved that with the exception of about £5 the expenses had been met, the subscriptions and members' contributions amounting to £81 12s. 3d. The report for the year 1888 favourably compared with its predecessor. The donations amounted to £39 5s. 3d., and £55 16s. 2d. was paid by members, making a total of £95 1s. 5d. There were 2,276 applications for advice, and 914 visits were paid by the medical officers to the residences of members. After having paid all expenses up to December 31st last they proposed to divide the balance in hand between the medical officers as an honorarium, but at the same time they felt that to be only an inadequate reward for the services rendered. They hoped that the friends of homeopathy would not withhold their practical support, and felt that after two years of earnest operation they had made out a case sufficiently strong to enable them to solicit not only a continuance but a more hearty response to their appeal for help and sympathy.

Dr. CLIFTON moved the adoption of the report. He said it gave him very great pleasure to do so. For some time there had been an interest taken in the cause of homeopathy in the town of Leicester, and the establishment of a public homeopathic dispensary was certainly an excellent test of the zeal and enthusiasm of those who, having derived benefit from it, wished to extend the benefit to their poorer neighbours. (Hear, hear.) It might be asked why the institution had been formed. There

was so much animus in the medical staffs of public institutions that as soon as a doctor commenced to practise homeopathy he was tabooed by the rest of the professional men. For that and other important reasons they thought it best to establish a homeopathic dispensary in the town, and he thought they might fairly congratulate themselves upon the satisfactory way in which it had been carried on. (Hear, hear.) Their cause could be spread over a much larger area by the present members remaining instead of going back to the old school, and by inducing their friends to join. The diseases which had been treated had of course been the more chronic cases, and upon looking over the books of the dispensary he had found that the rate of cure had been very satisfactory in all ways. (Applause.) They must also take into account the fact they had only two medical officers, who were visiting nearly every day in the week, morning and evening, in all parts of the borough, but he (the speaker), who knew pretty well all the homeopathists, had not heard a single complaint. (Hear, hear.) Vaccination, as they all knew, was a burning question in Leicester, and he might, for their information, say that none except heifer lymph was used, and of this the members could have the benefit for a small fee. He thought it would be very much better if in Leicester instead of the prevailing indiscriminate collections in churches and chapels they were to have a special hospital fund so that all medical charities, the Nurses' Home, and the district nursing fund could share. The present way in which money was collected for charities was, in his opinion, a poor and ramshackle one, but if they did the same as in London and other large towns, by which all the money went into one large fund, then all the institutions would benefit. (Applause.)

Ald. WHEELER, who seconded, said if homeopathic treatment had been found to be so very beneficial, he thought it was a noble act on the part of those persons who had derived such benefit to confer the same benefits upon their poorer neighbours. (Hear, hear.) So far it had his most hearty sympathy, but with regard to the suggestion of Dr. Clifton, he was afraid it was a little too early.

Dr. CLIFTON (Northampton) briefly explained the working of the dispensary at that town, with which he said he had been connected for thirty-three years. It was the first homeopathic provident dispensary in the country, and most of those which had been formed since were based upon its rules. They had an income of nearly £400, and so far as he knew the dispensary gave general satisfaction.

In supporting the proposition, the MAYOR, who was cordially received, said he thought the existence of the dispensary had been quite justified, judged by the result of something like

eighteen months' work. A large amount of work appeared to have been done by the medical officers at a comparatively small outlay—(hear, hear)—and he was sure that they could scarcely estimate the amount of good which the doctors had accomplished. (Applause.) The claims of the society, he was convinced, only required to be more widely known in the town to commend it to the sympathy and support of a large portion of the community, who, he was sure, believed in the remedial power of homeopathy. He was sure all would wish success to the society, and would agree with him that they were very much indebted to the medical staff. (Applause.) The report was adopted.

Mr. WYKES proposed, and Mr. CARRYER seconded, a vote of thanks to the medical officers for their past services, to which Dr. BRENNER responded on behalf of himself and Dr. Mason, expressing the hope that in the future they would be able to please the patients as well as they had done in the past.

On the proposition of Mr. J. MILNE, seconded by Mr. BOUGHTON, the officers were reappointed, and on the motion of Mr. J. J. CARRYER, seconded by Dr. CLIFTON, one of the rules was altered, making a uniform payment of one penny per week per member.

A vote of thanks to his Worship for presiding was passed on the proposition of Mr. BAINES, seconded by Mr. BURFORD.

Letters of apology had been received from Miss Chamberlaine, Rev. W. P. Orton, and Mr. W. Vincent, the last named enclosing a guinea as a subscription.—*Leicester Daily Post*, May 31st.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

We extract the following from the Annual Report :

Your Committee point with satisfaction to the facts—that there have been during the year a larger subscription list and a much greater amount paid by the patients themselves, and this result, which has been attained without special effort, encourages them to believe that if greater need is shown there will be a corresponding response from the friends of Homeopathy and the charitable public.

The question of providing hospital accommodation has received the attention of your Committee, and a gentleman has generously offered to fit up the present premises as a small Cottage Hospital at his own expense, on condition that funds are forthcoming for their maintenance ; your Committee are anxious to accept the offer, and will feel justified in doing so if further subscriptions to the amount of not less than £250 a year can be raised.

The Committee regret to announce that Dr. Pope has left the town, and they feel sure that he will have the best wishes of the subscribers for his success in his new sphere of labour.

You will be asked to sanction a welcome addition to the official staff

—Mr. T. Oetzmann being willing to undertake the duties of Hon. Secretary, your Committee recommend that he should be appointed, in the belief that his energy and business capacity will be of great value to the Institution.

In conclusion, the Committee express an earnest hope that the Institution will continue to progress as satisfactorily in the future as it has done in the past.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Medical Officers in giving their report of the work done during the year ending the 31st of December, 1888, are able to show a decided increase in the number of patients on that of the previous year and a half.

Mr. Pincott has again visited many patients at their own homes when too ill to attend the Dispensary, and also performed such surgical operations as were necessary.

Admissions and Re-admissions during the year ending				
the 31st of December, 1888	...	...	...	488
Under care 1st of January, 1888	...	...	...	34
				<hr/> 522
Of these were cured or relieved	...	...	...	446
" " Not Relieved	...	...	...	18
" " No Report	...	...	...	21
" " Died (Phthisis)	...	...	...	1
" " Under Care Dec. 31, 1888	...	...	...	36
				<hr/> 522

FREDC. NEILD, M.D.

JAMES C. PINCOTT, M.R.C.S.E., &c., &c.

January 26, 1889.

CROYDON HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

REPORT FOR 1888.

THERE WERE 877 names entered during the year, with 3,123 attendances.

RETROSPECT.

		Patients.		Attendances.	
1885	...	422	...	1,607	...
1886	...	566	...	2,242	...
1887	...	691	...	2,459	...
1888	...	877	...	3,123	...

Medical Officers.

T. E. PURDON, M.D., C.M. J. DELEPINE, M.B., C.M.

EXETER HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

IN presenting their Report of the Exeter Homeopathic Dispensary for the year 1888, the Committee are glad to be able to state its continued usefulness among the sick poor of this City.

Since the last report Dr. Nankivell has resigned, in consequence of his removal to Sydenham. He carries with him the best thanks of the Committee for his past services and good wishes for his success.

Dr. George Abbott, late of Wigan, has been appointed to fill his place, Dr. Woodgates remaining as Consulting Physician.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year the total number of cases treated has been 431, of which there were—

Remaining on the books	...	...	39
Cured	...	...	262
Improved	...	...	60
Not improved	...	...	22
No report	...	...	41
Died	...	...	3
Sent to Hospital	...	...	1
Discharged	...	...	3
			431

The number of consultations held during the year amounted to over 3,000, and about 100 visits were made to patients at their own homes.

HENRY WOODGATES, M.D., M.R.C.S.

REVIEWS.

THE MODERN RACK.*

IF any reader is in doubt as to the rights and wrongs of vivisection, we advise him to procure *The Modern Rack*, recently published by Miss Frances Power Cobbe. In response to the request of her publisher, Miss Cobbe tells us in her preface, she has brought together all her most important papers bearing on the question, hitherto only to be had separately in pamphlet form, or scattered in periodical literature. Twenty-one articles are here reproduced, and we will give their titles that our

* *The Modern Rack.* Papers on Vivisection. By Frances Power Cobbe. London: Swan Sonnenschien and Co. 1889.

readers may have an idea of the contents of the volume. They are—i. *The Moral Aspect of Vivisection.* ii. *What is Vivisection?* iii. *The Higher Expediency.* iv. *The Right of Tormenting.* v. *What is Cruelty?* vi. *The New Morality.* vii. *Comments on the Debate in the House of Commons (April 4, 1883).* viii. *A Reply to Sir James Paget on Vivisection.* ix. *Darwin and Vivisection.* x. *The Janus of Science.* xi. *Mr. Lowe (now Lord Sherbrooke) and the Vivisection Act.* xii. *The British Medical Manifesto.* xiii. *Light in Dark Places.* xiv. *The Fallacy of Restriction applied to Vivisection.* xv. *Four Reasons for Total Prohibition of Vivisection.* xvi. *Mad Dog!!* xvii. *Philanthropy and Zoophily.* xviii. *Science in Excelsis.* xix. *Those who are Appointed to Die.* xx. *The Future of the Lower Animals.* xxi. *In the Long Run.*

It will be seen from the headings of the chapters that this book is not a mere record of horrors, heaped together for the sake of “working on people’s feelings,” as the vivisectors like to put it. Miss Cobbe has not flinched from the necessary task of describing (from the works of the vivisectors themselves, and in their own words chiefly) what the thing is which she denounces; but she has done much more than this, she has brought to bear on this question a trained philosophic as well as a religious mind, and has considered it in all its bearings. The meanness of the vivisectors’ plea—that we may torture animals to save ourselves from suffering—is well expressed in the following passage:—

“In other words, we are called on to acquiesce, as if in a sacred and transcendental kind of justice, in the very proceeding which we have always recognized as the essence of injustice, namely, ‘robbing Peter to pay Paul.’ If Alice Ayres, instead of heroically sacrificing herself to save her sister’s children, had killed one of them to form an easy cushion for the fall of herself and others, she would precisely have exemplified the vivisectors’ idea of vicarious sacrifice.”

NEURALGIA.*

DR. BURNETT’S latest monograph deals with the theme in which most people are interested at some time of their lives—neuralgia. Like all his writings, the volume before us is eminently readable, original, and instructive. One of the most interesting points in the book is the illustration of the sphere of action of *Thuja*. One case of neuralgia in the eyes, worse in the morning and at the menstrual period, was rapidly cured by *Thuja* 30. A gentleman who had a brown eczematous eruption

* *On Neuralgia: Its Causes and its Remedies.* By J. Compton Burnett, M.D. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 1889.

on both shins and between the toes, itching at night, consulted Dr. Burnett for neuralgia in the right eye, bad day and night but rather worse at night. Dr. Burnett ascertained that many years before he had been made exceedingly ill by vaccination. *Thuja* 30 speedily cured him. A post-orbital neuralgia with a similar history was cured in the same way. *Cuprum Aceticum* cured a severe neuralgia of the left eyebrow, and *Equisetum Hyemale* 1, ten drops in water three times a day, materially aided the cure of a case of painful heart spasm, with a pain down the left arm. This left arm pain Dr. Burnett proposes to call (along with all *assonite* neuralgias) after De Fromental, "synalgia"—a very useful word. Dr. Burnett apologizes for reproducing in this volume cases he had already made use of in his other monographs, and we think the apology called for.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MELBOURNE.

LETTER FROM DR. RAY.

[THE following letter was written to us privately; but we are sure its writer will pardon us for reproducing it in these pages: it is of too great public interest to keep it private.—ED.]

Although not personally acquainted with you, I have been with you in spirit for many years through your work in *The Homeopathic World* and other matters. I take the liberty of writing to you now to let you know how our cause is progressing in the Antipodes, thinking that all matters connected with it are likely to be of interest to yourself and your readers. Every year we expect to have an epidemic of typhoid fever, due undoubtedly to our defective sanitation. This year matters have been rather worse than usual, and severe pressure has been put on the different hospitals, culminating in a public demand for more hospital accommodation. To this end statistics have been prepared of the work done by the hospitals for the past three years, which have given the public an opportunity of comparing the work and results of the three principal Metropolitan hospitals. I enclose a newspaper clipping, which will inform you as to facts, and without doubt we have scored a distinct success. In addition to the difference of rate of mortality, in comparison with the other two hospitals, you will also note that we have only 60 beds at our disposal, and yet we treat nearly as many cases this year as the Alfred Hospital, showing that we must turn over our cases in half the time taken by other institutions. In 1887, the first year of our new hospital, the number of typhoids treated was only 77, while this year it is 305 up to March, and since then we have treated some 50 more cases; in fact our

institution is being known as "the Fever Hospital." In spite of Dr. Hughes change of views we out here consider *Baptisia* has a markedly abortive action on true typhoid fever, but after the second week find that *Arsenicum*, *Bryonia*, *Rhus Tox.*, *Phos. Ac.*, and *Secale* are the medicines most indicated. We have enjoyed the *odium medicum* controversy and regard its results with great satisfaction.

We append the statistics taken from *The Herald*, April 20th :—

"IS MORE ACCOMMODATION NEEDED?"

"From a return specially prepared at the Melbourne Hospital, the following particulars have been obtained respecting the number of beds, cases treated, death from all causes, number of cases of typhoid fever treated, deaths from typhoid fever, and number of cases refused admission at the Melbourne, Alfred, and Homeopathic Hospitals during the years 1887-8, and up to 31st March, 1889 :—

"*Melbourne Hospital*, year 1887—Number of beds, 290; cases treated, 3,711; deaths from all causes, 565; typhoid fever cases, 343; deaths from typhoid, 48; typhoid cases refused admittance, 2; number of all cases refused admittance, 74. Year 1888—Number of beds, 318; cases treated, 3,701; deaths from all causes, 621; number of cases of typhoid fever, 408; deaths from typhoid fever, 55; typhoid cases refused admission, 8; number from all causes refused admission, 113. Remarks—Beds increased at the end of the year. Year 1889—Number of beds, 318; cases treated, 4,273; deaths from all causes, 762; *number of cases of typhoid fever*, 431; *deaths from typhoid*, 78; cases of typhoid refused admission, 58; number from all causes refused admission, 113. Remarks—Beds since increased to 329.

"*Alfred Hospital*, year 1887—Number of beds, 144; cases treated, 1,607; deaths from all causes, 215; cases of typhoid, 343; deaths from typhoid fever, 43; number from all causes refused admission, 270. Year 1888—Beds, 144; cases treated, 1,466; deaths from all causes, 160; number of typhoid fever cases, 331; deaths from typhoid fever, 42; number from all causes refused admission, 377. Year 1889—*Number of beds*, 144; cases treated, 1,399; deaths from all causes, 212; *cases of typhoid*, 324; *deaths from typhoid*, 50; number of typhoid cases refused admission, 105; number from all causes refused admission, 270.

"*Homeopathic Hospital*, year 1887—Number of beds, 60; cases treated, 406; deaths from all causes, 30; cases of typhoid fever, 77; deaths from typhoid fever, 8. Year 1888—Number of beds, 60; cases treated, 486; deaths from all causes, 54; cases of typhoid fever, 172; deaths from typhoid, 19. Year 1889—*Number of beds*, 60; cases treated, 600; deaths from all causes, 55; *cases of typhoid fever*, 305; *deaths from typhoid fever*, 22. No record has been kept of those refused admission to the Homeopathic Hospital."

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. POPE, OF GRANTHAM.

ON Wednesday afternoon, June 5, a meeting of the professional and other friends of Dr. Pope was held at the Homeopathic Hospital, London (Major Vaughan-Morgan, chairman of the hospital, in the chair), for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial of their appreciation of his services as an editor, for twenty-five years, of *The Monthly Homeopathic Review*.

The presentation was made by Dr. DUDGEON. In doing so, he read the following address, which, in a highly and artistically illuminated form, he afterwards presented to Dr. Pope, together with a purse, to which reference is made in it:—

“LONDON, June 5, 1889.

“DEAR DR. POPE,—After having conducted *The Monthly Homeopathic Review* for 25 years, we learn that you have now resolved to retire from the active management of that periodical. It has appeared to the undersigned that this would be a fitting opportunity for presenting you with a testimonial to show our high appreciation of your services to homeopathy, not only in the *Review*, but in the numerous practical works and articles with which you have enriched the literature of homeopathy during your long and laborious career.

“We, therefore, beg your acceptance of this testimonial, with the accompanying purse of 350 sovereigns as an expression of our feeling towards you. Wishing you all success in your sphere of practice,—We are, yours very sincerely.”

[Here follow the signatures of subscribers.]

Dr. DUDGEON, in handing the address and a purse containing £350 to Dr. Pope, spoke of the affection and respect with which he was regarded by homeopathic practitioners; of the energy he had displayed in conducting the *Review*; the good influence it had had in keeping homeopathy within strictly scientific limits and so placing it before the profession and the public in its true light. He concluded by speaking of the debt of gratitude that they all owed to Dr. Pope, and trusted that many years of health and prosperity were before him.

Dr. POPE in acknowledging the honour conferred upon him, after expressing his gratitude to his friends for this mark of their esteem and of appreciation of his editorial work and of the pleasure that work had given him during so many years, gave a short history of the journal with which he had been connected. He then described the general policy which had been observed in conducting it by himself and those with whom he had been associated. In doing so he said that their energies had not been directed to the creation of a medical sect, but to present homeopathy as a therapeutic doctrine of the greatest importance to every member of the profession of medicine. They had endeavoured to remove every barrier which had been raised to freedom

of opinion and practice to medicine—barriers which alone created sectarianism. The remainder of his address was occupied in showing from the resolutions of colleges and medical societies the progress which had been made during the last twenty-five years, towards a removal of the restrictions which at one time were rigidly imposed to prevent medical men who acknowledged the truth of homeopathy from becoming or remaining members of the ordinary professional societies, from meeting non-homeopathic practitioners in consultation, and from securing hospital and other medical appointments. He then showed the gradual adoption of many of the therapeutic doctrines of Hahnemann and numerous appropriations which had been made of uses of medicines which had originally been made known through homeopathic practice. He concluded by saying that while much remained to be done before medical men practising homeopathy were in the full enjoyment of all the rights which, as members of the medical profession, belonged to them, what had been accomplished gave them the fullest assurance that the prophecy of Sir John Forbes in 1846 that homeopathy was “destined probably to be the remote if not the immediate cause of more important fundamental changes in the practice of the healing art than any that had resulted from any system of medicine promulgated since the days of Galen,” was in course of fulfilment, while if those who really knew what homeopathy was and was capable of being effected through it did but continue earnestly to promulgate it, the prediction of the late Dr. Conquest, “That homeopathic principles and practice will eventually overcome all that ignorance, prejudice, and pride opposed to their universal adoption and effect that mighty revolution in medical practice which will be attended by prolongation of life and increased comfort of existence,” would, he was confident, as was its venerable author, when he concluded it by saying that he had no more doubt of it than that he penned the prediction.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.—*The Nottingham Evening News*, June 6th.

ON the 20th of June Dr. DYCE BROWN received from Dr. TALBOT, of Boston, Massachusetts, an Address to Dr. POPE (of which the following is a copy) together with a draft for £60.

TESTIMONIAL.

A few physicians, whose names are attached to this paper, among the many hundreds of his social and professional friends in America, desire to present to

ALFRED C. POPE, M.D.,

OF ENGLAND,

A slight testimonial of their esteem for him as a man and a physician, their

regard for the great work which he has accomplished for homeopathy, not only in England but wherever that system of medicine is known, and their sympathy with him in the many trials and annoyances to which he has been subjected, and under which he has shown a purity of purpose, a strength of will, and an indomitable energy which have rendered him a brilliant example to his professional associates, who wish him a long and happy life.

E. M. Kellogg, New York.
J. M. Dowling, New York.
W. Tod Helmuth, New York.
T. F. Allen, New York.
St. Clair Smith, New York.
J. G. Baldwin, New York.
G. E. Belcher, New York.
F. J. Nott, New York.
J. McE. Wetmore, New York.
H. C. Houghton, New York.
B. W. James, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. H. McClelland, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. P. Dake, Nashville, Tenn.

W. L. Breyfogle, Louisville, Ky.
R. Ludlam, Chicago, Ill.
D. S. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
O. S. Runnels, Indianapolis, Ind.
A. J. Sawyer, Monroe, Mich.
F. H. Orme, Atlanta, Ga.
Conrad Wesselhøft, Boston, Mass.
Walter Wesselhøft, Boston, Mass.
H. C. Ahlborn, Boston, Mass.
H. Emmons Payne, Westboro', Mass.
A. L. Kennedy, Boston, Mass.
J. T. Harris, Boston, Mass.
J. T. Talbot, Boston, Mass.

The following reply has been addressed to the subscribers:—

GRANTHAM, June 21, 1889.

DEAR DR. TALBOT,—The honour you and others in the United States of America have done me in presenting me with so very handsome a Testimonial of your esteem, and of the importance you so kindly attach to the public work in which I have been engaged during the last five-and-twenty years, is one which touches me too deeply to admit of my acknowledging as I would desire to do. As I said in my address to my friends and colleagues here who so lately expressed the same generous feelings towards me, I have but done, or attempted to do, my duty.

To be able to realize that I have, notwithstanding many omissions and errors of judgment, so far succeeded as to have secured for my efforts such distinguished marks of appreciation, is indeed most gratifying and encouraging. While that you should in such generous terms have given expression to the sense you entertain of the service I have endeavoured to render to our profession, I feel to be an act of kindness which no words of mine can efficiently define.

Most warmly do I thank you for it, and sincerely do I trust that those great truths in therapeutics, in the propagation of which we are all engaged, will ere long be as extensively appreciated in England as, through the work which you and others have done, they are amongst yourselves.

With my kindest regards,

Believe me, yours truly,

ALFRED C. POPE.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE (KIDNEY).—Dr. F. Homayer, of Frankfurt, a Government chemist, has (on behalf of the German Government) analysed Warner's Safe Cure for the kidneys, and reports that each bottle contains:—Extract of *lycopus Virginiana* (bugle weed), 308 grains; extract of *hepatica* (liverwort), 232 grains; extract of *gaultheria* (winter-green), $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains; potassium nitrate, 39 grains; alcohol (90 per cent.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; glycerine, 10 drachms; and water to make up the bottleful.—*Chemist and Druggist*, Feb. 19th.

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.

COMPOSITION OF PATENT MEDICINES.

SIR,—In reference to some of Mr. J. Meredith's *Clinical Notes*, may I ask if there is any inexpensive book published giving particulars of Patent Medicines? Such information might be useful to homeopaths in several ways, particularly by enabling them more definitely to caution others against the use of some of the more injurious of such preparations.—Yours very respectfully,

FERRUM.

[We are not aware of any such work, and shall be glad if any reader can supply the information. As patent medicines are proprietary articles it is hardly likely a work of the kind would not be open to lawsuits.—ED. H. W.]

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * 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.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Ryde.—Dr. JOHN W. ELLIS, of 3, Brougham Terrace, Liverpool, writes to us that at the end of the month he is leaving Liverpool for Ryde in pursuance of the advice of Dr. Hastings. We wish him all success.

Malvern.—Mr. J. I. GLOVER, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has taken over the business carried on for many years by Mr. Hill at 3, Beauchamp Terrace, Malvern. Mr. Hill retires owing to ill-health.

Obituary.

STEPHEN FRANCIS SMITH, L.R.C.P. EDIN.

WE regret to announce the death of Stephen Francis Smith, L.R.C.P. Edin., of Holloway Road, London, which occurred suddenly from apoplexy on Saturday morning, May 18th. Dr. Smith was 50 years of age, of very active habits, and a clever surgeon. He was cheerful and enthusiastic. He had practised Homeopathy for about sixteen years, and his loss will be greatly felt by a large circle of patients. The writer saw him about three weeks ago, and, although then in good health, he said, in reply to an inquiry if he were well, "Yes, thank you, quite well; but I'm going home." We little thought it was to be so soon.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. CLAXTON AND HOMEOPATHY.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Three homeopathic journals—*The Homeopathic World*, *The Monthly Homeopathic Review*, and *The Vaccination Inquirer*—of the 1st June, 1889, were forwarded to me from Yorkshire on the 7th instant. I find an article, entitled "Moving On," in the first of these journals, in which reference is made to my views on homeopathy. The writer of the article evidently thinks that my opponents have annihilated the views I maintained; but if he cares to examine the succeeding numbers of *The Hospital Gazette*, in which the controversy is continued, he will discover such is *not* the case.

The homeopaths seem amused at my explanations as to the supposed introduction of drugs from their works, and seem to think it impossible for two individuals to work in this independent manner and yet obtain similar results. If Priestley (1774) and Scheele (1775) could do this with oxygen, is it at all impossible for drug discoveries to be made in the same way? If one is possible, surely the other is also possible. Further, I only brought this supposition forward as a very plausible one, and did not say that drugs were actually obtained by us in this way. If such an explanation is unsatisfactory, the medical journals, which from time to time give accounts of the experiences of different individuals concerning the action and uses of new drugs, are fruitful sources for obtaining the needed informa-

tion, and it is from them, rather than homeopathic works, and homeopathic journals, that such information is obtained. Besides, it is a great mistake to suppose that we are indebted to Hahnemann for everything that is good or new in our pharmacopoeias and works on materia medica. Should this explanation fail to give satisfaction, the wisest course for the homeopaths to pursue would be to direct letters to the medical gentlemen whom they think have so largely borrowed from their works, and see what they have to say in the matter. When I was in difficulties and doubts as to the truth and value of Count Mattei's *Electro-Homeopathy*, I not only carried on a long correspondence with one of the chief advocates of this system, and with some of the leading medical authorities on this subject, but also obtained a copy of the above work, and it was only after criticising it, and taking the opinions of others into account, that I was forced to the conclusion that its teachings were most ridiculous and nonsensical. Such a plan of procedure I can recommend to the homeopaths, if they wish to obtain the most satisfactory information respecting this so-called drug borrowing question.

Again, I consider it most unfair for the homeopaths to attach so little weight to the remarks made by our school concerning homeopathy, and think that the doctrines of Hahnemann are *always misrepresented* by us, as if the homeopaths were the only correct interpreters of this system. Sir James Simpson, Sir Robert Christison, Drs. Paris, Pereira, and others, were men of deep thought, great learning, and too much interested in the welfare of medical science to speak in terms of denunciation about any system, did they not first feel convinced of its utter worthlessness. They knew that the promulgation of such absurd doctrines as Hahnemann's would prove injurious to the cause of medical science, and were, for this reason, strongly opposed to its introduction into medical schools.

GEO. ERNEST CLAXTON.

[WE are happy to insert our correspondent's letter, but we really do not see what is the ground of his complaint against us. We fear it is to be found in his own want of clearness of perception. In the first place, what does he mean by describing *The Vaccination Inquirer* as a "homeopathic journal"? We are not aware of its having become one. If he fails to see the point of the joke in his "explanation" of the presence of homeopathic drugs in allopathic books by the coincident-discovery theory, we cannot undertake the necessary surgical operation of enlightening him. Oxygen may have been discovered by two independent investigators at nearly the same period of time; but, if half the elements and their salts had been discovered "independently" by discoverers more than half a century apart, this would hardly

parallel the astonishing "discoveries" of ancient homeopathic drugs made by recent allopaths. Dr. Claxton gives us his measure as a critic and a controversialist when he puts forward "explanations" of this kind, and when he quotes such bigoted opponents of homeopathy as Sir James Simpson, Sir Robert Christison, and Dr. Paris—the last of whom was censured by Parliament for his unscrupulous conduct in attempting to suppress the cholera statistics of the London Homeopathic Hospital—as if their opinions were of any value, we are not surprised at the views Dr. Claxton holds regarding homeopathy. If he had studied Hahnemann's own writings, and carefully followed his rules, he might have come to another conclusion.—ED. H. W.]

ON THE REQUISITE FORM OF BOTTLES FOR HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—One often obtains from a homeopathic chemist a bottle that is by no means satisfactory; either the mouth is misshapen, so that the cork soon becomes useless to protect the contents of the bottle, or the rim, or flange, round the mouth is unfitted for dropping, and the fluid, instead of dropping where it is wanted, runs down the side of the bottle, and wets the fingers of the operator. A misshapen mouth is either one that is not quite circular, or one that *widens downwards*. In either case the cork soon becomes a misfit and almost useless. The best form of mouth is one that is as nearly circular as possible, and that gradually *tapers downwards*. Among many bottles of tinctures I possess, I have one special one, possessing the above requisites of form in a high degree, and which I have had in frequent use for many years, yet I have never had occasion to change the cork, which still fits perfectly, and could, I feel sure, prevent evaporation, even in the hottest weather.

A defective rim is—first, a too narrow one, and secondly, one that extends horizontally from the mouth. One to drop well should be of a good width, and should *incline downwards*, at an angle of 10 to 15 degrees. With such a form of rim to drop is easy, and there is no running of the fluid down the side of the bottle, through the attraction of the glass on the drop overcoming that of gravitation.

The perfect and permanent fit of the cork is a prime requisite for the safe keeping of our remedies, especially for those in use in hot climates; a bottle that drops badly is a source of much annoyance to the user. Homeopathic chemists, therefore,

should combine together to have a special manufacture of homeopathic bottles, and should insist upon their possessing the above requisites of form.

Carsington.

F. H. B.

HOMEOPATHY AND JOHN BRIGHT.

SIR,—Some of your readers may be interested in a paragraph from a pamphlet by Dr. Tom Robinson, recently published (Gilbert and Rivington), on *The Power of the Will*: “We see in some individuals of strong Will-power a struggle even against the tyrant Death. ‘You must have a blister, or you will die,’ said her physician to Sarah, the first Duchess of Marlborough. ‘I will not have a blister, and I will not die,’ said the indomitable Sarah; and she did neither. We have now a fight going on between Death and John Bright day by day; you see how at one time he is said to be sinking; then we read he has gained strength. Of course it would be absurd to say a man need not die if he had Will-power strong enough to keep him alive; but I do assert that where there is a desire for life, it is astonishing how a man or woman will resist death. This hope, this Will-force, is of immense value in the treatment of disease.”

Dr. Robinson probably does not believe in homeopathy; but his remarks certainly tend to prove the value of the treatment which helped John Bright, when laid low by incurable disease, thus to “struggle day by day even against the tyrant Death.”

Sir, yours very respectfully,

FERRUM.

DR. SCHÜSSLER'S NEW TREATMENT.

SIR,—In the June number of *THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD*, I notice an article on Homo-Homeopathy. Will you permit me to say that the attempt there to drag Dr. Schüssler's Bio-chemic treatment down to the level of Count Mattei's secret, therefore quack, remedies, or to Dr. Conant's complicated homeopathy, will never lower that system in the eyes of those who know about it and its great worth. Truth must triumph.

The Bio-chemic system worked out by Dr. Schüssler may truly lay claim to simplicity. Scientific facts are beautiful because of their sublime simplicity, as are all the laws in Nature.

Need we grumble if Nature, upon which his system is founded, here discloses a newer and less cumbrous method of healing diseases scientifically? I trow not! One glance at this treatment will show that Dr. Schüssler uses all the natural tissue

cell-salts known as constituents of the blood and human organism, the whole consisting of twelve only, thus following Nature exclusively, neither adding to nor taking away from their number. He makes no attempt at complexity as do the authors of Electro, Homo, or Complex Homeopathy. To endeavour to detract from Dr. Schüssler's system by mixing it up with the above is a gross mistake. Imputing no other motive than want of knowledge, I refer the critic and readers to the first half of page 252 of same June number to Hahnemann's ideas on such theorizing.

In these days of advance, where one discovery outsteps its forerunner, it is as unwise and futile to ignore, or without testing to condemn, facts as it was in the days of Hahnemann.

Yours truly,

M. DOCETTI WALKER.

2, Airlie Place, Dundee, N.B.

[We regret that our mention of Schüsslerism in connection with Matteism should have given offence to our correspondent. We did not at all mean to intimate that we regarded them on a level as regards their intrinsic merits, but only as being, both of them, attempts to simplify homeopathy. We have used with success a number of the medicines Schüssler has introduced, and his openness in declaring his system puts him on an entirely different footing from Mattei with his secrecy.—ED. H. W.]

VARIETIES.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."—The *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* tells a story about the late Dr. Bliss, of Washington, who attended President Garfield, which is probably not new, but will perhaps bear repetition. Dr. Bliss had been treating General Sherman for some time for a slight but troublesome disorder, without much success. General Sherman observed one day: "Doctor, I don't seem to be getting any better for all your medicine." "Well, general," replied the doctor, jocosely, "perhaps you had better take Shakespeare's advice, and 'throw physic to the dogs.'" "I would, doctor," replied the sick man, as he turned his head on the pillow, "I would, but there are a number of valuable dogs in the neighbourhood, and I don't want to kill 'em off!"—*British Medical Journal*, April 6th.

METHOD OF REMOVING A TIGHT RING.—(To the editors of "*The Lancet*").—Sirs,—With reference to two letters in your issues of Jan. 5th and 12th about removing rings when the finger has swollen, I beg to give the following way of applying what is known as the "string method." Use the finest silk or thread consistent with strength (ordinary housewife thread is strong enough). Pass the end between the finger and the ring, keeping the spool or unlimited end at the side next the finger-tip. Then wind downwards towards the tip of the

finger for about a quarter of an inch; then wind off from above by the short end about half this amount. Proceed alternately winding on and off, always leaving about one-eighth of an inch in breadth wound beneath the ring. When the knuckle is passed the ring comes off easily. Oil, or soap the thread well, and push up the ring before commencing to wind. This method will, I believe, remove any ring.—I am, Sirs, yours truly, R. R. H. MOORE, Surgeon, Medical Staff. Purandhar, Bombay Presidency, Jan. 30, 1889.—*Lancet*, Mar. 2nd.

A HUMAN BALLOON.—The Cincinnati correspondent of the Philadelphia *Medical Register* reports that a "human balloon" was presented to the Academy of Medicine by the Vice-President, Dr. Wm. Judkins. The patient was a man, age about thirty, who could expand his chest to such enormous dimensions that he had the appearance of a veritable balloon. The chest measurement was thirty-two inches, and forced expiration was forty-one inches. The force of expansion was so great that a strong leather strap fastened about the chest was broken by the inspiration. At full inspiration the heart-beat was entirely lost to auscultation. The man was examined by several members of the Academy, and nothing pathological could be found. The expansion was thought to be due entirely to practice.—*Medical Press*, Mar. 6th.

ARSENICAL POISONING FROM GREEN CANDLES.—Attention has been called in a daily contemporary to a novel source of atmospheric contamination with the fumes of the poisonous metals. At a children's party last Christmas a number of the little guests, as well as several of the adults, were seized with curious and inexplicable symptoms, which could not be traced to the ingestion of any particular food or liquid of which they had partaken. Attention was then drawn to the candles on the Christmas tree, many of which were green, and these, when submitted to analysis by the county analyst, proved to contain Scheele's green, the red candles, moreover, being coloured with vermilion. As we are not told what the symptoms were, it is not possible to formulate a definite opinion as to the likelihood of their being due to the incriminated candles, but the warning is opportune on general principles, and our sanitary authorities will do well to exercise a little surveillance in this direction.—*Medical Press*, Mar. 13th.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Barbour (A. H. F.). The Anatomy of Labour, as Studied in Frozen Sections and its Bearing on Clinical Work. With Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 244. (W. and A. K. Johnston. 5s.)
 Barwell (R.). The Causes and Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine. Fourth edit. Almost entirely re-written. With numerous Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 240. (Macmillan. 5s.)
 Beale (L. S.). Lectures on the Principles

of Medicine. The Liver Illustrated with eighty-six figures copied from Nature, many of which are coloured. 8vo, pp. 228. (Churchill. 5s.)
 Berkrat (J. B.). On Bronchial Asthma: its Pathology and Treatment. Second edit. 8vo, pp. 218. (Churchill. 10s. 6d.)
 Dowse (Dr. T. Stretch). Lectures on Massage and Electricity in the Treatment of Disease (Masso-Electrotherapeutics). 8vo, pp. 379. (Hamilton. 7s. 6d.)

- Fuller (A.) and Thompson (E. Symes). South Africa as a Health Resort. Second edit. 12mo, pp. 140. (Whittingham. 1s.)
- Gorgas (Ferd. J.). Dental Medicine. A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Third edit. revised and enlarged. 8vo, pp. 440. (Philadelphia: Blakiston. \$8.50.)
- Green (J. H.). An Introduction to Pathology and Morbid Anatomy. Seventh edit. revised and enlarged by Stanley Boyd. Illustrated by 167 fine engravings. Crown 8vo, pp. 634. (Renshaw. 14s.)
- Health Lectures for the People, Delivered in Edinburgh during the Winter of 1888-89. Post 8vo, pp. 114. (Edinburgh: Macniven. Simpkin. sd., 1s., 1s. 6d.)
- Harvey (Dr. W. H.). Electro-Therapeutics. Royal 8vo. (New York: Homeopathic Publishing Company. 10s.)
- Johnson (G.). An Essay on Asphyxia (Apnea). 8vo, pp. 60. (Churchill. 3s.)
- Letchworth (W. P.). The Insane in Foreign Countries: Notes of an Examination of European Methods of Caring for the Insane. Illustrated. 8vo. (New York. 15s.)
- Payne (J. F.). Observations on some Rare Diseases of the Skin, Granuloma, Fun-goides, Erythrasma, a Nodox Condition of the Hair, Pruritus Hiemalis. With 4 Plates. 8vo, pp. 50. (Smith and Elder. 5s.)
- Steele (J. D.). Hygienic Physiology, with Special Reference to the Use of Alcoholic Drinks and Narcotics. Being a Revised Edition of "Fourteen Weeks in Human Physiology." Enlarged edit. with Selected Readings, edit. for the Use of Schools, in Accordance with the Recent Legislation upon Temperance Instruction. 12mo, pp. xii—401. (New York. 5s.)
- Underwood (Dr. B. F.). Headache and its Materia Medica. Post 8vo. (New York: Homeopathic Publishing Company. 6s. 6d.)
- Valk (F. M.D.). Lectures on the Errors of Refraction and their Correction with Glasses. Delivered at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. With Illustrative Cases from Practice, both Private and Clinical. 8vo. (New York. 15s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 34, *Harrington Road, S.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. Hansen, Copenhagen; Dr. Geo. Herring, London; Dr. George Clifton, Leicester; Dr. G. E. Claxton, London; Ferrum; Mr. J. J. Glover, Malvern; Rev. F. H. Brett; Mr. Martin, Manchester; Mr. L. T. Ashwell, London; Dr. Ray, Melbourne, M. Docetti Walker, Dundee; Dr. W. Ellis, Liverpool.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—New York Medical Times.—Medical Era.—Medical Counselor.—*Meanedschrift für Homeopathi.*—*Monatsblätter.*—Medical Advance.—Homeopathic Physician.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Chironian.—United States Medical Investigator.—Clinique Electro Homeopathique.—Medical Recorder.—Bibliothèque Homeopathique.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—Revue Homeopathique Belge.—Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics.—L'Omeopatia in Italia.—American Homeopathist.—Leicester Daily Post.—Facts Relative to Menstruation, by Dr. Oliver.—Diseases of the Heart, by Dr. E. M. Hale, with Repertory, by Dr. Snader.—Programme of the Homeopathic Medical Society, Ohio, U.S.A.—Notes on Consumption, by Dr. Morrisson.—The Sixteen Principal Homeopathic Medicines, by E. Gould and Son.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

AUGUST 1, 1889.

THE PROPOSED NEW HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR LONDON.

As a step towards bringing to a practical issue the proposal, brought forward at the annual meeting, to erect a new building for the London Homeopathic Hospital, a circular has been addressed to homeopathic medical men by Mr. G. A. Cross, Secretary of the Hospital, which we have pleasure in reproducing:

“PROPOSED NEW BUILDING.

“LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL,

“Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury,

“June, 1889.

“Dear Sir,—The Board of Management and the members of the Medical Staff have long recognized the great disadvantages under which the practice of Homeopathy has been carried on in the old building now occupied by our Hospital, and the absolute necessity of reconstructing it, sooner or later, on a scientific plan.

“At a meeting of the Medical Staff a resolution has been passed urging the matter on the attention of the Board, and the Board in reply have expressed their concurrence in the project to build a new Hospital, and their willingness to take the necessary steps for raising funds, providing that sufficient promises of help are forthcoming from the members of the Homeopathic Medical Profession, and their friends and patients, to give a reasonable hope that the Homeopathic public will provide a sufficient sum of money.

"The Board are well aware that the means of raising large sums for such a purpose are mainly in the hands of the Medical Profession, who know those able and willing to contribute substantially. Two generous friends have already promised £1,000 each; and other amounts are promised. The sum of £30,000 at least will be necessary.

"The members of the Staff have promised to aid to the utmost, and the object of this letter is to ask you to name the proposal to your friends and to secure their promises of help, so that at the next meeting of the Board an encouraging list of such promises may be submitted.

"It is suggested that promises may take the form, if preferred, of three Annual Payments, making up a specified sum. A large number of the Homeopathic community are so well disposed to contribute generously, that only a suggestion is requisite in order to secure promises for substantial sums. It may be added that donors of large amounts will have the satisfaction of knowing that their benevolence will be recorded by the naming of beds or wards in the new building.

"The Hospital has now been for many years the Metropolitan pivot of Homeopathy in England, and as such is regarded by American and Foreign Homeopathic practitioners visiting Great Britain. It is therefore felt that all Homeopaths in Great Britain have an interest in its maintenance and development. With this view, it is hoped that you will favour me with an early statement as to the donations which may be relied upon from your patients and friends, so that an encouraging statement may be made to the Board of Management.

"I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

"G. A. Cross, Secretary."

We fully endorse every word here written; and there is little left to add. The homeopathic constituency is in the hands of the medical men, and they are the best qualified to discover if the means for commencing the new work are likely to be available. There should be no doubt of the answer they will give; and we hope it will be given promptly.

NEWS AND NOTES.

THE COMING INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

THERE promises to be a goodly gathering at Paris on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of August. Our Transatlantic brethren are likely to muster in force; and our own yearly gathering having been postponed, it is expected that a considerable number of our members will avail themselves of the increased facilities for reaching Paris and cheaper rates that are now offered to the public.

ODIUM MEDICUM—A SMALL VARIETY.

IN the neighbourhood of Dalston an amusing example of professional courtesy occurred the other day. A homeopath was sent for in a hurry to a case of confinement for which his services had been engaged. Not being at home when the message came, the nearest doctor was sent for, and he happened to be an allopath. By the time the latter appeared on the scene the event was all over, and his services were not required. "What is your fee?" asked the lady's husband of the auxiliary doctor. "I understand," he replied, "that your ordinary medical attendant is a homeopath?" "That is the case," said the husband. "Well, then," said the representative of orthodoxy, "my fee is a guinea; *if your doctor had belonged to my school I should have charged you nothing!*"—Nothing for taking the place of an allopath; a guinea for attending a patient in place of a homeopath! Without intending it, the spiteful son of Esculapius has fairly estimated the relative value of homeopathic and allopathic treatment.

TRACT 24.—ECONOMY OF HOMEOPATHY.

APROPOS of this allopathic estimate of the value of homeopathy comes the latest League tract, entitled *Economy of Homeopathy*. It is brightly written, and contains much valuable information. Here is the summary of the whole matter:—

"It will be seen from the above that homeopathy is a saving to patients in every way.

"1. It saves life. Statistics show that in all hospitals, and in all diseases, the proportion of deaths to recoveries is everywhere less under homeopathic than under allopathic treatment.

"2. It saves time. The most careful observations show that the duration of diseases is shorter under homeopathy than under allopathy, and the period of convalescence is diminished or abrogated.

"3. It saves money. Not only by saving life and time, but in the less cost of medicines, the eradication of morbid tendencies, the fewer professional visits required, and the facility it offers to the patient to treat himself for many common affections and to check disease on its first appearance."

DR. HAWKES OF RAMSGATE AND HIS AMBULANCE CLASS.

THE following extract from a Ramsgate paper will show that the persecution instituted some time back against Dr. Hawkes has not by any means extinguished either his energies or his popularity:—

"LADIES' AMBULANCE CLASS.—On Tuesday evening the members of this class were called together to receive the certificates awarded by the St. John's Ambulance Association, which were presented by their lecturer, Dr. Hawkes. The doctor complimented the ladies on their success, and said it was exceedingly gratifying to him that the entire class, 27 in number, who had presented themselves for examination had been pronounced by the examiner, Dr. Steet, Chief of the General Post-office, London Staff, competent to give first aid to the wounded or sick, and he hoped, too, that all would take up the second course, which would probably be held in October. He then presented the certificates with a few kindly words to each recipient. After this was done, Mrs. Hinds, the Secretary to the class, begged Dr. Hawkes to accept three vols. of Ruskin's works, also a letter weight with gold-plated scales and weights, as a small token of their esteem and gratitude. The Doctor having suitably acknowledged the gifts, proposed a vote of thanks to the Secretary, which was warmly responded to; and with the hope that they would all meet again for the nursing course, the pleasant evening terminated."

VACCINATION.

THE Vaccination Commission is now sitting, and two pieces of evidence have just cropped up which it will have to consider. The first is taken from *The Medical Press*, June 1st, being from the report of the proceedings of the Pathological Society. In this case the site of the vaccination vesicles became affected with a kind of malignant tumour known as keloid. An account of this will be found

in another part of our present issue. The second is from *The Pall Mall Gazette* of July 11th :

"A NUT FOR THE VACCINATION COMMISSION TO CRACK.—At the Leeds Town Hall, yesterday, before Mr. J. C. Malcolm, the Borough Coroner, the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Emily Maud Child, aged six months, whose parents live at Arthington, was resumed. The little one was vaccinated on the 26th of March, when it was quite healthy. Eventually the arm became so sore that the child had to be taken to the Leeds Infirmary, where it died on the 1st inst. When the doctor vaccinated the child the mother remarked that she supposed it would be lymph from a heifer, and he avoided the question by saying that it would be pure lymph. Mr. Lyttlewood, resident surgical officer at the Leeds Infirmary, stated that he examined the child when it was at that institution, and his opinion was that death was due to syphilis. Mr. Edward Ward, honorary assistant-surgeon at the Infirmary, and Dr. Barrs, one of the honorary pathologists at the Infirmary, endorsed this opinion. The jury returned the following verdict :—' We find that the deceased died from syphilis, acquired at or from vaccination ; and we wish to express the opinion that when a parent requests that calf lymph should be used, it is the duty of the medical man performing the operation to supply it, if obtainable, or to explain to the parent his inability to do so.'"

ARSENATE OF GOLD.—Arsenic and gold (says Dr. Regourdin, in *The Pacific Record*) may be regarded as two of the most precious agents in therapeutics. The knowledge of the physiological effects of arsenic, derived from its use, and its therapeutic indications are : its utility in slow, nervous fever, its application, particularly remarkable, in the erythematic forms of tuberculosis ; in scrofula, rheumatism, congestive neuralgias, hysteria, the dermatoses, etc. To-day the attention of physicians is directed anew to the curative properties of gold. It is one of the results of the metallo-therapeutical researches of Bureq, Charcot, Suys and Dumontpallier. The efficacy of this precious metal—the chloride, cyanide, and iodide of gold—in the treatment of scrofulous engorgements, in syphilitic amenorrhea, and cutaneous affections, is no longer in doubt. The observations of Chrestien, Porche, Neil, Rirquin, Caizerques, Gofin, and many others, are irrefutable proofs. The intimate combinations of these two substances—gold and arsenic—have been long sought for without satisfactory results. Thanks to the researches of an English physician, Dr. Addison, the problem is now solved, and we are able to obtain an arseniate of gold. This compound partakes of the curative properties of the two substances from which it is formed. It is in the dermatoses, the secondary and tertiary forms of syphilis, in affections of the nervous system, and in cachexias, that it is most useful. Its assimilation in the economy is perfect, and its employment has never produced the least accident. It is prescribed in doses from one to thirty milligrammes progressively.—*New York Medical Times*, April.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A MILD FORM OF BLOOD-POISONING SOMETIMES
FOLLOWING ENEMATA.

By G. H. BURFORD, M.B., Late House Physician to the Hospital
for Women.

CIVILIZED mankind is unanimous on the discomfort and malaise caused by constipation : and the higher the civilization, the more pronounced is the malady. Not only is the inconvenience a hindrance to all fine mental work, but in high grades of the disorder a marked and chronic blood-poisoning ensues. To this is given the term "Copremia"; and the muddy complexion, the depraved appetite, and the by no means uncertain temper, sufficiently attest the unhealthy condition of the sufferer.

Masses of decomposing food, swarming with low forms of animal life, and favoured by a stimulating body heat, unless soon expelled from the system, develop in the alimentary canal certain highly virulent animal poisons called "ptomaines." These are found in any dead animal matter fast undergoing decomposition : and similarly in the intestine, if decomposing material is unduly retained, these poisonous substances are developed. That we do not more frequently suffer from the absorption of these noxious matters into the system is due, partly, to the antiseptic properties of the various intestinal juices, and partly to the protection, in a small degree, of the absorbing mucous membrane by a copious secretion of mucus.

The ordinary plain warm-water enema is in daily use, and its value is undoubted. In many cases it acts without any unpleasant symptoms ; but in a certain percentage, too large to be neglected, some very unpleasant symptoms result therefrom. Let us consider the state of matters. A pint or more of warm water is suddenly brought into contact with masses of material whose decomposition is very advanced. All the soluble elements in contact with the fluid are readily dissolved out. Now comes the rub. We know well, from injections given per rectum for other purposes, that the lower intestine will readily absorb fluids thus introduced, and containing the most various ingredients. So that from the time the warm-water enema is used, a small quantity is perpetually passing, charged with effete matter, into the continuous lymph vessels. And thus,

when the patient is specially out of sorts, or the constipation specially objectionable, symptoms of a mild form of blood-poisoning ensue. Fortunately these do not last long; and they do not occur after more than about 5 per cent. of enemata given.

In the Hospital for Women, where enemata are very freely ordered, many such cases have been observed by myself and others; and I find that in other quarters the same facts have been noted, but no competent explanation given until my collection of cases was published. I will adduce three typical cases, which show very fairly the grades of intensity of the blood-poisoning, commencing with simple skin irritation, which in other cases is such as to render the patient seriously unwell: and yet in other instances are manifested by skin eruption, sore-throat, and feverishness.

CASE A.—Mrs. S., aged 36, convalescing from operation, had an enema administered, which was followed next day by severe and diffuse nettlerash; this subsided in about two days. Some time after another enema was necessary, and this was followed by a similar rash, but less pronounced and less diffused. A third enema, after a further lapse of time, was followed by none of these unpleasant sequelæ.

CASE B.—A girl, aged 21, whilst under treatment in hospital, had enemata administered from time to time; and at length, after some days' constipation, an enema was followed by a diffuse irritable rash, red, and in patches. Sore-throat and swelling of the tonsils were here noted, but no feverishness. In forty-eight hours the symptoms had nearly all disappeared.

CASE C.—Mrs. D., after administration of an enema, was troubled with a pronounced and general rash, coming out in the course of a few hours. To the skin symptoms there ensued some tonsillar swelling and sore-throat, and also distinct feverishness. The latter symptoms lasted some three or four days. The rash soon disappeared.

I have recorded these selected and typical cases in order to prevent the repetition of grievous mistakes in diagnosis, causing much needless alarm to both patients and friends. I have known such cases diagnosed as "German measles," and all kinds of troublesome precautions taken, to find in twenty-four or thirty-six hours the rash vanished and the patient well. I have good reason to believe further that a rash and slight sore-throat, diagnosed as scarletinal, were

due to neither more nor less than an enema, shortly before administered. In this case the patient was immediately packed off to a fever hospital! Such proceedings are serious; and it will be always wise to remember the occasional sequence of skin rash and sore-throat from the plain water enema given in pronounced constipation.

CREDULITY OF DOCTORS.

BY ONE OF THEMSELVES.

THE scepticism of doctors is proverbial, but I believe it is confined to matters outside of their profession. As regards medical matters, they are the most credulous of human beings.

To what else but childlike credulity can we attribute their firm belief for so many centuries until quite recent times, that the copious abstraction of blood was the only proper and scientific remedy for inflammatory diseases, and that for a doctor to allow a pneumonia, a pleurisy, or a peritonitis to go on unbled, unblistered, and unpurged, but especially unbled, was a criminal offence? Hear what the great Hufeland, who so long reigned supreme as *par excellence* the head of the European medical world, says: "How I wish my feeble voice could be heard like thunder! He who, when life is at stake, neglects to use the remedies which a thousand years' experience has proved to be the best; he who, for example, omits blood-letting when the patient is in danger of being suffocated in his own blood, in cases of pneumonia, apoplexy, encephalitis, and, generally, in inflammations of important organs, and death or some chronic incurable disease ensues—such a one has the sin of blood-guiltiness on his conscience, which, if he do not immediately feel it, will some day weigh painfully upon him—such a man is doomed by justice to punishment, if not by an earthly, yet certainly by a higher tribunal; for he is a *murderer by omission*, just as much as he who sees his neighbour in danger of drowning and refuses to pull him out of the water." Such was the opinion of the head of the medical profession in 1831, and Hufeland's credulity as to the indispensable necessity of blood-letting in inflammations was shared by all the faculty, then and for many years thereafter; for as lately as 1843 a criminal process was instituted against a

German physician for neglecting to bleed a patient suffering from pleurisy and pericarditis, and in 1861 the great Minister Cavour was deliberately bled to death by the most eminent physicians of Italy.

In my youth I remember well our family physician, a man highly esteemed for his learning and skill, bleeding my little sister for measles. She died, and when in after years I became intimate with this physician's assistant, I asked him if it was the usual habit of his "boss" to bleed in measles. He assured me it was, and that he lost almost every case. When the invariable fatal result happened, he used to sigh and lament that he had not bled earlier or more freely. Surely the spirit of the departed Sangrado had migrated into the body of this phlebotomizing doctor!

Every doctor quietly imbibed the belief that bleeding was the right thing to do, and so rivers of blood flowed from the veins of patients, already weakened by inflammation, all over the world. Long before this period, Hahnemann and his followers had shown that more numerous and quicker recoveries from the most severe inflammatory diseases were made without shedding a drop of blood. But here the credulity of the medical profession came again conspicuously into play, and they actually believed that a doctor, however respected and even renowned he might have been before, who had examined and become a convert to the homeopathic therapeutics, thereby lost all his former power of observation, and was not only incapable of diagnosing disease, but was converted from an honourable and scientific man into a mendacious ignoramus.

But when, in 1849, one of their own set, Dr. Dietl, showed by unimpeachable experiment in a large Vienna hospital that under blood-letting three times as many died of inflammation of the lungs as when they were let severely alone, the time-honoured superstition of the faculty was exploded, and lancets were relegated to their cases, there to rust neglected—except in Italy, where we see that the infatuation for bloodshed lasted at all events till 1861, and probably later.

It might be thought that this sudden and complete disillusionment of the doctors on the subject of blood-letting, which untold generations of lecturers and text-book writers in an unbroken continuity had confidently proclaimed to be their "sheet anchor" in all inflammatory

diseases, would have made them more sceptical and less credulous than before. But a glaring instance of their illimitable credulity soon presented itself. Professor Alison of Edinburgh made the startling announcement that inflammatory diseases which, since the time of Hippocrates, had always required to be treated by blood-letting, had within the last few years suddenly changed their type so completely that blood-letting did them harm, and they now required tonics and supporting treatment.

This statement was immediately accepted by a credulous profession as though it were gospel truth, and a universal jubilation was the result. Alison's explanation accounted satisfactorily for the change of treatment, and was gratifying to the *amour propre* of the doctors, for it justified their former treatment of inflammations by blood-letting and their later treatment without blood-letting. After a while a few became ashamed of this glaring exhibition of credulity, and ridiculed the "change of type" idea; but as they had nothing better to offer in the way of explanation of the complete change of practice than that the former treatment was wrong and unscientific, they did not find much favour with their brethren, for doctors, like popes, are sensitive to impeachments of their infallibility. In the autobiography of Professor Christison published a few years ago, we not only find that he was to the last a firm believer in the "change of type" theory, but that he actually tried to make out that he was the author of it. He says: "Acute inflammation, during the first half of my life, was attended with a violence of arterial action unknown in the latter half; and this is the simple reason why blood-letting was adopted in the early and abandoned in the later period." Of this famous theory Dr. Wilks says: "There is not a single fact to support so preposterous a supposition."

When certain micro-organisms were found in connection with sundry morbid states, the credulous profession immediately accepted with wonderful unanimity the idea that these minute creatures are the cause of the diseases they accompany; and it was at once inferred that if some means could be discovered for killing the microbes, the disease would certainly be cured. Medical treatment would thus be simplified. But repeated trials showed that the micro-organisms could not be killed unless the microbicide were employed in such powerful doses that the life of the

patient was endangered or even destroyed. Thus it was confidently stated that the microbes of typhoid fever could be killed by carbolic acid, and many physicians of the Paris hospitals set to work to cure that disease by this microbicide. It was soon found, however, that the mortality of typhoid was enormously increased by the carbolic acid treatment.

When Koch announced that he had discovered the bacillus of phthisis, hopes were immediately raised that we had at length discovered the cure for this fell malady. Professor Tyndall, who seems to think he is a great authority on medical subjects, lost no time in announcing to a delighted public that now at last we were on the eve of getting rid of the scourge of pulmonary consumption; and many medical men were equally confident. Needless to say that no means have yet been found for killing the phthisis bacillus without performing the same kind office for the patient; and no proof has been offered that even were the bacillus killed the disease would be arrested.

The discovery of the cholera bacillus has been equally barren of therapeutic results, and indeed it seems to be gradually dawning on the medical mind that the micro-cocci, bacteria spirilli and bacilli are no more the cause of the diseases they attend than mites are the cause of the cheese they infest.

The latest instance of medical credulity is in connection with Pasteur's supposed preventive of hydrophobia. The public (*sic*!) meeting held by the Lord Mayor on July 1st, to express the gratitude of the people of Great Britain and Ireland for Pasteur's beneficent discovery, and to get up a subscription to subsidize his Institute in Paris, when the greatest pains were taken to exclude all the people of Great Britain and Ireland who were unconvinced of the efficacy of Pasteur's inoculations, affords a striking example of the credulity of some of the most illustrious and renowned members of the medical profession. Professor Huxley, who is a Member of the College of Surgeons, though he has long abandoned surgery for science, was not able to be present, but he sent a letter in which he says: "Medicine, surgery, and hygiene have all been powerfully affected by M. Pasteur's work, which has culminated in his method of treating hydrophobia." I was not aware that Pasteur's work has had any effect whatever on medicine, surgery, or hygiene, and it is a pity that Mr. Huxley did not give at least some instances where Pasteur's work had affected these branches of sanitary art. Perhaps he meant to say, "Doctors, surgeons, and scientists have all been powerfully affected," &c., which would have been nearer the truth. Nor was I aware that Pasteur had any method of treating hydrophobia, for in fact he has always admitted that he cannot treat hydrophobia, and he

accounts for many of his failures by saying that hydrophobia had already broken out, or was on the point of breaking out, in his patients. The accurate and exact language of the man of science seems to have altogether forsaken Professor Huxley when he comes to speak of Pasteur's performances, and he talks in the loose and inaccurate manner he accuses his theological opponents of doing in his recent controversy in *The Nineteenth Century*. But then, I suppose Pasteurism, like theology, is more a matter of faith than of reason.

"I cannot conceive," proceeds Mr. Huxley, "that any competently instructed person can consider M. Pasteur's labours in this direction [*i.e.*, in the direction of treating hydrophobia], without arriving at the conclusion that, if any man has earned the praise and honour of his fellows, he has." No one, certainly, whether competently instructed or no, can deny that M. Pasteur "has *earned* the praise and honour of his fellows," for has he not had millions of francs given him by his admiring countrymen to establish an institute where he may continue his labours, and has he not been bepraised as the greatest *savant* of this or any other age? Has he not been selected for especial honour by our very exclusive Royal Society? Has he not been held up as a man specially deserving the gratitude of the people of Great Britain and Ireland by illustrious doctors and scientists, by the Lord Mayor of London and by the heir to the British crown? *Principiis placuisse non ultima laus est!* And finally—*finis coronat opus*, or we should rather say, *corona finit opus*—has he not just had his brows adorned with a baron's coronet by the Emperor of Austria? Some of us, whom Professor Huxley would doubtless pronounce to be "incompetently instructed persons," ask: Have M. Pasteur's labours in connection with hydrophobia *merited* all the honours he has *earned*? But what avails our modest doubt in such a storm of noisy laudation? Our appeal to facts and reason is unnoticed amid this gush of pastoral poetry. Our insignificance is overwhelmed by the galaxy of renowned surgeons and physicians, of distinguished scientists, of baronets, knights, a Lord Mayor and a Royal Prince! But still we peg away at facts, still we try to reduce to their real dimensions the exaggerated statements and ideal statistics of those whose critical acumen is for the moment in abeyance.

The principal speaker at the Lord Mayor's meeting was Sir James Paget. He is usually regarded as a careful observer, and not the least likely to be carried away by enthusiasm, or to accept as facts what cannot be proved. And this is true of him, doubtless, in all that pertains to his specialty—surgery. But when he is under the glamour of Pasteurism, he is as credulous as any of his colleagues.

From the report of his speech in *The British Medical Journal* of the 6th of July, I propose to extract some passages illustrating this.

"They had to look back not far to a time when every person bitten by a really rabid dog was almost sure to die." I don't know what time that could have been, certainly not within the last hundred years, for no writer on the subject during that period has ever alleged that all, or almost all, those bitten by a rabid dog were sure to die. John Hunter, one hundred years ago, said the proportion was five cases of hydrophobia to one hundred bitten by a rabid dog. Oppolzer, in our own day, says the proportion of cases of hydrophobia to bites is one-half. The fact seems to be that there are few trustworthy statistics of the actual number of persons bitten and the proportion of those who took hydrophobia, so that the numbers given by the authorities are mostly imaginary, and in this way we may explain why they vary so enormously. In this very speech, Sir J. Paget says of the percentage of deaths by hydrophobia to bites there were "in some cases not more than 5 per cent., in others 15, in others 20, and in some cases, especially in those bitten on hands and face and exposed parts, 50 to 60 per cent." But in the report of the Royal Commission of which Sir James Paget was chairman, the normal mortality of bites in the head or face is reckoned at forty deaths out of 186 cases, *i.e.*, 21½ per cent. Why he should in his speech reckon it at three times that amount is not apparent.

In the dearth of reliable statistics, it is rather opportune that *The Lancet* of the 15th of June should have published a record of the cases of bites from mad dogs treated at the Katharine Hospital of Moscow, and reported by Dr. Kischensky, physician to the hospital. The total number of bites from rabid dogs treated at the hospital was 307, and the deaths from hydrophobia were 8, a mortality of 2·6 per cent. These cases were not treated by Pasteur's inoculations, but no doubt they got treatment of some kind or other; so that unless we are to regard as useless all preventive treatment whatever, except Pasteur's, we cannot say that these figures prove 2·6 per cent. to be the normal mortality from hydrophobia after bites of rabid dogs. But if we allow that the treatment, whatever it may have been, prevented some of the cases getting hydrophobia, on the other hand it is unlikely that all those bitten by the rabid dogs applied for treatment at the hospital, probably only those most severely bitten. But as precisely the same elements of uncertainty vitiate Pasteur's statistics, we may admit that the French and Russian statistics are comparable. There is another element of uncertainty which was certainly present in the Pasteurian statistics, and was probably not altogether absent in the Russian ones, and that is that a

considerable proportion of the bites were not inflicted by rabid animals at all. When a man gets bitten by a dog, he and his friends are ready to

"Swear the dog has lost his wits
To bite so good a man,"

and so they forthwith proceed to kill the dog to prevent him biting more dogs or men. One authority says that not one out of ten dogs reported to be mad is really so.

Sir James Paget stated, on the authority of Pasteur, that he had inoculated about 7,000 persons bitten by rabid animals (or animals presumed to be rabid). Of that number, the animals which had bitten 4,500 of these persons were either certified to be rabid by veterinary surgeons, or proved to be so by the inoculation test. If French veterinary surgeons are not more skilful in diagnosing dogs' diseases than their English colleagues, my own experience of the latter would not lead me to place absolute reliance on these certificates. I give a specimen of English veterinarian skill at diagnosis. A pet dog of my own, aged about ten years, fell ill, and I called in a very experienced veterinary surgeon to see it. He examined it very carefully, and diagnosed inflammation of the lungs. "But," I objected, "it has no cough, and none of the physical signs of pneumonia." "Dogs," he replied, authoritatively, "have pneumonia without cough and without the physical signs observed in human beings." My dog died, and I made a post-mortem examination of it. Its lungs were perfectly sound. The cause of death was evident on opening the stomach, where I found a piece of coal it had swallowed firmly impacted in the pylorus, where it had caused inflammation and ulceration. Possibly another veterinary surgeon might, from the after-death appearances, have pronounced the dog to have died of rabies, for by the report of the Royal Commission I see that the mere presence of certain indigestible substances such as bits of wood, straw, or even grass in the stomach, is frequently accepted as proof of the animal's madness by the veterinary surgeons who report on the dogs which bit Pasteur's patients.*

* It would seem that death from hydrophobia may ensue from the bite of a dog that is not itself rabid. Thus Dr. Martin Lister (*Phil. Trans.*, xiii. 162, 1683) relates the case of a strong young man who died of hydrophobia, and he says: "And which was remarkable, the very dog which bit him, was alive and well at the man's death." He had been bitten in the right hand, five or six weeks previously. Another similar case was lately reported in the papers. "A poor child, the son of a farm labourer, has just died from hydrophobia. The boy was at Noltan on April 5, when he was bitten by a black cur sheep-dog, and although subsequently attended by a medical man, the fatal symptoms developed themselves last Tuesday, and the child died. The curious fact, however, connected with this painful incident is, that the dog, which belongs to a Noltan farmer, has as yet shown no signs of

Sir James Paget admits that 100 of the 7,000 cases treated by Pasteur may have died of hydrophobia, and assuming the normal mortality in persons bitten by mad dogs to be 15 per cent., he says had these 7,000 not been subjected to Pasteur's protective treatment, 1,000 would have died in place of 100. Thus, he says, "900 were as absolutely saved as if they had been snatched from drowning." This is as much as to say, that during the four years from 1885 to 1889, 1,000 persons would have died in France of hydrophobia had it not been for Pasteur's beneficent operations;—that would be at the rate of 250 deaths from hydrophobia every year in France alone, or, if we deduct 50 persons from this number for the deaths that would have occurred among Pasteur's foreign patients, the annual number of deaths from hydrophobia in France would have been 200. But as trustworthy statistics show that previous to 1885, when there were no Pasteur inoculations, the average annual mortality from hydrophobia was only 30 (from 1850 to 1862 it was only 25*), to believe the average annual mortality would have suddenly mounted up to sevenfold what it used to be before Pasteur began his operations, in other words, that Pasteur annually prevented 170 dying of hydrophobia who otherwise would have died, is to display an amount of credulity which we could hardly have believed possible in this age of little faith. And what are the facts? In the ten years before Pasteur began his inoculations the average mortality from hydrophobia in France was 30; the first year of his operations the mortality from hydrophobia in France, among Frenchmen, increased to 36, 26 of them having been subjected to Pasteur's treatment! So that, as Drs. Peter and Lutaud allege, Pasteur is actually responsible for an increase in the number of deaths from hydrophobia in France!

"Last year," continues Sir James Paget, "of 1,673 bitten, 13 died; before the treatment of Pasteur there would have been about 250." Two hundred and fifty deaths from hydrophobia in one year in France, where the average mortality from hydrophobia before Pasteur was only 30! And yet Sir James added: "He wished it to be distinctly understood that there was not one word of exaggeration in what he had spoken." And this declaration was vehemently applauded by the packed meeting, and the papers, lay and medical, have almost unanimously spoken of Sir James Paget's address as a calm, dispassionate, and convincing testimony to the success of Pasteur's anti-rabic inoculations. One paper, *The Field*, which seems to think itself a kind of

madness" (*Truth*, July 17, 1889). What is to be made of cases like these? It has hitherto been an article of faith that hydrophobia can only result from the bite of a rabid animal. But if healthy dogs can communicate the disease they have not got, we shall have to regard all bites as equally dangerous. A pleasant prospect!

* *Vide* Ziemssen's "Cyclopædia," vol. iii. p. 481.

authority on such subjects, says: "If any one who held doubts as to the success of M. Pasteur's studies and practice towards the prevention of hydrophobia remained of the same opinion after hearing the statements made and addresses delivered by Sir James Paget, Sir Henry Roscoe, and other scientific authorities, besides the Lord Mayor himself, no facts or arguments would be likely to convince them." If the partisans of Pasteurism thought these arguments so convincing, I wonder why they were so anxious to exclude all those sceptics who might have been convinced.

"Pasteur's method," added Sir James, "is in complete conformity with the great mass of medical and scientific fact." This statement for its childlike credulity is perhaps the most extraordinary of all Sir James's utterances. I have no hesitation in saying that Pasteur's anti-rabic inoculations are utterly opposed to all known scientific and medical facts. Pasteur represents that they are analogous to the cow-pox inoculations for the prevention of small-pox, and he even goes the length of calling his inoculations "vaccinations." But they have really no analogy with cow-pox inoculation. In this process a disease, supposed to be a modified small-pox, is set up, and runs its course on the inoculated person, and is supposed to extinguish the susceptibility to and prevent infection by small-pox should the patient be subsequently exposed to it on the principle that a person cannot have two attacks of small-pox, and if we give him one, even if it be in a modified form (*vaccinia*), he will not be liable to the unmodified disease. In Pasteur's method, the virus from a rabid dog (which never gets hydrophobia) is inoculated into rabbits (which never get rabies or hydrophobia, but after the inoculation die of ascending paralysis). The spinal cord supposed to contain the virus of the last of a series of inoculated rabbits, after being exposed so many days to the air, whereby it seems to lose its virulence, is mixed with sterilised chicken broth, and repeatedly injected under the skin of a person supposed to have been bitten by a rabid dog, cat, wolf, or man. These injections, unlike vaccine, produce no disease whatever, whether the patient has been bitten by a rabid animal or not. They have no more effect than if so much water were injected; and they are supposed to have the power to prevent the outbreak of hydrophobia in the person who has received the rabic virus into his system by the bite. These inoculations have absolutely no power over hydrophobia already present, or nearly ready to break out. But, as Hahnemann well observed so long ago as 1803: "There cannot be any prophylactic of hydrophobia which does not prove itself to be at the same time a really efficacious remedy for the fully developed hydrophobia"; and it may be laid down as a general proposition that no substance can be a preventive of a disease which is not at the same time a remedy for the developed

disease.* So in this, as in every other respect, Pasteur's anti-rabic inoculations are opposed to all known medical facts. But a credulous profession by its periodical organs endorses the statement of Sir James Paget, that "Pasteur's method is in complete conformity with the great mass of medical and scientific fact."

In his letter to the Lord Mayor, Pasteur says that the total number of persons from Britain inoculated by him up to May 31st of this year was 214. Of these, seven were, as he euphemistically expresses it, "unsuccessful"—that is, they died of hydrophobia. This makes a mortality of 3.2 per cent., and Sir Henry Roscoe, in repeating these figures, said that they should make the people of Great Britain and Ireland grateful to Pasteur for having preserved the lives of so many of our countrymen who otherwise would have died of hydrophobia.

Of the 307 cases of bites by rabid dogs treated in the Moscow Hospital mentioned above, without any Pasteurian inoculations, only eight died of hydrophobia, showing a mortality of 2.6 per cent. If the Moscow cases show anything like the average mortality from hydrophobia—and I do not see why they should not be accepted as doing so—then as the mortality of the English cases on Pasteur's inoculations is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than the average without his inoculations, I am unable to perceive where "the gratitude of the people of Great Britain and Ireland" to Pasteur comes in.

Further, if we accept $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the normal mortality from hydrophobia of those bitten by rabid animals, than as 4,500 was the number out of the 7,000 that Sir James Paget said were certified to have been bitten by rabid dogs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of this number would be 102; and as 100 is the number Sir James Paget admits to have died of hydrophobia after Pasteur's inoculations, one does not see what advantage these 4,500 bitten persons gained by being inoculated.

Pasteur and his friends are always fertile in excuses for his "unsuccessful" cases. The patient waited too long before getting inoculated, or the bites were too numerous, or they were about the head or face; but there remain a good many cases where the bitten person was inoculated very shortly after the bite was received, where the bites were not very numerous, nor upon the head and face, and yet death from hydrophobia ensued. What kind of prophylactic is that where, even when all the conditions are fulfilled that are said to be essential to success, still the result is absolute failure? And when we find the failures under

* As far as I have been able to ascertain, all previous preventives of hydrophobia have also been alleged to be cures of the developed disease. So also the secret remedy of the McGowan family, in county Cavan, is said not only to be a preventive of the disease, but to cure it when fully developed, and many persons have testified to its efficacy.

these elaborate inoculations to be quite as numerous as those observed when no inoculations are employed, can we help arriving at the conclusion that the inoculations are utterly futile?

We know that the average annual mortality from hydrophobia in France, for the 35 years before Pasteur began his operations, was from 25 to 30—not 250, as Sir James Paget would have us believe. Since the Pasteur Institute was in full swing, 81 French people who had undergone Pasteur's anti-rabic inoculations have died, as we learn from the published reports; that gives an average of 20 deaths per annum among Pasteur's protected subjects. Supposing only 10 more deaths per annum occurred among his unprotected countrymen, that would bring the average annual mortality up to 30—the average annual mortality from hydrophobia for ten years before Pasteur practised in France his protective inoculations. Where are we to look for the 900 who, according to Sir James Paget, “were as absolutely saved as if they had been snatched from drowning”?

In order to form an approximate estimate of the mortality from hydrophobia of the English cases inoculated by Pasteur, we would require to know—1. How many of the cases treated were bitten by really rabid dogs? Sir James Paget reckons 4,500 out of the total of 7,000 cases inoculated. If we reckon the same proportion among the 214 English cases, that would give us the number bitten by really rabid dogs as 137. As seven of these died of hydrophobia, that will give us a mortality of 5.1 per cent., just double the mortality among the 307 Moscow cases. The Royal Commission admits that in one of the English cases (Goffi, bitten by a cat) there was a suspicion that the death—which was due to ascending paralysis, the form of the disease in the inoculated rabbits—might have been owing rather to the inoculations than to the bite. Probably the much higher mortality in the English than in the Moscow cases may be due to the death of others of the English cases being caused by the inoculations and not by the bites. 2. Where were the bites inflicted? In the Moscow cases, of 18 bitten in the head and face, 4 died = 22 per cent.; of 90 bitten on the hands, 2 died = 2.2 per cent.; of 170 bitten through the clothes, 1 died = little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; of 25 bitten in the feet, none died. 3. In how many of the cases were the wounds cauterized soon after being inflicted? We know that almost all the English cases had their wounds cauterized soon after they were received; and all authorities agree that early cauterization has a great protective power.

I have thus shown that, judging by the information accessible to us, Pasteur's vaunted anti-rabic inoculations are powerless to prevent hydrophobia, and that they are unscientific,

being completely opposed "to the great mass of medical and scientific fact." How then, it may be asked, is it that so many illustrious and non-illustrious members of the medical profession are ready to vouch for, and fully believe in, the alleged success of Pasteur's inoculations as a preventive of hydrophobia in persons bitten by rabid dogs? I can only say that this is owing to the credulity of the profession. A precisely parallel instance of medical credulity on the subject of hydrophobia occurred in the last quarter of the last century. In 1777 a Silesian peasant announced that he possessed a remedy and prophylactic for hydrophobia. He got a large number of persons to believe him. The Prussian Government appointed a Royal Commission, composed of the most eminent medical men, to examine into the subject and report upon the value of the secret remedy. Their report was altogether favourable to the pretensions of the peasant, and the Government, by their advice, paid the peasant a large sum of money to reveal the composition of his nostrum. It turned out to be nothing but an electuary of the *meloe majalis*, an ugly wingless beetle of the cantharis tribe, which abounds in our fields and hedge-rows in spring, and which had been recommended as a specific for hydrophobia 100 years previously by Roesler, and as late as 1823 was still alleged by Axter of Vienna to be the only remedy he had ever found of the slightest use in hydrophobia. Nobody now believes in the anti-rabic virtues of *meloe majalis*; will any one believe in the anti-rabic virtues of the Pasteur inoculations twenty years hence?

I might easily give fifty more instances of the credulity of the profession. In fact the whole history of medicine teems with illustrations of it. The history of medicine is a monotonous repetition of theories of disease propounded, generally accepted, and after a short time as universally rejected; of specifics for various diseases and methods of treatment received with acclamation, and speedily consigned to oblivion. Side by side with this credulity, this readiness to accept the vain imaginings of speculative theorists, and the empirical nostrums of incompetent and often mercenary pretenders, there exists an unreasoning scepticism to the sound conclusions of accurate observers. The mass of the profession are always ready to stone their real prophets like Paracelsus and Hahnemann, and to honour and reward the promulgators of false doctrines and the introducers of delusive remedies.

The credulity of the profession is strongly illustrated in the present age by the unanimity with which they regard as the highest scientific characters those who have made the most experiments on animals for physiological or therapeutical purposes, though one may search in vain through the ponderous volumes of these scientific experimenters to find a single useful

therapeutic hint from all their so-called pharmacological experiments. And still a credulous profession imagines that by these futile methods alone can the art and science of medicine be advanced.

I have just read in the papers that the great Brown-Sequard has actually discovered the real fountain of Jouvence, and that he has already made himself ten years younger by injecting under his skin a magic distillation or infusion of certain parts of young animals. I should hardly have thought Brown-Sequard capable of such a thing; but after all he is a doctor, and it is impossible to set bounds to the credulity of doctors. If he has announced any such discovery, he will not want for believers among the members of his profession.

R. E. D.

HYDATIDS OF THE LIVER. (CURE).

By R. S. GUTTERIDGE, M.D.

HYDATIDS of the Liver is considered a very uncommon disease in man, but under the common designation of "Flukes" or "the Rot," it is prevalent amongst sheep, and has proved very fatal, whole flocks being rapidly carried off by it. Oxen and deer, hares and rabbits have also been infected. It always occurs on damp low-lying ground. Its fatality is caused not so much from the changes in the liver, marked as they are, but from alterations in the blood which becomes impoverished just as it does in granular kidney. A sallow pallor of the skin ensues, there is an unusual whiteness of the eyes, the carnucle at the corner of the eye getting pale and slightly yellow. After a time the animal loses fat rapidly, becomes edematous and dropsical, gets very feeble and dies.

On the 22nd of April, 1875, a young man from the country, aged thirty, a grocer, presented himself to me as a patient, remarking, "You see before you a dying man." He was asked to explain himself. He said he was suffering from Hydatids of the Liver. That he had been at St. Thomas's Hospital, had been tapped twice, and that in the fluid drawn off the hydatids had been found. That on becoming again dropsical for the third time he had presented himself at the same hospital but they declined to operate, and informed him that the tumour might burst at any time, in which case death would instantly ensue. This was the more, he

thought, to be regretted as he wanted to get married, which under present circumstances was impossible, as the father of the lady positively refused to allow his daughter to ally herself with a man whose life was so precarious. The patient had consulted several physicians, but the verdict was everywhere the same, so that his brothers with whom he was in partnership remarked on his coming away on the morning in question, that he was simply going to waste more time and money on an errand as fruitless as all the others had been.

The patient was of middle height, fairly built, presenting exactly in the face the yellowish pallor previously described. The abdomen was considerably distended and fluctuation unmistakably present. There was no tenderness of the liver, but a foul taste in the mouth and occasionally his water was white. I prescribed for him *Conium* 2x, 3 drops twice a day, and *Phytolacca* 2x in trituration, 3 grains dry on the tongue night and morning. These medicines were never changed. I have ascertained that he had his prescription made up forty-three times. I also ordered smart friction of the abdomen night and morning. On July 5th the patient was seen again when he reported himself as a great deal better in health, better in every way; he is considerably smaller round the abdomen. He was to continue the medicines. By November 2nd of the same year he had regained his usual health. Until fluctuation was discovered the authorities at St. Thomas's had resolved to use galvano-puncture.

This young man was seen again in March of the next year when he reports that he had been quite well for some months, but was now suffering from nervous sensations and indigestion for which I prescribed. He has remained quite well up to the present time and has all along managed a large business.

The Germans (see Ziemessen's *Cyclopedia of Medicine*, *sub loc.*) consider that this affection is caused by the ingestion in an immature form of certain minute thin-walled snails either in drinking water or from badly washed salads or watercress. In the stomach they find room for further development, and ultimately pass on to the liver. The article goes on to state that there is dull pain in region of liver which is markedly increased in size, there is a large fluctuating cyst demonstrable in palpation. There is disturbance of digestion and ensuing emaciation,

failure of power, complete exhaustion, dropsy, and death. The duration of the disease is three or more years. There can be no question of treating the affection until its existence is rendered positive by the proved presence of the hydatids as in this case, by tapping and examination of the evacuated fluid.

The patient in question attributed the origin of his illness to a violent blow which he received nine years before; it was succeeded by jaundice. Ziemessen states that there is a possibility of removing the parasites from the biliary passages; but *Quain's Dictionary* says, "It is now considered the best treatment not to wait for urgent symptoms, but when the disease is fully developed to let out the contents." In the case here reported this had been done until it could no longer be done with safety, and urgent symptoms were present, so that there was nothing for it but to try what medicines could do; they were tried and proved effectual, though the writer in *Quain's Dictionary* goes on to say that medical treatment by medicinal agents has been fairly tried, but has been found useless.

Brook Street, W.

SLAG PROVINGS.

BY DR. GEORGE HERRING.

At the suggestion of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD I wrote to Mr. Hart, Sloane Street, for some of this new remedy, and duly received the same marked 3x.

To begin with myself:—May 14th. Took three grains to-day in divided doses.—15th. No well-defined symptoms.—28th. Took one grain to-day.—29th. Last night experienced a sort of creeping irritation of the skin, or underneath the skin, in the umbilical region, which kept me awake some time; and, as I could attribute this to no other cause, presume it was caused by the medicine. And, if so, *Slag* should be serviceable in some cases of *subcutaneous urticaria*.

After this experience I did not feel disposed to pursue the proving further; but I had prudently secured a substitute, which I always prefer, rather than to make prolonged experiments upon myself.

Second Prover. This gentleman was apparently in good health, although he had two or three times previously been a patient with gouty pains in the foot, always speedily cured

by *Bry.* 1x. He readily consented to take *Slag*, when the nature of pathogenetic proving had been explained to him.

May 10. Took three grains to-day in divided doses.—11th. "Any symptoms this morning?" I inquired of him. "No, no symptoms," he said, "but I feel a good deal better than I usually do. Every night, before last night, I have had to unbutton the top buttons of my trousers from swelling out, but last night I didn't. I haven't felt so well for a long time; I should like to go on with that medicine."—11th and 12th. Continue, three grains per day.—13th. No pathogenetic symptoms, but continued improvement of the flatulent distension. He is well pleased with the result of the proving. Besides being cured of the abdominal distention, he says, "I have lost the oppressive feeling I used to have over the heart." Medicine suspended.—17th. The improved condition still continues.—25th. Improvement still continues. He thinks this the best medicine he ever had.

From this case we may conclude that *Slag* is worth remembering when we have patients with similar symptoms. It would seem to be an analogue of *Lycopod*.

Third Prover. Strictly speaking this gentleman should not be called a *prover*, he having been a patient for some time, suffering from chronic constipation. However, there was one symptom appeared—soreness of the anus. Like the former prover he also had, sometimes, flatulent distention, and like him was cured of it.

May 13. *Slag* gr. xii.: to be dissolved in half a pint of water. One tablespoonful twice a day.—20th. He thinks the medicine is doing good, but has soreness of the anus. Continue, but reduce the dose to six grains to the half-pint of water.—27th. Improving; continue.—June 3. Bowels have acted more comfortably, and there is no flatulence. Continue fourteen days longer.—17th. Still improving; he certainly looks better. Change to *Lycopod*.

Upon the whole this medicine has been as useful as any; and we shall return to it on a future day.

Fourth Prover. This lady had been under my treatment for a variety of symptoms arising from a delicate constitution, her mother having died of phthisis. Having begun to entertain high expectations of the remedial virtues of *Slag* I decided to give this patient the benefit of it. Gave one grain twice a day. A week afterwards she returned much worse, having had these symptoms:—diarrhea, the bowels acting three or four times a day; great debility;

quick pulse ; lumbago-like pain in the back ; inflation of stomach, &c., so that she had to unloose her dress ; profuse sweating at night ; cough, with expectoration. For these symptoms I gave *Phos.* and *Phos.-acid*, afterwards *Carb.-Veg.*, all of which were very beneficial. If I were ever to prescribe *Slag* again for this patient it would be of course in a higher attenuation, and might then do good. I noticed in this case that the remedy had produced two symptoms, which in two other patients it had cured—flatulent distension and lumbago.

I think, from the above experience, we may add *Slag* to our list of remedies. But surely we could find a more euphonious name for it. Technically it is called *Silico-sulpho-calcite of Alumina*. This is going to the other extreme. How would *Ferri-cinis* do ? I suppose it may correctly be called the Cinder of iron ?

P.S.—On looking into the February number of HOMEOPATHIC WORLD I find that one of my patients has confirmed the Lydney Dispenser, who has noted the action of this remedy on the anus and rectum.

LETTERS OF HAHNEMANN.

Translated by Dr. Dudgeon.

No. 15.

[To DR. STAFF.]

KÖTHEN, March 13, 1826.

ESTEEMED DOCTOR,—When I wrote to you last I had mislaid Wahle's article, and could not find it at the time. You will pardon me that I only return it to-day. I thank you for letting me see it.

The letters of the three Italians and of the Englishman to you are, I observe, full of enthusiasm for our art, notwithstanding Dr. Necker's very moderate acquaintance with it. I know Necker personally, and since he has been in Naples I have pretty well cured him of a purulent lung affection. Your communication has given me much pleasure. I return it with many thanks. But it must have cost you much trouble to decipher it, at least what Dr. Quin* has written. He seems to take it for

* [This is no doubt our late colleague, Dr. Quin, who was in Naples about this time, and was intimate with Dr. Necker.]

granted that a German understands all languages, and can read all sorts of writers' handwriting.

I still continue to read works on other scientific subjects, but nothing medical except your *Archiv*. I have not read even *Hufeland's Journal* for years, and, in my present isolation and severance from well-informed physicians, I do not know where to get the loan of the number of *Hufeland's Journal* you refer me to. I am delighted to receive the important information that the leader of all writers of complicated prescriptions, and of the most material pathology of the ordinary stamp, has again bestowed a friendly glance on his antipode, who has in his writings indicated him as the champion of antiquated medical nonsense, and mentioned him alone by name (in the *Sources of the Ordinary Materia Medica*, at the beginning of the third volume of the *Materia Medica Pura*).

You would confer a favour on me, if, when opportunity offers, you would make a short extract from his favourable judgment. I am pleased with Gross's refutation of the *Anti-Organon*. Gross, in my opinion, is growing ever more valiant. My only regret is that he has spent so much time and thought over that piece of sophistry.

Believe me, all this senseless fighting against the manifest truth only exhausts the poor creatures, and does not stay its progress, and we would do well to allow such trashy, spiteful lucubrations to pass unnoticed; they will without our aid sink into the abyss of oblivion and into their merited nothingness.

I fear much more the empirical contaminations of that society of half-homeopaths about which you write, which they had sufficient prudence not to invite me to join, but of whose doings I have been pretty correctly informed by oral communications. I fear that inaccuracy and rashness will preside over their deliberations, and I would earnestly beg of you to do what you can to check and restrain them. For should our art once lose its attribute of the most conscientious exactness, which must happen if the *dii minorum gentium* seek to push themselves into notoriety by their so-called observations, then I tremble for the raising of our art out of the dust; then we shall lose all certainty, which is of the first importance to us. πειρη
σφαλερη.

Therefore I beg you will keep out of your *Archiv* all superficial observations of pretended successful treatment. Admit only truthful, accurate, careful records of cases from the practice of accredited homeopaths; these must be models of good homeopathic art. In spite of all precautions, some of these recorded cures of chronic maladies will incur suspicion that they may not be permanent, when the eyes of medical men shall be opened on the subject of the cure of chronic diseases by my

book, which, after ten years' labour, is not yet ready, but is gradually approaching completion.

Yours very truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

No. 16.

[To DR. STAFF.]

DEAR DOCTOR,—I am glad I did not die the other day, for in that case I could not have answered your letter to-day.

For frequently recurring facial erysipelas *Sulphur* $\frac{0.00}{III}$ has proved serviceable, and *Graphites* has shown that symptom in a marked manner, so that we may rely on it—*Calcarea* not so distinctly.

The worst kinds of cough yield to *Sol. Phosph.* and *Sepia* in alternation, but *Calcarea* and *Lycopodium* should not be forgotten in such cases. Stick to the lowest and smallest doses, and allow any one which is *doing good* to act sufficiently long until the old malady shows signs of recurring.

I am delighted with the effect of *Sulphur* on your little Mary, which is as striking as it is beneficial. Without using any machine I have cured a number of deformities of the bones with antipsorics. The healing power of God with which He has endowed the antipsoric remedies given to us has no need of such painful appliances. Simple mechanical means may certainly prove of use. Thus I saw a very deformed lady, 48 years of age, who, after a nearly completed antipsoric treatment for persistent headache, felt an urgent desire to stretch herself frequently. In order to do this, she often hung and swung herself by an elevated cross-beam; in a short time she became three inches taller and straighter, so that I was amazed and hardly recognized her when I saw her a year afterwards. That must obviate the necessity of employing the machines of Heine and others. Such cures must be gratifying to us, and lead us to trust to our antipsorics. But do not forget to give enough powders, at least one a day, and see that you get paid every month, and do not trust to running accounts to be paid afterwards by an ungrateful world; for then you will be cheated! *Accipe dum dolet*. During many, many years I have never found one who has shown himself grateful after being cured. But when they have paid you every month, they come to forget what they have expended, and cannot demand repayment; but we have got it, and have done them no wrong. Their ingratitude can then do us no harm.

I beg you to let Gross also read all this.

I would like to see your dear daughter Eliza once, and you, too, with Gross, even sooner. Will you manage this? I wish also that honest Dr. Schweickert would pay me a visit

The German translation from the Chinese of the writings of Confucius by Schott has given me great pleasure. I have endeavoured in vain to procure the French translation by Deguignes. Now the first part of it has been published by Renger in Halle, and I shall soon get it. There we read Divine wisdom without miracle-fables and without superstition. It is a remarkable sign of the times that Confucius can now be read by us. I myself will soon embrace, in the domain of blessed spirits, that benefactor of mankind who led us by the straight path to wisdom and to God six centuries and a half before the arch-visionary.

You have done well to record the course of your spiritual life in Philalethes.* Kindred spirits will be led by it to follow your example. It has given me sincere pleasure. I see your mind perfectly mirrored in it.

I thank you for the duodecimo phials. There is more than an ample supply of them for my purpose, which is to send to patients at a distance a globule for olfaction in them. I enclose herewith a small quantity of globules from my little store. Should you go to Leipzig, get some good confectioner (or, better, one of the best of his workmen) to make half a pound of similar globules, and send Gross as many of them as I send to you to-day.

Kind regards from

Yours very truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

Best compliments from myself and family to you and your dear ones. The letter I now return has gratified me very much. We have pleasure enough in our calling if we can only separate it from the many annoyances of life, which may, however, serve to promote our welfare.†

No. 17.

[To DR. STAPF.]

DEAR DOCTOR,—The *Spongia* given to your dear daughter so frequently, though in small doses, became by its frequent repetition an unsuitable and, consequently, an irritating medicine (I am sorry I gave it to her again), but the iodine ointment rubbed in may have been chiefly to blame for making her worse; but psora develops itself by all the things that injuriously irritate the nerves physically and psychically. It is no wonder that this occurred to your dear daughter.

* [Under this name Stapf gives in the 6th vol. of the *Archiv* an account of his conversion to homeopathy.]

† [No date is affixed to this letter, but the allusion to Philalethes in it enables us to determine that it must have been written some time near the middle of 1826.]

The new symptoms that have now appeared are evidently caused by the *Calcareæ*, because they have occurred within the limits of its duration of action. It has not acted quite unsuitably, not strikingly unfavourably. You will do well to let it act for thirty-six days, and then give her the enclosed powder (two globules of *Lycopod. iv.*), moistening them first with two or three drops of water.

I suppose her diet is carefully attended to, but I am not aware if she gets the fresh air by a walk every day, if the weather is not too stormy for others to get out into the open air. If she is unaccustomed to do this, her first walk must be quite a short one; if not, then she may take a somewhat longer walk. Her report is drawn up in a satisfactory manner. Only I beg her to underline the symptoms that are unusual and rare to her. She should describe everything in the plainest words possible. I could not exactly understand her sensations referable to the skin. The rest was good.

I have in the meantime been going much more deeply into the essence of faith. It is a pity I cannot give my conclusions to the world. I am now as far removed from idolatry as I could wish. You would be surprised if you knew all. It is heart-cheering to feel one's self liberated from the bonds of superstition.

Mr. Stooss has gone to Prague with his family for six months. He could hardly satisfy his creditors here. He has not even paid the man he hired to take you back to Halle (three thalers), and was so mean as to refer this Heine to you for payment. I doubt if this taxgatherer Heine will dare to ask you for the money; but should he do so, you can easily refuse, as you neither desired nor hired him. He who desired and hired him must most indubitably pay him. This for your information: I do not wish to say anything more about it in a letter.

We have here on the rampart a drinking water that contains at least as much lime, and yet it does not cure psora! because its medicinal spirit is not liberated by our processes. Very remarkable!

My family and I send our united greetings to you and your dear ones.

Yours very truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, December 18, 1826.

No. 18.

DEAR DOCTOR,*—You have afforded me and our friend Stapf much pleasure by letting us see the excellent Humboldt's

* [I am unable to say who this correspondent is—possibly Rummel—evidently some one with whom Hahnemann is not so intimate as he was with Stapf and Gross.]

travels in South America, but still more by the expression of your good wishes for the welfare of myself and family. I know how to value your friendly sentiments, and desire to reciprocate your good wishes for the welfare of yourself and your estimable family, and if I am in a position to contribute towards it I will do so with all my heart.

I acknowledge with sincere thankfulness the infinite mercy of the one great Giver of all good for having kept me hitherto in strength and cheerful spirits amidst all the assaults of my enemies; and I have no other wish here below than to lay before the world in a worthy manner the good which the Supreme Being permitted me to discover, I may say revealed to me, for the alleviation of the sufferings of mankind. Then I am willing to depart this life.

With the most friendly sentiments and the best regards,

Yours very truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, April 15, 1827.

No. 19.

[To DR. STAFF.]

DEAR DOCTOR,—You will see in my little letter to your dear daughter what I wish her to do. There is no other way for it, for unless the mode of living is brought into good order, the best medicine can do no good. Let her wait till the 1st August before taking the enclosed *Sol. Phosph.* $\frac{9}{x}$. In the meantime let her get quite accustomed to her new mode of living.

The work on entomology you kindly sent me is a beautiful book, and I think it would be difficult to give a better explanation of the mysterious flight-like progression of spiders horizontally and upwards in the air. If this single branch of natural history (entomology) does not show an infallible revelation of God's wisdom, power, and goodness, in short, everything that should induce a well-disposed man to do His will as conscience dictates; if true religion is not to be learned from it, then I am spiritually blind.

Now about Wild's book. I beg him to inquire about the price, in order that I may settle the business with all speed. It is without doubt a hitherto unknown fragment of the illustrious Reimarus. Nothing of it is known to us except the middle part describing the passage of Moses through the Red Sea. The Old Testament is justly estimated there.

What has become of the fragments which we were told were to have been published in 1817? I beg Mr. Wild to get them for me, even though I have to pay a good price for them.

O God! that truthfulness and impartiality should be so seldom met with, and that they should have to hide themselves in the presence of the thoughtless swarm of worldlings who display their animal character to their last breath, and yet try to sneak into everlasting happiness by a wrong road!

Try and obtain for me, through Wild, all the fragments, whatever they may cost.

In glandular swellings *Silica* is certainly the chief remedy, but greatly diluted—vi. at the very least. Next to it, in some cases, *Calcarea* alternately with *Sulphur*; after that comes *Lycopodium* as a great antiscrofulous remedy.

In metrorrhagias *Calcarea* in small dose is the chief remedy. If we attend carefully to the symptoms in the selection of an antipsoric remedy, we shall see in the first twelve to eighteen days how far it will serve us. If it causes any important new symptoms, we are as much justified in changing it for another antipsoric remedy as if it should homeopathically aggravate excessively the symptoms it is intended to cure; this is owing to the dose having been too strong, which we shall see within twelve or eighteen days. Another antipsoric remedy must then be substituted, and we must not feel surprised if, even after the latter, the disease continues some time longer.

An excessive homeopathic aggravation of the symptoms is most to be feared in the case of *Silica*. I have neither sought nor found any antidote for *Silica*. Be so good as to communicate all this to Gross.

If the enclosed article, taken from the *Geräische Zeitung*, is by old Dr. Jany, I am much gratified. Long ago, at the inception of the new art, he was my sworn foe, and when I proposed *Belladonna* for the smooth scarlet-fever, he was foremost in the endeavour to discredit it in the *Allgemeiner Anzeiger*.

You will surely take no notice of the wretched article in the *Biene*! It is inexpressibly infamous, but, for that very reason, harmless. *Transeat cum ceteris!*

But you might take the opportunity of inserting in the *Archiv* what he says at p. 92, adding: "Is what is here stated actually done in allopathic practice?" In order that you may do this, if you see fit, I send you back the paper.

A few days since I received from England a letter from my son,* in which he promises to come over to see me this year

* [In the *Biographisches Denkmäl* of Hahnemann, written by one who says he was his friend, and who was evidently tolerably well acquainted with the family affairs, it is erroneously stated that the last letter received by Hahnemann from his son Friedrich was dated June 25, 1820. Friedrich's career, as far as it is known, seems to have been an eventful one. Soon after taking his degree he purchased an apothecary's establishment at Wolkenstein, a small town, or rather village, in the Erzgebirge, and set up as a physician there. His fame soon spread around, and people flocked to him from all

for certain. I am very pleased with the thought of seeing him.

I trust you and your esteemed family are well.

Yours very truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, July 19, 1827.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

TENTH Ordinary Meeting of Session, 1888-9, Wednesday, June 26th, Dr. CARFRAE, President, in the chair.

Dr. MOIR showed a specimen, cancer of the bladder, in which the disease had existed for a long time without causing any symptoms. It was only within the last three weeks of life that any symptoms occurred.

Dr. MOIR then read his paper on *Acute Rheumatism*, in which he gave an analysis of fifty cases which had occurred in the hospital since January, 1887. Dr. Moir thought relapses were often due to too early return to meat diet. He read the notes of the two cases which ended fatally by hyperpyrexia. He thought the use of the Turkish bath was of great service in warding off attacks.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. BURFORD called attention to sore-throat as a prodromal symptom of rheumatic fever; in these cases there is no tendency to suppuration. He had some years ago attended an apparently ordinary case of acute rheumatism, and one day when he called

quarters. He assumed a grand style, drove about in a carriage and four, and excited the envy of his allopathic colleagues to such a degree that they induced the Board of Health to commence a prosecution of him for illegally dispensing his own medicines. Friedrich would not appear to the judicial summons. He preferred to leave his home and wife and children, and become a wanderer on the face of the earth. He first went to Helder in Holland, and thence to Hamburg; in the former place, as we learn from a letter he wrote to his parents on September 8, 1818, he had a large practice. But it was not long before he struck his tent again, and his next letters are from England, but they were mostly written in such a wild and disconnected style that Hahnemann believed at one time that his son had gone mad. He wrote from London on the 25th June, 1820. In this letter he says he had just returned from travelling through Scotland, and was about to go to Truro (where he seems to have practised for some time before this), whence he intended to go to Falmouth, and after that on the Continent. "Perhaps," he writes, "my next letter will be from Edinburgh." The letter from England alluded to in this letter seems to have been the last tidings received from him.]

the patient expressed himself as quite well, and free from pain, the temperature being about 100°. That night he was summoned hurriedly, and found the patient in *articulo mortis*, with a temperature of 111°. He died almost immediately after Dr. Burford's arrival. Dr. Saundby had emphasized the significance of sudden disappearance of pains in rheumatic fever.

Dr. CAMERON referred to the extraordinary efficacy of ice. He mentioned a case in which a temperature of 107° was rapidly and successfully reduced by a cold bath containing a quantity of ice.

Dr. WRIGHT said tonsillitis appeared to be one of the connecting links between rheumatism and chorea. The inflammation was, as Dr. Burford had said, not suppurative. In chorea the tonsillitis was in the middle of an attack, in rheumatism it was premonitory. Dr. Wright had seen several skin affections connected with rheumatism. In one there were blebs in various parts, including the mucus surface of the mouth. Dr. Moir had not referred to the occurrence of subcutaneous nodules over the bony prominences; after these pericarditis followed often immediately. As to the local treatment of the joints by cotton wool covered with oil-silk, he thought this very efficient.

Dr. NEATBY asked what the experience of members was as regarded the occurrence of cardiac complications. In his experience the presence of erythema nodosum indicated a very severe attack. He called attention to the collective investigation that has been inaugurated by the *Review*.

Dr. MATTHIAS asked if in the cases of hyperpyrexia which from examination were performed, was pus always found?

Dr. DUDGEON mentioned a case in which the temperature remained at 106° for several days. *Aconite* and packing had no effect. When he gave *Agaricus* and cold sponging the temperature came down, and the delirium passed off.

He did not use cold bandages, as cotton wool with oil-silk covering acted as a vapour-bath to the joint, which was always found bathed in moisture when the dressing was removed.

Dr. MOIR (in reply) said he did not recollect a single case during the last half-year in which there was sore-throat. He thought there were fewer cases now than formerly. In the second case he related the patient was almost free from pain the day before the hyperpyrexia appeared. With regard to the rashes, erythema was noticed in two cases. The subcutaneous nodules were chiefly in children. He used the cotton-wool dressing Dr. Wright alluded to. The only other local application was mustard over the precordia. In reply to Dr. Matthias, he said there was pus in one of the cases of hyperpyrexia, but no evidence of absorption. He often used tissue with oil-silk in gout.

INSTITUTIONS.

ALIX LOVE DISPENSARY.

WE have received a Report of the above institution, entitled "*A Year's Work at the Alix Love Dispensary.*" This dispensary was founded for children some years ago in memory of the venerable Dr. Alix Love, and has been administered chiefly by his son, Dr. James Love, the Eye department being under the care of Dr. Daniel Parenteau. To these two gentlemen we are indebted for the interesting report before us.

THE HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, MAY, 1889.

IN presenting their Third Annual Report the Committee of the Homeopathic League have pleasure in informing subscribers that the progress recorded in their last report is still maintained, the number of members being now over 500.

Since the date of their last report the following Tracts have been issued:—

19. Gains of medical liberty in fifty years.
20. *The Times* on Homeopathy.
21. British Homeopathic Hospitals.
22. The Small Doses of Homeopathy.
23. Homeopathy in the Old School.

In Tract No. 21 a prominent feature is the illustrations of the homeopathic hospitals which it contains, and the tract is also interesting in that it gives a complete list of these institutions, both past and present.

The need for the active exertions of the Homeopathic League is as great as ever, for the boycotting of homeopathy and its practitioners is still carried on, and our remedies are still appropriated by those who affect to regard homeopathy as a false system of treatment and its practitioners as quacks.

In proof of the continued existence of that *odium medicum* which, chiefly owing to the information conveyed in the tracts issued by this League, received last year such a merciless exposure by Lord Grimthorpe and others in the columns of *The Times*, we may call attention to the London Medical Directory, published this year by Kelly and Co., from which everything relating to homeopathy was carefully excluded. The appointments and published works of homeopathic practitioners, the hospitals and dispensaries where homeopathy is practised,

the homeopathic medical societies and periodicals, are not mentioned in this Directory, which professes to give a full and complete account of everything relating to the medical profession. We may also point out that an effort was made, fortunately without success, by the Ramsgate Medical Society to prevent Dr. Hawkes, who practises homeopathy at Ramsgate, from giving lectures on ambulance work and sanitary science; and at the Sanitary Congress, lately held at Hastings, the old school practitioners of the town threatened to refuse all participation in the Congress if the Officer of Health of the town, who happens to be a homeopathic practitioner, was admitted to take part in the proceedings of the Congress. These efforts of the enemy render the continued exertions of this League necessary in order to counteract the hostile measures and misrepresentations of the anti-homeopaths by diffusing abroad a knowledge of the excellence of the system we owe to the genius of Hahnemann.

The adoption without acknowledgment of homeopathic remedies by the old school is shown by the trade lists issued by wholesale druggists. Thus the list of remedies prepared and sold by Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co. contain such homeopathic remedies as *actæa racemosa*, *bryony*, *cannabis sativa*, *chamomile*, *collinsonia*, *cornus florida*, *gelsemium*, *hamamelis*, *hydrastis*, *leptandra*, *phytolacca*, *sanguinaria*, *stillingia*, *veratrum viride*, *prunus virginiana*, and others; and Oppenheimer and Co. have issued a circular advertising their *liquor caulophyllin et pulsatilla* for the same diseases as these remedies are used in homeopathy, and for an account of their therapeutic powers they quote from the works of the following homeopathic writers: Dr. Hale, Dr. R. Hughes, Dr. Helmuth, and Mr. Gerard Smith.

A remarkable paper by Sir Alfred Garrod was recently published in *The Lancet*, in which he recommends small doses of sulphur for precisely the same diseases as those for which it has long been employed by the homeopathic school.*

We are justified in believing that the tracts of the Homeopathic League have largely contributed to the increased interest in homeopathy that has lately been aroused among the public, and it is doubtless this feeling among their patients that has forced their medical attendants to devote some study to the remedies that have been introduced into medical practice by the followers of Hahnemann.

During the year ending the 30th of April, 1889, the income received from subscriptions, donations, and sales of tracts amounted to £101 1s. 11d., which, with the balance of £22 6s. 5d. brought forward from last year, makes a total of £123 8s. 4d. The expenditure during the same period was

£80 9s. 1d., thus leaving a balance of £42 19s. 3d. to be carried forward to the present year.

EXTRACTS.

HOANG-NAN.

By SIR SHERSTON BAKER, BART., LL.D.,
Author of "The Laws of Quarantine."

I THINK it may be interesting to your readers to know that the Director of the Pharmacie Centrale de France, 7, Rue de Jouy, Paris, has made the following statement concerning a Chinese plant called Hoàng-nàn, the wonderful properties of which cannot be too widely known. He says: "In reply to your letter, we beg to say that Hoàng-nàn, a very dangerous product, is a plant indigenous to Tonkin; that it has been brought to Europe by the missionaries, and that, reduced to powder, it is highly recommended as a remedy for hydrophobia, leprosy, and certain diseases of the skin. The powder is given in doses varying from 15 centigrammes to 2.50 grammes, the variation being due to the fact that the bark is not always free from suberous matter, which is inert. We keep Hoàng-nàn powder, which we sell at 100 francs the kilogramme (2.2055 lbs. avoirdupois)." In support of this I may quote the following extracts from *The Illustrated Catholic Missions* of last October: "The ingredients entering into the composition of the medicine are: Alum (Phén), 1.5; Realgar (Hùng Hoang), 1.5; Hoàng-nàn, 2.5. The last is the chief ingredient, and in default of the two others it can be employed alone."

"The medicine is prepared as follows: The mixture is first reduced to a powder, then moistened with vinegar, and formed into pills of little more than one centimètre diameter (inch 0.39371). When a person has been bitten by a rabid or poisonous animal, a dose of three to four grammes should be administered with a quarter of a glass of weak vinegar. The natural effects of Hoàng-nàn taken by a healthy person are: fatigue, general indisposition, vertigo, tingling of the hands and feet, involuntary movements of the jaws, &c. The absence of these symptoms is a certain sign of the presence of a poison neutralizing the effects of the remedy. In such cases the treatment must be continued, and the dose increased every day until the poison is entirely destroyed—that is to say, until the above-described symptoms appear. When, as sometimes happens, the virus has not entered the system, two or at most three grammes

of the remedy suffice to produce the symptoms described. If the medicine acts too violently, either owing to imprudent doses or on account of the absence of virus in the system, the evil effects may be counteracted by administering an infusion of liquorice-root. The medicine is said to be infallible if taken before the acute stage of hydrophobia, and rarely to fail even when the disease has assumed a violent rabid stage. But action must then be energetic. A very strong dose must be at once administered, and increased until the patient begins to foam at the mouth, and experience the symptoms already detailed. The *Hoàng-nàn* is a shrub that bears, it is said, some resemblance to the ivy. The bark is covered with a reddish dust, containing a subtle poison, wherein lies the remedial virtue of the plant. It is this dust alone that is employed for medicinal purposes. The shrub is found in the mountains, especially on calcareous ground. Its principal homes are the highlands of Ngan-Ca in the province of Nghe-an and those of Than-hoa."

"Shrubs of an inferior quality are also found in many other provinces of the Annamite kingdom. We may add that *Hoàng-nàn* is used also as a cure for snake-bites. The dose is stronger in proportion to the poisonous character of the bite."

"Tonkinese doctors, it appears, enumerate thirty-six kinds of leprosy. The two most frequently met with attack chiefly the hands and feet; the one acts without suppuration, but gradually causes the loss of the fingers and toes; the other produces frightful sores, especially on the extremities. When these are consumed and only shapeless stumps remain, the ulcers spread over the body, presenting a loathsome sight, and emitting an insupportable odour. It is this latter kind of leprosy, widely spread throughout the East, which we have now chiefly in view."

"The disease is undoubtedly hereditary. It begins to show itself in children generally at the age of puberty, and its first symptoms are usually swellings upon the wrists. Strange to say, it may happen that for several generations the boys alone are attacked, whilst the girls escape, or *vice versa*. But leprosy is not only hereditary, it is also contagious, and to this fact may be attributed the large number of lepers in Tonkin. Rightly or wrongly, the Tonkinese maintain that the malady is communicated most readily at the moment when a leper is dying; and they even affirm that the disease can be contracted by walking in the early morning dew across a leper's grave. Yet, in spite of its contagious character there are persons, such as near relatives, who pass their whole life among lepers without contracting the disease; whilst, on the other hand, others, by merely touching a leper once or by sitting a few moments by the side of a diseased person, have caught the malady."

“For the treatment of leprosy *Hoàng-nàn* is prepared in the same manner as for use in cases of hydrophobia, with this difference, however, that not only the red dust, but also the substratum which it covers, and which adheres to the ligneous portion of the bark, can also be employed. It is not necessary to reduce the material to an impalpable powder, and the pills can be formed by moistening the substance with vinegar, to which a little gluten has been added to effect cohesion. The pills are administered with vinegar. Taken with arack (rice spirit) or any form of alcohol they are deadly. Moreover, during the course of treatment, and for some time afterwards, there must be total abstinence from any spirituous liquor; beef, and in general all heating food, should for the time be avoided.”

“The direction for the use of the pills is as follows: Begin with half a pill in the morning and half a pill at night; on the following day give one pill in the morning and one in the evening, and so on, daily increasing each dose by one pill until a maximum of five or six pills per dose is attained. The medicine may then be discontinued for about ten days. The morning and evening doses are then recommenced as on the first occasion, an effort being made to reach a rather higher maximum than before; but it is not prudent to continue these stronger doses for more than seven or eight days in succession, especially if the patient be not very robust. When the leprosy sores cicatrise and leave only a small red spot, about ten *Hoàng-nàn* pills should be made into a poultice and applied to the spot, and renewed every day for three days.”

“Although as a cure for leprosy *Hoàng-nàn* may be less important in our temperate countries, where the disease is seldom found, yet its remedial powers in cases of cancerous and ulcerous affections, &c., should commend it to the attention of European doctors.”

If the virtue of the Chinese plant be such that it is a reliable cure for hydrophobia, for snake-bites, for leprosy, and for cancerous and ulcerous affections, or even for one alone of these scourges, it will be received as an angel of mercy by suffering humanity; but before receiving it at its full value, it is most desirable that it should run the gauntlet of a strict medical examination.—*British Medical Journal*, March 30th.

NITRATE OF SILVER IN PURPURA.

THE ordinary hæmorrhagic remedies often fail to bring about a change in the obscure conditions which underlie the occurrence of purpura. The treatment under any circumstances is purely

empirical and symptomatic, and one is therefore disposed to welcome any suggestion based on clinical experience which offers the means of intervening with a prospect of success. Dr. Poulet, of Planchet-les-Mines, has for many years made use of nitrate of silver in severe cases of purpura, complicated by copious hæmorrhages from the nose, stomach, and bowels. He narrates two cases which seem to point to a distinct controlling influence over the morbid condition. He gives it in doses of from an eighth to a sixth of a grain, made into a pill with bread crumbs, twice or three times a day. It is seldom necessary to continue the treatment beyond four days, and the effect is prompt and satisfactory.—*Medical Press*, June 12th.

THE CUMULATIVE PROPERTY OF BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

M. M. Doyon has published, in the *Lyon Medical*, a note relative to the cumulative property of bromide of potassium. His inquiries in this regard were made upon a young epileptic child—age not stated—to whom the drug had been extensively administered for a year. The child succumbed during an attack of scarlet fever. Nothing special was found at the autopsy, but the brain and liver were submitted to chemical analysis. The result showed that the former contained two grammes of of the drug, and the latter 0.72 centigrammes. Thus, as might be expected, the central nervous system was more largely charged with the drug than any other part.—*Medical Press*, June 12th.

THE TOXIC EFFECTS OF COFFEE.

In the *Therap. Monatsh.* for March a case is recorded of poisoning by coffee. A strong and vigorous man, in the absence of his wife, prepared for himself some coffee. Ignorant of what quantity of the commodity to use, he made the infusion very strong, using for the purpose two cupfuls, about two ounces and a half of the ground berries. Two hours and a half after drinking the infusion vertigo supervened; this was followed by severe headache and tremors, limited at first to the part, and then becoming generalized. To these symptoms were subsequently added flushing of the face, great palpitation, nausea, and vomiting. A practitioner saw the patient about six hours after the ingestion of the coffee, at which time the most prominent symptom was generalized, and intense tremors, especially noticeable in the hands and face, in the latter instance rendering the patient's speech very difficult to comprehend. The face,

moreover, was deeply flushed, and the forehead bathed in perspiration. There was much præcordial pain, but the heart-sounds were normal. Pulse 100, very full and bounding. The patient frequently micturated. Six drachms of bromide of potassium were prescribed in two doses, after which sleep was induced, and the symptoms gradually declined, the man being convalescent in three days.—*Medical Press*, June 12th.

KELOID.

MR. WATSON CHEYNE showed a case of extensive keloid scars. The patient, a boy aged eight, was vaccinated when $2\frac{1}{2}$ months old, and after the wounds had healed the scars began to thicken, and ultimately ran together, to form one irregular keloid mass, which still persisted. Two years and a half ago the patient was severely scalded on the face, neck, and legs, and in all these situations extensive keloid thickening had occurred, with the exception of one part of the large scar in the neck. Some weeks ago the boy was bitten by a dog in the arm, and the resulting scars were now becoming keloid. Mr. Cheyne referred to the question of treatment, especially to the possibility of removing the large masses in the neck, and of obtaining in their place a much narrower linear keloid, but he thought for the present operation was not advisable.—Dr. Stephen Mackenzie was in the habit of treating such cases by mechanical means in the first place. Painting with ordinary collodion constricted the parts and was often of use. The application of Unna's salicylic plasters was also beneficial. To operate, he feared, would be only to replace the present keloid by another.—Mr. Jacobson related a case in which he operated against his own wish. Not only did a linear scar become keloid, but also every suture point underwent a similar change. (Harveian Society Report.)—*British Medical Journal*, June 8th.

REVIEWS.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.*

THE remedial power of electricity over the human body is undoubted, and its sphere of usefulness is exceedingly wide. But its application is not a thing to be trifled with, and to

* *Electro-Therapeutics, or Electricity in its relation to Medicine and Surgery.* By William Harvey King, M.D. New York: A. L. Chatterton and Co., 78, Marden Lane. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

understand and apply it thoroughly demands such an amount of care and study, that those who go in for that line of practice cannot well do anything else. Hence has arisen the necessity for a body of specialists in electro-therapeutics, of whom the author of this text-book is one. All the various methods of generating and applying electricity are here fully described, with the general and special therapeutics of electricity. The book is well illustrated, and those who want a handy book of reference on the subject cannot do better than procure the volume.

THE SIXTEEN PRINCIPAL HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.*

This small volume consists of a "Medical Index," in which symptoms and diseases with their corresponding remedies are arranged in dictionary form, the more precise indications for the medicines being given in footnotes. This is the first part. The second part is a *Materia Medica* of the sixteen remedies, giving the leading symptoms and indications of each. But, in addition to the sixteen principal medicines, a list of fourteen "*supplementary medicines*, of special use in a few ailments only," is given, and in addition to these a list of "Remedies for External Application" is supplied.

A work which restricts itself in this way is necessarily partial, but we are astonished to find that neither *Lycopodium* nor *Sepia* find a place in either of these lists, and that *Carbo.-Veg.*, *Hepar*, *Silicea*, and *Ignatia*, are classed as remedies "of special use in a few ailments only." Considering the self-imposed conditions under which the work is compiled, it appears to us to be well done. The introductory part is clear and to the point. In the matter of dose the lower and lowest attenuations are recommended.

NOTES ON CONSUMPTION.†

In bringing out a third edition of his *Notes on Consumption*, Dr. Morrisson has made considerable additions, but has not changed the character of his book. It is written in a popular style, and

* *The Principal Uses of the Sixteen most Important and Fourteen Supplementary Homeopathic Medicines.* London: E. Gould and Son, 53, Moorgate Street. Bath: Edmund Capper, 33, Gay Street. 1889.

† *Notes on Consumption and its New Treatment.* By Dr. Morrisson. Third Edition. London: E. Gould and Son. Hastings: T. E. Marriott and Co., Havelock Road. St. Leonards: Henry Smith, 5, Norman Road East, Warrior Square. 1889.

describes his particular methods of dealing with diseases of the chest. Though his practice is homeopathic in the main, he does not eschew local measures and inhalations. If we were to criticise the style of this work we should be inclined to say it is a little too jocular, and its author is rather too fond of quoting poetry.

ON DOUBLE REMEDIES.*

WE have recently given specimens of different attempts to simplify homeopathy by a process of complication, and this paper of Dr. Hale's supplies another. He departs entirely from the precepts and practice of Hahnemann, and maintains that if all simple elements were known as to their action on the human frame, there would be no need to prove their salts—that we could infer the action of compounds from our knowledge of the elements they contained. By combining a number of drugs, and giving the combination, Dr. Hale has obtained striking results in many cases. This we do not deny. But we cannot allow that it is scientific homeopathy. It is much more like the old polypharmacy of allopathy. Most of us who have been educated in allopathic schools remember valuable "mixtures" that we used to rely upon; but having learnt to appreciate the precision of the homeopathic method, we can dispense with our favourite mixtures of old. Dr. Hale thinks otherwise. Whilst it is the tendency of the best allopaths to use only one drug at a time, it is the tendency of loose homeopaths to use many. Where the two schools will be in the course of a few years it is hard to say. Only the pure Hahnemannian will preserve his distinctive character.

RESORCIN IN CHRONIC PAINFUL ULCERATION OF THE TONGUE.—Maxwell (*Lancet*) records the case of a married lady who suffered from firm india-rubber-like nodules on the tongue, with extensive bases and deep fissures, occupying a considerable part of the dorsum. There was also some ulceration, and the pain was very severe. All kinds of treatment were adopted, but nothing seemed to give any relief, and an operation was suggested; but before deciding to undergo this she was induced to try the effect of sprinkling a minute quantity of resorcin on the diseased surface. The very first application greatly relieved the pain, and in a few days the tongue returned to its normal size; the fissures and ulcers looked much more healthy and were almost painless, but were not completely healed when the author reported the case.—*New York Medical Times*, April.

* *On Double Remedies.* By E. M. Hale, M.D. Read before the Illinois State Homeopathic Association, May 14, 1889.

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. H. E. SMITH, Bristol, writes:—Dear Sir,—A scientific friend tells me that sulphur in tincture simply contains no sulphur, as sulphur is insoluble in water or spirit. Will you kindly say how the homeopathic tincture is prepared?

ANSWER.

It is a mistake to say that tincture of sulphur contains no sulphur, though homeopathic pharmacy recognizes the uncertainty of the lower preparations in solution. But sulphur is prepared in trituration as well as in solution. We give the following from the *Companion to the B. H. P.*:—

“*Preparation.*—Trituration; saturate solution in absolute alcohol, which must be labelled *Tinctura Sulphuris Fortissima*. ‘N.B.—Since a permanent solution of 1 grain of sulphur cannot be effected at a temperature of 60° F. in less than 2,720 grain measures of absolute alcohol sp.-gr. 0.7979, and precipitation takes place on the least fall of temperature, thereby rendering the solution extremely weak and indefinite in strength; it will be seen that no satisfactory attenuations are obtainable from the above solution. In future it will be recognized by the name above given.’—(B.H.P.) 1x to 3 trituration only. 4 and upwards tincture, tincture-trituration, pilules, or globules.”

After the third attenuation of any substance, ordinary rules of solution do not hold. The homeopathic method of attenuating is something quite *sui generis*, and as a matter of fact the tinctures made from this trituration contain the potency of the substance, though the material of it may not be detected. Let doubters try the effect of the 30th Hahnemannian attenuation of sulphur in a case where the drug is indicated, and observe the result. No chemist could discover the presence of the drug, but a sick person can, readily enough.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * 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.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

DR. BENNETT, late of Maidstone, has purchased and succeeded to the practice of the late Dr. Francis Smith, of Holloway Road, N.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. CLAXTON AND HOMEOPATHY.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I have read with much interest Dr. Claxton's correspondence regarding homeopathy. He was for many years a schoolmate of mine in India, and has since renewed the acquaintance in Yorkshire.

He is often in this locality on a visit to his brother, whose house is hardly a mile from mine. I cordially invite him to pay me a visit, when next he is in these parts.

I think I can undertake to refute the "Fallacies of Homeopathy," which *exist only* in the minds of those who manufacture them, or quote from the writings of such eminent exponents of the system, as Sir James Simpson, Dr. Paris, &c. As well might they go to Voltaire for *correct* views on theology!

I am a *very* "modern homeopath" (not being many years out of the allopathic nursery), and yet Dr. Claxton may find on my shelves, not only dilutions corresponding to "one thousandth" part of a drug, but *hundreds* higher than that. He will see scores of billionths and decillionths (6th and 30th) and even some 200ths. Is that weak enough? Nay, more; he may come down any day and see me prescribe them, with excellent results.

I will undertake to drive him round, and show him several patients at their own homes, suffering from severe ailments, where Dame Nature, if left to herself, would prove a *sorry* nurse.

In the meantime let me advise him to drop theory, and *take up his pen again*, when he has seen something of the practical side of the question. If he can explain away all my results, he will be a cleverer man than I take him to be.

He recommends "a plan of procedure" to homeopaths. Allow me to recommend him, and as many as hold his views, to pay a few visits to the London Homeopathic Hospital, and there judge for themselves whether homeopathy is "ridiculous and nonsensical."

I am, yours faithfully,

H. B. BLUNT.

Dewsbury, July 6, 1889.

SCHUSSLER'S HOMEOPATHY.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Dr. Schüssler's system appears to be based on the assumption that all medicine should be food. Is such a theory

correct? It is not Hahnemann's; it certainly is not Hempel's. The latter, in his *Materia Medica*, p. 638, says, "Drugs are poisons. It is their very nature to be poisonous, whether taken in small or large doses." And in "small" doses Hempel evidently includes *infinitesimal*. Dr. B. Ridge, in *Health and Disease: their laws*, characterizes food as medicine—acid, alkaline, and neutral; but the idea does not throw much light on homeopathy. By the way, Dr. Ridge writes (1858, p. 43) as though homeopaths employed generally the acting principles of alkaline medicines, prescribing them *antipathically*, to correct acidity of the system. Dr. T. R. Allinson's theory to some extent supports that of Dr. Schüssler. He maintains that "disease is not wrong action, but an effort of the system to work in harmony with its surroundings; an accommodation to circumstances."

I don't know what Dr. Schüssler's idea of disease, food, or medicine in general may be; but should like to know something more of his system and of his theory, as would doubtless some other readers of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

Dr. R. Hughes, in his *Pharmacodynamics* (4th ed., pp. 339, 582), says, "we cannot for a moment entertain his proposition;" and considers his structure "much founded on guess-work." To descend to particulars, it would be interesting to know what "discovery" Dr. Schüssler has made which would enable homeopaths to cure fevers without *Aconite*, at least as successfully as they have hitherto done with it.—Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

FERRUM.

[* * Dr. Schüssler has undoubtedly brought to light some exceedingly valuable medicines. He tells us how he came to find them, and his theories of their action; but he tells us something much more important, namely, the indications for their use. These are, in many instances, identical with their homeopathic indications, and where given accordingly they act in all attenuations. We must acknowledge our indebtedness to him for this; and we must also respect his theories in so far at least as they led him to his discoveries. That Schüssler is going to supplant Hahnemann we do not for one moment believe.—ED. H. W.]

THE VACCINATION COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Since the names of the Royal Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government have been gazetted, much adverse comment has appeared in the Press, and the feeling of dis-

satisfaction appears rather to increase than to diminish. Like the Select Committee of 1871, the present Commission comprises fifteen members. According to a correspondent in *The Times* of the 6th instant, who is usually well informed on this subject, nine of these are known to be in favour of Compulsory Vaccination; four are alleged to favour Vaccination, and to be inimical to Compulsion only; whilst only one of these is opposed to both Vaccination and Compulsion. In this last respect the Commission coincides with the Select Committee of 1871, which contained one anti-vaccinist against fourteen vaccinists. Mr. Jacob Bright moved in Committee an Amendment of the Report declaring it to be in evidence that the health and the lives of children were undoubtedly sacrificed by Vaccination. - A reasonable ground of complaint is that a Commission of experts who have to deal with complicated masses of figures, includes no statistician; no one in fact, capable of discriminating between good statistics and bad statistics. Again, although it was obviously Mr. Ritchie's intention to make the reference sufficient to include the whole field of investigation, grave doubts are felt as to whether the fundamental data regarding the nature, *modus operandi* and the varieties of vaccines are not excluded. Unless public confidence is reposed in the *personnel* of the Commission at the outset, it is hardly to be expected that their decision will result in the cessation of a very inconvenient and troublesome agitation.—Yours faithfully,

J. M. EARLE, Lieut.-General.

East India United Service Club,
St. James's Square.

LEPROSY AND VACCINATION.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Mr. William Tebb has brought under public notice the dissemination of leprosy by vaccination in the West Indies. I have studied the question as to the communicability of disease by vaccination now for thirty-six years. My first attention was drawn to the subject in 1853. Since then I have lectured and written much, and I have kept my eyes upon the record of the death-rate in these islands from the year 1838 down to date. During this period I have filled the office of Councillor and Guardian of the Poor for one of the five largest towns in England, and I have had unusual facilities for gaining experience and knowledge upon this point. I have met chemists, physiologists, and medical men of repute, and in my discussion of the subject, and in my various readings of those interested in sanitation, I

have noticed the growth of public opinion, and the general testimony has confirmed and illustrated my preconceived opinions—opinions held also by contemporary leaders and workers in the anti-vaccination movement. I have seen syphilis, phthisis, and bronchitis so communicated with the lymph in vaccination. That leprosy follows the same law and is thus distributed is a statement which admits of no doubt. From 1853 to 1872 it was denied by the medical faculty that syphilis could be invaccinated. Still we hold to the even tenor of our way, and in the later year the cases of invaccinated syphilis, on the authority of Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, of London, set that point, so long debated, at rest. Medical men saw the dilemma—namely, that if it were admitted, after fair proof, that any one disease could be transmitted by the vaccine, then the flood-gates would be thrown open, and one clear case proven would be a breach through which all the rest—the grim sisterhood of blood diseases—would enter into the human citadel, and men would so argue, and their views would expand with each fresh illustration claiming their attention. And this has been our own experience. The same set of doubts, suspicions, and notions which Mr. Tebb communicates as existing among the middle and lower classes in the West Indies, are exactly on all fours with the common testimony of the people in these islands.—Yours truly,

JOHN PICKERING, F.R.G.S., &c.

86, Thicket Road, Anerley, S.E.

VARIETIES.

INSTITUTES AT BATH.—*The Hospital*, a weekly journal of medicine and nursing, says:—Mr. Radway rashly stated there was no institute for trained nurses at Bath, and of course the authorities of the Homeopathic Hospital came down on him at once. Dr. Percy Wilde says: “We take our ‘probationers’ entirely from the educated classes, and in addition to ordinary medical and surgical training, they receive instruction in the administration of baths, the application of massage, and the use of electrical appliances. After twelve months’ training they alternate private nursing with work in the ward, and the result has been not only satisfactory from an educational standpoint, but from a financial one. Practically the earnings of private nursing entirely cover the cost of the hospital nursing, and if our funds had been large enough to allow us to make our arrangements on a more extensive scale, there would have been a considerable profit from this source. This should be satisfactory to those who propose to follow the same system at the Royal United

Hospital." Dr. Wilde very naturally wishes that the Homeopathic Hospital was more often remembered, especially on Hospital Saturday and Sunday.—*Bath Paper*.

POMEGRANATE FOR TAPEWORM.—The best remedy for tapeworm, Bartholow says, is pomegranate, but it must be given in the proper way. Clean out the canal thoroughly, and for this the soda salts are good, preferably the phosphate of sodium to dissolve the mucus in the canal, which must be given in the interval of digestion, followed by a purgative; then give a strong decoction of pomegranate bark, four ounces of the fresh bark to one pint of water, and boiled down to eight ounces; follow this by a purge.—*New York Medical Times*, April.

IODINE FOR WORMS.—Dr. Chas. S. McKay states in *The Medical Era*, Nov., 1888, that, being called to attend a child about three years old, suffering from a severe cold, and noticing a discoloration on its chin, he inquired the cause. The mother explained that about four days before the child had found a bottle of iodine (tr.) and enjoyed a taste. The mother said further that the next day the child passed several large round worms, the largest nearly five inches long. The doctor had at that time on his hands a child about four years old, who had all the worm symptoms in the calendar. The worms seemed to enjoy santonine in every form, from 6x to crude drug. The day after hearing the above from the mother of the child that had taken the iodine by mistake, he put one-half dram tincture of iodine into a two-dram vial and filled it up with water, and ordered it given in three-drop doses every three hours. To the satisfaction of all, the next day the child passed several round worms similar to those passed by the first babe. Another thing that happened was, the child had been "cankered" seemingly throughout the extent of the digestive and intestinal mucous membranes, but after taking the iodine and passing the worms, this entirely disappeared.—*New York Medical Times*, April.

Special attention is called to the New Edition (77th Thousand) of Dr. Ruddock's popular work, "**THE HOMŒOPATHIC VADE MECUM**," as being now ready, and obtainable of THE HOMŒOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, or any Homœopathic Chemist or Bookseller. Price, Large Edition, with Clinical Directory, 10/6. Cheaper Edition, without the Clinical Directory, 5/-.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Ashby (H.) and Wright (G. A.). *The Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical*. 8vo, pp. 690. (Longmans. 6s.)
Berkart (J. B.). *On Bronchial Asthma: Its Pathology and Treatment*. Second edit. 8vo, pp. 218. (Churchill. 10s. 6d.)
Billington (C. E.). *Diphtheria: its Nature and Treatment*. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 326. (New York. 12s. 6d.)

Braithwaite (J.). *Retrospect of Medicine*. Vol. xcix., Jan.-June, 1889. 12mo, pp. 458. (Simpkin. 6s. 6d.)
Buck (A. H.). *A Manual of Diseases of the Ear, for the Use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine*. 8vo, pp. 420. (New York. 12s. 6d.)
Dictionary of Medical Specialists; being a classified list of London Practi-

- tioners who chiefly attend to Special Departments of Medicine and Surgery. With particulars of the principal Special Hospitals and Special Departments in General Hospitals. Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore. Post 8vo. (C. J. Clark. 8s. 6d.)
- Graham (D., M.D.). *Massage: its History, Mode of Application and Effects. Indication and Contra-Indication.* 8vo, pp. 300. (New York. 12s. 6d.)
- Kerr (N.). *Inebriety its Etiology, Pathology, Treatment, and Jurisprudence.* Second Edition. Post 8vo, pp. 504. (Lewis. 12s. 6d.)
- King (W. H.). *Electro-Therapeutics; or, Electricity in its Relation to Medicine and Surgery.* 8vo, pp. 153. (New York. Homeopathic Publishing Company. 10s.)
- Murrell (W., M.D.). *Masso-Therapeutics; or, Massage as a Mode of Treatment.* 4th edit., revised and enlarged. 12mo, pp. 236. (Philadelphia. 7s. 6d.)
- Pollock (Jas. E.) and Chisholm (James). *Medical Handbook of Life Assurance, for the use of Medical and other Officers of Companies.* 8vo, pp. 222. (Cassell. 7s. 6d.)
- Ruddock (E. H.). *The Homeopathic Vade Mecum of Modern Medicine and Surgery.* New edit. Cr. 8vo, pp. 891. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 5s.)
- *With Clinical Directory.* Cr. 8vo, pp. 990. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 10s. 6d.)
- Sawyer (H. C.). *Nerve Waste: Practical Information concerning Nervous Impairment in Modern Life; its Causes, Phases, and Remedies, with Advice on the Hygiene of the Nervous Constitution.* Second edit. 8vo, pp. 160. (San Francisco. 5s.)
- Schnée (E.). *Diabetes: Its Cause and Permanent Cure; from the Standpoint of Experience and Scientific Investigation.* From the German by R. L. Tafel. Revised and Enlarged by the Author. 8vo, pp. 215. (Philadelphia. 10s.)
- White (W. Hale). *A Text Book of General Therapeutics. With Illustrations.* Post 8vo, pp. 372. (Macmillan and Co. 8s. 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, 34, *Harrington Road, S.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 H. E. S., Bristol; Dr. Gutteridge, London; Dr. H. B. Blunt, Dewsbury; Dr. Dudgeon, London; Dr. E. H. Burford, London; Ferrum; Dr. Percy Wilde, Bath.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Monthly Homeopathic Review. — Zoophilist. — Allg. Hom. Zeit. — Monatsblätter. — Maanedsskrift für Homeopathi. — New England Medical Gazette. — New York Medical Times. — Hahnemannian Monthly. — Clinique. — Chironian. — Southern Journal of Homeopathy. — La Medicine Hypodermique. — Revue Homeopathique. — North American Journal of Homeopathy. — Medical Visitor. — El Criterio Medico. — Medical Advance. — Nursing Record, Summer Number. — Albany Medical Annals. — Bibliothèque Homeopathique. — California Homeopath. — American Homeopathist. — L'Art Medical. — Medical Era. — La Clinique Electro Homeopathique. — Medical Counselor. — Pullen's Kent Argus. — Double Remedies, by Dr. E. M. Hale. — Report of Dr. John Francis Churchill's Dispensary. — The Printers and Mr. Childs. — Le Bond de la mer, by Dr. Martiny.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

HOMEOPATHY IN THE *HOSPITAL GAZETTE*.

THE controversy on homeopathy in the *Hospital Gazette*, first commented on in our June number, has only just come to a close. As it is the first time, so far as we know, that an orthodox medical journal has fairly opened its pages to a discussion of homeopathy, and kept them open for so long a period as fourteen weeks, we feel that the event is one of considerable hopefulness. The minds of the younger men are not so hermetically sealed against homeopathy as are those of the older generation.

The editor closes the correspondence with these remarks : " The controversy has been conducted with so much ability and good temper on both sides, that we have devoted more space to it than we otherwise should have done. We cannot, however, insert any more letters for the present."

This decision, we think, is quite reasonable. The subject has been well threshed out, and we have no doubt the discerning readers of the journal have ample material for forming their decision.

DR. CLAXTON, whose untiring pen all must admire, has borne the brunt of the orthodox fighting from the first. Not content with the journals of his own side, he endeavoured to carry the war into the enemy's camp—our own pages. However, after his first letter, he did not see reason for following up the attack in this quarter; and perhaps, on calmly reviewing the situation, he will come to the conclusion that his championing the cause of orthodoxy has not done homeopathy any harm. One of the last

letters by "F. R. M.," who ably represented the homeopathic side, adduced the striking statistics of the treatment of typhoid fever in Melbourne, statistics which DR. CLAXTON, in his last reply, made a very poor attempt to discount.

Altogether we regard the appearance of this correspondence as a very encouraging sign. It reveals a receptive frame of mind which is the first requisite; the next desideratum is a thirst for a knowledge of homeopathy that is strong enough to make men face its difficulties, and masters in the homeopathic art who are also teachers, and can command the attention and respect of the profession.

We must not close this article without an allusion to the work of the HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE. As in the Margaret Street Infirmary fight, and in the *Odium Medicum* controversy in *The Times*, the League Tracts have also done a quiet but real service in the *Hospital Gazette* correspondence, and have given additional justification (if such were needed) to those who inaugurated that body. As we have always believed would be the case, the HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE has done more than anything else of late years to make homeopathy respected by the profession as well as by the public.

NEWS AND NOTES.

HOMEOPATHY IN MELBOURNE.

THE cry for increased hospital accommodation in Melbourne has resulted in the issue of Government grants of funds to the different hospitals, and the Homeopathic Hospital has received as its share £3,000 for the completion of the new wing. In addition to this Mr. J. W. Hunt has made a donation to the hospital of £250. The above particulars are gathered from the Melbourne *Age* of July 9th. Messrs. Poulton and Owen inform us that a further sum of £100 has been received from Mr. Charles Smith. Homeopathy in Melbourne does not hide its light under a bushel, and the public support it accordingly. Those good homeopaths nearer home who seem to think that an opposite policy is the better one, should carefully consider the example of Melbourne.

CORSETS AND COSMETICS.

THE folly and wickedness of fashion have lately been undergoing a wholesome exposure in the public press, though we fear they are too strongly entrenched in the weakness of human nature to be driven out by such exposure. Here is an extract from *The Pall Mall Gazette* of August 8th, which reveals a truly horrible state of things, and we have reason to know that it is not exaggerated:—

“WOMEN AND MAKE-UPS.

“At another perfumer’s our reporter asked at what age making-up usually commenced among women.

“‘I am sorry to say,’ said the informant, ‘that it often begins when a girl begins to wear corsets. I have heard of some mothers who made their daughters at twelve years of age wear corsets sleeping and waking. A woman who would do that would smear anything on her child’s face. When ladies ask what they had better do to improve their complexions I generally say do nothing, though it doesn’t pay. Many women spend fortunes on their faces, and then get them spoiled. The best rouges cost about £3 or £4 a pot.’”

“TONICS.”

ANOTHER reprehensible practice of modern times is the constant taking of drugs that are called “tonics.” This habit is common to both sexes alike. Ladies like “tonics” when their complexions and digestive organs show the effects of binding the ribs in corsets; and men when they experience the effects of the driving nature of modern life, and, more frequently, of vicious habits. In whatever way the habit is formed it becomes in time impossible to leave it off. It is not generally known that nauseous drugs, without any of the soothing primary effects of narcotics, can establish an ascendancy over those who habitually take them scarcely less tyrannical than that of alcohol or opium. And then, as Hahnemann bitterly complained, when such an *habitué* comes to a homeopath to be treated for any disease, there is first the drug disease to be reckoned with, which is much more difficult to cure than the other.

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF MR. MAYBRICK.

FROM an able article in *The Chemist and Druggist* of August 10th we extract the following trenchant passage:—

“Speaking, at one stage of this speech, about the comparative inexactness of medical science as opposed to mathematics or to legal

argument, his lordship capped his observations by quoting that popular definition of a medical man which makes him out to be a person who 'puts drugs of which he knows little into a body of which he knows less,' adding that there was a degree of truth lying at the bottom of it. Now, what justification was there for this condemning utterance? There is no doubt from the evidence that Mr. Maybrick died from *gastro-enteritis*, or acute congestion of the stomach, a disorder by no means rare. In this case the question was whether it arose naturally or was produced by an irritant poison. The illness commenced on April 28th, and fluctuated somewhat until the end of the first week of May, and continued to grow worse until the 11th, the day of Mr. Maybrick's death. It was on May 7th that arsenical poisoning was suspected, but it cannot be said that the course of treatment was adapted or modified in accordance with the suspicion. From the beginning of the illness the medical attendants had been hitting at the symptoms, changing the medicines almost daily, so that in the course of the thirteen days' illness the poor man had gone through the following appalling list of remedies:—

Morphia suppositories
Ipecacuanha wine
Papain and iridin solution
Cascara sagrada
Nitro-hydrochloric acid
Tincture of nux vomica
Fowler's solution
Plummer's pill
Dilute hydrocyanic acid
Tincture of henbane
Bromide of potassium

Antipyrin
Tincture of jaborandi
Bismuth
Sulphonal
Cocaine
Nitroglycerine
Dilute phosphoric acid
Solution of chlorine, Sanitas, glycerine, and Condy's fluid, as mouth washes

"When arsenical poisoning was first suspected there was a perfunctory attempt on the part of one of the doctors to find the poison in the patient's urine and fæces, with negative results, although it is now admitted that it must have been there. Here lies the first point which justifies Mr. Justice Stephens's sarcastic reference to the skilled evidence. The opportunity afforded between the 7th and the 11th to treat the patient for arsenical poisoning was neglected; no antidotes were administered during that period. The entire course of treatment is the saddest commentary on modern medical science which we have had for many years. The old school and the new, allopathy and homeopathy, vegetables and minerals, calmatives and explosives, acids and purgatives, were tried—the whole thing a jumble of irrational empiricism, utterly destitute of scientific order or design, and bringing home to us far too forcibly the fact that the medical treatment of to-day is as great a toss-up as it was in the days of poly-pharmacy."

HOMEOPATHY IN THE CASE.

Our contemporary speaks of the treatment being a jumble of "allopathy and homeopathy," &c. This is an allusion to the fact that the doctors who now say Mr. May-

brick died of arsenical poisoning actually prescribed arsenic in Fowler's solution. On no possible ground could they justify that prescription except a belief in the doctrine of *similia similibus curantur*. The symptoms they now say were caused by arsenic; and yet, for those very symptoms, before they suspected the cause, they prescribed the same drug.

THE VERDICT.

IN common with our contemporary, we are quite satisfied that the charge against Mrs. Maybrick was very far from being conclusively proven; and more than this, we are confident that, whatever her faults may be, Mrs. Maybrick is innocent of the crime of which she was condemned. Her husband was an arsenic eater, and, like all habitual poison-takers, felt the want of his drug when it was cut off. Nothing was more natural than that he should have asked his wife to give it to him surreptitiously, and it is quite possible that if he had been allowed to have it he would have recovered.

THE FUTURE OF MEDICINE.

AT the Leeds meeting of the British Medical Association, Mr. Wheelhouse, the President, indulged, as presidents are wont, in a forecast of the future of medicine. His hopes are in Bacilli. He said—

“By the cultivation of bacteriology and cognate sciences, by a deeper and more profound acquaintance with natural laws, I can fore-shadow in my mind the time when the whole range of zymotic and eczanthematous diseases will have been subdued and conquered; when the seeds of each will have been isolated and so studied that their individuality will be recognizable, the soils on which they will grow and those on which they will lie sterile will be known and appreciated, and be brought under cultivation by the hands of the medical men of the day; when the methods of dealing with them will be such that they may be reduced to harmless quantities; and when, by the spread of sanitary science, the whole human race may be protected from their evil influences.”

But to comfort his audience against a prospective loss of their livelihood, he added:—

“It will not be in our day that these mighty triumphs will be won, but our successors will undoubtedly achieve them; and the time will

certainly come when the kingdom of disease will be so closely narrowed down that only"—*only!*—"the necessary accompaniments of the changes and vicissitudes of natural laws, the evils attendant upon the wilful disobedience of those laws, the innumerable accidents to which life and limb must be for ever liable, and the inherent defects and deficiencies in the harmonious working of the parts of a machine so exquisitely and delicately constructed as is this frail body which for a time we inhabit, will be the only (!) kingdom in which the professors of medicine will be called upon to exercise their sway."

Disregarding the curious grammar of this period, we conclude that the look-out for the profession is not so bad after all. When these "mighty triumphs" of the bacteriologists are achieved there will still be enough to do for a good number of doctors.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS

MEDICAL SPECIALISM.

BY DR. J. J. GARTH WILKINSON.

SPECIALISM in human works and discernments seems to have its origin in the nature of things: in handicrafts, in perceptions, in strong addiction to one or another branch of skill, or of knowledge, in the extension of inventions from simple forms and ideas; in a word, in the several drifts of genius and culture. Whatever a man specially loves to pursue he is more or less a specialist in. He more or less leaves other things aside, and gives the force of his mind to his favourite bent. All genius is in a certain sense special, however elevated the plane of its operations, or however universal the field. The greatest men have been universal specialists—specialists in generals and universals, which thus are the particulars which they dwell with and handle. There are, then, various dimensions of specialism. And for the mind various degrees of safety or peril in being a specialist. For specialism may have iron sides to its will, and severely limit faculties to one set of considerations. Even specialists in universals may miss out common life and sense too much; and specialists in particulars and small things may miss out sun and sky in picking their way from one pebble to another in their

mincing adventures. Nevertheless, specialism governs in the will and understanding, apparently for no weaker reason than that every man is a special man. Where there is almost none of it the individual is felt to lack individuality, to lack *raison d'être*, and to be in the common lot of humanity without being a distinctive part of it.

Specialism reigns particularly and pre-eminently in all artificial callings; under which we may embrace the whole of the institutes and industries of man. Limited ends, and inventions to empower them, are one account of man's inhabitation of the world. Nothing is so ethereal, or so material, from music to mechanics, from theology to agriculture, as not to fall, on the human side, into the domain of institution and artificial limitation. The laws of the mind lay hold of all, and the cultivators work within those laws with several force according to the energy of their affections and perceptions. There is a Providence outside which "shapes our ends"; and our arts and inventions are happy in proportion as they are within it, or true to it; but it does not interfere manifestly with human institutes otherwise than by success or failure; and concurrently, or afterwards, by inward monitions, and consequent building of the mind. It is the great limit of specialism, and proclaims by constant events that severals are a divinely girded whole, and that all things as well as all men are "members one of another." But for this, the human world would be but an artifice; but the overarching of Providence—perhaps here it might be called Destiny—makes it also into a nature and a spiritual history.

But though every man be in some sense a specialist, and each calling be of special consideration, it does not follow that the field of every calling will submit to be divided, or that it will be conquered in the best way by such division. The care of the health of the human being is a calling; but perhaps the regard of him as an integral and indivisible whole is the safest foundation for the care of his health. Medicine may indeed be subdivided into a number of petty kingdoms; you may have brain-specialists, lung-specialists, heart-specialists, and the like. And diseases may be separately attacked by their own experts who attend particularly to the treatment of one form of malady. The question here proposed is, Whether this be the best way of cure? It seems to contravene the Wellingtonian principle or rule, Never wage little wars. And also it is

judged by contemporaneous policy, which hardly permits the separate existence of little States. If the healer is a statesman in his way, a manager and ordinator of a disordered frame, he occupies a central position, and this position is necessarily central for the whole. He deals with principles, and rules from principles, and principles are the intuitions and inductions of the whole, and approach the peccant part through the healing of the whole. This seems to be the dictate of physiology, and the correlate of general science. That every man who undertakes the human body as a cure, every clerk of that kind, should, in ministering to the part, do nothing that mars the whole; should give to the part no such attention as involves inattention to the welfare of the whole—should of all things do nothing rather than add to destructions which he cannot prevent. These are general considerations only, regarding the unity and indivisibility of the body and the mind; but they are a suggestive pathological threshold, and belong to the well-being of both the physician and the patient. It remains to be seen whether they are not reinforced by grave and practical considerations and issues in the sequel.

Such reflections occur *apropos* of specialism in medicine, which is a thing in debate just now. Following them up, it is impossible to deny this specialism, or the excellence of the right kind of it if you attain to it. The contention on one side seems to be, that medicine consists of an upper, a middle, and a lower class; each class being differentiated from the others by the amount of specialization which its general mind contains. At the top are the recognized specialists, *homines unius morbi*, the men of one disease; sometimes also *homines unius libri*, men of one book; maybe, their own book on their own subject. These according to this view are the aristocracy of physic. The middle class is more difficult to define because less special. It consists of able and accomplished men who treat diseases all round; but their minds have not the concentration on a single *morbis*, nor the keen observation of it, and the lifelong pursuit, necessary to dive into its marrows, and pluck the fruit of cure from its suggestive secret parts. The lower class consists of the whole subjacent profession, town and country, but perhaps particularly country. The specialist tendency and crusade is, to abolish the middle class of diffused specialists, and to place the medical *ou*

πολλοι, whenever occasion demands, in direct communication with the nominal specialists or medical aristocracy alone. Such form of powers is like one chamber with a democracy schooled and directed to elect it.

There is something to be said for the arrangement, and it has no doubt been well said by its advocates: If a man from the present natural bent of his mind has gathered more experience of gout than any other of his generation, and if his experience has ended in greater renown of success, it seems reasonable that the sufferers from that complaint should flock to his table, to eat the bread of healing offered to them there. It also seems natural that the whole class of general practitioners should look up to the special men where difficulty besets cases, and should send their difficulties with their patients to these tribunals of acknowledged and scarcely questioned skill and power.

Thus medicine would be a constitution with a reasonable basis and apex; and the public would be referred about from general skill to more and more special skill as circumstances of stress and need enjoined. The profession also, in thus having a multiform head, would have a practical ministry over it, and would have responsibility lightened in its daily walks.

All this actually occurs, and the tendency undoubtedly is to institute and to confirm it. The tendency is for a general practitioner to be associated with specialists, and to work with them as a part of their *régime* and mechanism. Seated on pinnacles of knowledge, they have an almost autocratic power; and while the general practitioner refers to them, they are able to refer their patients to other specialists, and even to other general practitioners on plea of necessity of change. It is a system within a system.

It cannot be gainsaid or meddled with at present, for, among other reasons, it is a part of that material centralization which seems to be in the mind, if not in the genius, of the age. It is an easy plan to ask who the great man is, and to go to him direct. It is a fortunate institute, that each lower authority is in relations with him, and knows the way to him, and can accompany the sufferers to his consulting-room. It amounts to electing experts as kings over disease, the body of the profession being the electors. This is a strong universal suffrage, and can, and does, plead, that all whose opinions and votes are

worth having are unanimous in favour of the dictatorship to which medicine submits itself, and that each recognized expert or specialist has the proverbial *Vox Dei* under his throne.

It may be remarked in passing that this does not imply a unanimous public; but the prompt reply of course is, that the public has not knowledge enough to comprehend medical questions, or to gauge the merits of specialists. If the public be wise it will accept the verdict of orthodox practitioners, and accompany them with docility to the greater judgment-seat.

All this is exceedingly plausible on its own lines, and there is truth in it all. But it may be remarked that there are many specialists in each separate walk of medicine, and that these often differ from each other. This contravenes the idea of infallibility in specialism, and is the reverse of unanimity, and even of possible concurrence. The Senate often cannot come to a common vote. That doctors differ is more true of high specialists than of medicine men of the lower class. It may be urged that the difference is a benefit, and that patients thus have one resource after another. This is true; but it is not to be placed to the credit of specialism, but points to its shortcomings. It sometimes even may mean that specialists are at fault all round.

There are many criticisms upon specialism, but none more common or more formidable than the fact that there exists a class of anti-specialists over against the orthodox body, "grinning and mocking at its state." I do not allude to great Sunderings and factions in medicine itself; to the presence of homeopaths and other now legitimated bodies of persons in its midst. As Shakespeare says of the crown of a king that *there* sits death, so we may say that in the solemn crown of specialism *there* sits quackery. It is a coarse criticism. But you may diagnose the presence there of this disease in the public symptom that many a case which is unrelieved by the man of renown, by the master of a hundred resources, goes to the unlicensed man—in short, to the quack, male or female, and comes away cured. It is a circumstance awful to specialism, and to medicine generally, but it is incontestable. And what is curious, wherever the quack cures, he is denounced as a more pestilent quack, and the benign facts that it might be thought would build him up, and make

him a generally consulted man, are motives to his infamy. It is like what happened in the New Testament—comparing small things with great. Good reasons are given for his success. The first generally is that the person cured, that the rock on which specialism foundered, was not a solid fact for medicine; in short, that there was nothing serious the matter with him. Physic erred materially in treating him seriously. His maladies were ghosts whose existence ought to have been denied. The second reason is that the imaginative patient who had nothing the matter with him went with a faith and consequent persistence to the quack which he did not bring to the orthodox man. There is a good deal in this second count, which involves several considerations. Why did he carry faith to the quack, and not abide by the doctor? Perhaps the quack, apart from his simple means, had faith in himself and not in the material means alone, and imparted his faith to the patient. Perhaps he laid hold of the mind in the body, which can work such wonders there. This, as we shall see presently, uncovers a weakness in specialism, and in *materia medica* generally, and shows in orthodoxy a link missing between physician and patient. Seriousness in treatment has two sides which are questionable. Is the drug and the knife the more serious, or the sympathetic handling of the mind, “the ministering to a mind diseased”? It may be doubted whether the latter in many cases, and interpenetrating all cases, is not the more serious treatment; and whether, therefore, it is not the substance of cure for the most real diseases. It is, as we said, interpenetrating, and the highest substances are the subtlest, and can get in between all the rest. The mind-man as healer can therefore go where the big specialist does not enter. And therefore faith-healing, mind-healing, as practised even by quacks, if successful after previous non-success of the experts, does not prove that the healed man had nothing grave the matter with him. He may have been dying of disease otherwise intractable and incurable: of disease at once of mind and body, and primarily of mind.

THE BONESETTER.

The Bonesetter is a ready illustration of the “Antic” that sits “scoffing at the state and grinning at the pomp” of the surgical and medical kings. This functionary is an institution probably coeval of necessity with orthodox treat-

ment, and ailing limbs and spines would but for him be more hopeless than they are. He often cures, and sometimes instantaneously, where the specially educated doctors fail. And among the many who have resort to him are the sporting classes, and particularly the men of the hunting-field. Also many of the female sex who find themselves unaccountably "impotent folk," and who, with their families, are weary of tonics, iodines, plaster of Paris bandagings, and other wealth of means which they experience to be increments of impotency with art-pains superadded; and with chloral and opium, swallowed or injected into the body, to cover the art-pains. The bone-setter as an offensive individual is perhaps the most hateful thorn in the side of educated medicine; and it were to be wished that the history and tradition of him could be clearly ascertained, and well written out. He seems to be a sporadic person, and hardly to constitute a class. Every large town knows of him, and even villages have his presence and pedlar-assistance. What his way and knowledge are is unknown to medical practice. I have seen what relief he gives, and had decisive evidence of his cures. Some time since a gentlewoman got a sprain in coming downstairs, and this set up neuralgic agonies which nothing relieved, increasing lameness, and in the end serious loss of the general health. Persistent treatment increased her symptoms, and she grew weaker and weaker. She was removed to an adjacent hospital, where all the resources of its accomplished medical staff were tried upon her, with the result that she left its wards unrelieved, and with health thoroughly broken. *Opprobrium medicinæ* was she. The doctors told her that the horrible pain of their healing was temper and hysteria. Returning home, a bonesetter appeared upon the scene. He diagnosed a bone in the foot out of place. He manipulated, pulled, and otherwise worked her, and worked upon her; and at the end of one sitting he said: "There now, you are all right; go and walk; I have put in your dislocation." And she went, and she walked upstairs also and downstairs, and, in short, recovered her powers, excepting in so far as medical art and inactivity had impaired them, in a moment. A gentleman officially connected with the hospital brought the cure before its medical authorities, and besought them to look into the successful treatment, with a view to gaining a similar success for themselves in similar cases.

The proposal was indignantly refused. Such cases, and such orthodox indignation, exist broadcast in society; the medical hatred of the curer being in proportion to the rapidity and excellence of the cure. (See the New Testament again.)

Why not take the bonesetter into office in the hospital, and remit to him the cases which experience like the above points out as his field? An innocent question indeed! The man is not a "legally qualified practitioner." He is perhaps not an educated gentleman. He is certainly an autocrat on his own lines, and must make short work with stiff bandages, iron supports, tonics, opiates, and the thousand artificial ills that obedient orthodox flesh is heir to. He would also flatter the patient that it was not her temper which was in fault, but something else: real undetected disease, and real, though unwitting, outrage upon it. In fact, his presence as a power would revolutionize the hospital from summit to basement. This the doctors saw and felt; and they declared that taking the bonesetter on, as proposed by the layman, would be followed by the immediate resignation of the medical and surgical staff.

To dwell on the bonesetter's practice, and its occasional triumphant success, does not belong to the present essay; but I have some comprehension of his means, mental and physical, and also of a profound intuition not formulized, according to which he uses the term dislocation in a sense different from the ordinary one. Ligaments and nerve-fibres along with them may be displaced and painfully strained as well as bones, and the agonies caused thereby be reflected on the skin, and ultimately invade by sympathy the whole limb, the whole body and mind, the entire breath, and the general health; and the fortunate replacement of a small ligament with the nerves involved may dissipate suffering, and, in fact, the complaint, as if by magic.

I am tempted to remark, in the interest of my profession, that the *rationale* of whatever is real in bonesetting has been expounded in a great work by Dr. Banning, of New York, from whom it may be learnt, and on the orthodox side.* His case might stand thus. The animal body is

* "A Rational Treatise on the Trunkal Muscles, elucidating the mechanical cause of chronic spinal, pelvic, abdominal, and thoracic affections, with the Rationale of their Cure by Mechanical Support." By E. P. Banning, M.D. New York, 1868.

compact in powers occupying its surface; in muscular integuments. If the function of these is entire throughout, the interior organs and viscera are exactly contained in their true places and positions, and their offices are duly performed. If any tract of the compressing integuments is weakened and flaccid, the organs and viscera are dislocated more or less, and their functions are unbraced and unspaced. If, for instance, the abdominal muscles, the lowest set of continents, fail to keep their viscera up against the diaphragm in and for respiration, these viscera are dislocated; and the thoracic story above them suffers flaccidity and displacement of its organs and their functions. What consequences this involves, pathology shows. So soon as pressure restorative of the normal place of the organs is made, either by the hand temporarily or by appropriate mechanism worn on the person, immediate relief is felt, and patients will often express that life, long burdened, is now worth living. But see the book itself, especially the part on Muscular Laxity, pp. 295-331. Now bonesetting is a sub-department of this wide subject. The integuments of the bones, the ligaments and quasi-muscular controllers of place and position, always involving exact place and regulated mechanical tension of nerves, are to them, the bones, what the whole muscular envelope and packing power is to the body; what the firm ultimate feet are to it. And if these strings, ligamentary, muscular, nervous, swerve, and get wrong extension, the bone, to be released, tends to tear them asunder; and this accounts for persistent pains, agonies often, ever extending through various tracts. And when the dislocated or swerved cordage is replaced, relief is instantaneous.

But is there any valid reason why the individual specialist should not absorb the faith-man and the quack, and add him to specialization? It is certain that he does not tend this way, and has seldom attempted this composition of debtor and creditor. One reason is that specialism is a late growth of scientism and civilization, and practises almost exclusively in the great world, one might say in the *beau monde*. This world is sensuous, superficial, and naturally materialistic. It loves size of all sorts: size of doctor's person; size of his house and size of his coach; size of his book; size of his patients' houses and carriages; size of his fees, size of his prescriptions, and size of his drugs; size of his armatures and instruments. The doctor

has to swell in all things to what is visible and strong in space. If a more material age, or a more spacious doctorate arises, he, the present doctor, has to swell after them. It is, to use a slang phrase, a competition of "swells:" public John Bull exacts of private medical frog sufficient size to be "within the range of his practical" faculties. Otherwise he cannot see his physician except askance and with buttoned pocket and a supercilious eyeglass. This is a serious reason why experts, who are an expensive product of time, cannot afford to lose any hold of matter and space which would be involved in the addition of more spiritual forces and informations than those with which they work already. These may safely be proclaimed and handled by the despised quack dealing with the *opprobria medicinæ*, the wrecks of Great Physic, whose faculties are opened by their misfortunes, but not by orthodox specialists who lose everything if they break with orthodoxy. Old bottles cannot hold new wine. And the specialist is an old bottle, for, although new in his temporalities, he is the inheritor of a superb past, all of it materialistic, and now more acutely material and spacious than heretofore.

Then again the very wealth of him; the abundance of his instruments and chemicals; his seat upon the mineral waters of all the continents; his command of remote climates, where lamentable echoes are lost, for those who persist in dying of his skill; his autocracy in it all; his possession of all the great avenues of the press; and his conservative alliance with governments, and with the other great professions—renders the tops of medicine of the earth earthy, and of the world worldly. They are constrained to be true or germane to the commanding spirit of their age. You might as well expect them to consider quackery for what good there may be in it, or faith-healing, or homeopathy, as expect clergy established and endowed in their Articles to consider a new religion. They are this world's bottles, and self-fitted and well-fitted to hold the wine of it.

Here also we touch upon a point in which specialism as at present organized will find it hard to mend. When a specialist fixes, even with genius—and many of them are men of art and genius—upon a particular organ and its diseases as his field, he naturally makes investigations of an exhaustive character into the structure and functions of that organ in health and disease; and his thoughts dwell on an

infinitude of details spread like fine grains of powder before his microscopic sensuous faculties. He is then on the road out of science, which deals alone with the facial, and not with the pulverulent, and still more out of art, which always handles wholes of some kind, and rejoices in groups and masses. The external action answering to this is, the accumulation of means to meet the indefinite disintegrated sensualism of his knowledge. How should he, with a sea of particulars amenable to no induction, believe that an aberration of such a multitude of infinitesimals can be brought back into nature's order by any simple substance or any words of sympathetic skill? He is a minnow in the sea of disorder, and no Neptune with a ruling trident. The consequences of the inevitable life-long flounder are of portentous magnitude to the specialist. They issue in his prescripts. We have anticipated them already in speaking of his wealth. All material science is pressed into his service; all things visible and tangible. Without being able to help it, violence covers him as a garment. It is hardly to be denied—at any rate there are few exceptions to the fact—that the more specially a man is a specialist, the more thorough and the more local his aims will become; the more the victim organ will be treated directly; and the sense of touch in the doctor, and of fear and feeling in the patient, will be counted on and appealed to. Specialism means localism, and localism means direct impact upon the morbid part. Diseases of the womb, the rectum, and the throat, diseases of the stomach—in short, of all outlying and sensually accessible parts, attest this assertion with a hundred groaning and shrieking voices. Of course chloroform helps this impact; but if the operation under it is ungroaned, its consequences are often one extended groan of the deeply specialized body. For a part thus selected is itself specialized, and is perhaps afterwards no part of the integral body, but a dwarf or a cripple.

Specialism loves sense-handling: it is always of surgical tendency. It is the inventor of Scopes: microscopes to make minutiae visible and important; laryngoscopes to get in at the main portal of the mere body; stethoscopes, its most valuable and innocuous instruments: it is the father of all scopes but the megascope, the anthroposcope, the integral scope and consideration of the man, mind, soul, and body. It is the supreme augur and aruspex in medicine, and *Extispicium*, entrail-seership, is its aim.

This inevitable tendency is apt to discourage merciful and gentle means as the principals of cure, and to relegate them into secondary places. The specialist may indeed be acquainted with them, and enlist them all, but they are circumferential in his mind, while his armatures are central. This also involves another point—his professional remuneration. Each case he handles tends to undergo a series of quasi-surgical examinations, instead of the ordinary questions of the doctor, the inspection ending with the tongue and the pulse, and the general appearance and complexion. This is costly, as all approaches to surgery are costly, and makes fees enormous. Of course he is not influenced by the fees, but he earns them; and there is a tacit influence in this which he does not recognize, though it specializes him further in his course. Worthy man as I assume him to be, the gold confirms him in his place, and makes him drink more and more deeply at the fountain of it, which is specialism. It may be a big door with massive hinges which bars him in. But this is no special charge against him excepting as a part of our common human nature. Easily excited greed reigns in the most of men; and when they are banded and organized in old professions it becomes tyrannous without its existence being acknowledged; and the conscience, which is the true spring of all good acts and thoughts, of all arts and knowledge, may readily be diluted away through the concurrent wills and suffrages of a corroborating multitude of fellow-feelers.

This too, then, the profits of specialism, is a hard Thirty-nine Articles argument why the specialist does not look beyond his artificial craft, and also why he abides in the push and tendency to overlook high intuition and gentleness, and to descend into material and surgical practices. Hence also the very drugs which he uses are of surgical import; often surgical in caustic strength, and in directness of local application. They sear and they amputate surfaces internal and external, which are the main field of the specialist. Every man tends to be a whole man of some kind, and the specialist assiduously completes himself thus in all directions.

This infects the medical profession. Darwin, with his incomparable naturalism, speaks of imitative insects; of selection and survival by imitation. Thus a group of powerfully protected insects, protected by colour from the vision of birds that would eat them if they saw them, have

with them insects of a different species, but which are not so concealed or protected, but yet have on them in some individuals traces of the protecting colour. By Darwinian law, imitation follows; increasing survival of the fortunate colour. Those which have the most spots of favourable concealment on their bodies, survive and propagate. In this way the colour is selected, as domestic animals are artificially selected for colour or other desirable peculiarities by man; and being bred, the colour in the insects increases generation after generation into the pattern of the more thoroughly protected species, until at length the alien flock completely resembles in its markings the already privileged insects among which it lives. The colour is in fact a cave which hides the creature from its enemies. There may be latent here a little parable of infections in a great profession; for Nature "does not speak without a parable." The specialists and the common run of practitioners may stand for the two sets of *Insecta*. The specialists are the privileged ones; of the chosen colour of worldly society. Of the *οἱ πολλοί* some have no colour of specialist mind; and the fowls of an intelligent conscience, ever awaiting opportunity, rescue them from the prevailing professionalism, and they are no more favourably known in the crowded ranks. The others, the great mass, though but imitators, take on more and more of the specialist marks, and at length ape specialism in their smaller way; and verily they have their reward. Thus it is (may we say, according to Darwin), that a few striking men, with no self-sacrificing scruples, can change a whole profession, and lead it into their moral colours; only a residue falling out of the ranks; out of success, and out of lucre. The thing seems true all round, from the skilful breeding of dogs, horses, sheep, and cattle, to the production of the commune of the professional mind from age to age. It is, however, mere animal nature wherever extant; and wherever that can be alleged, the end is not yet. For where material colour prevails, and imitation of it is the rule, there is, we may be sure, another model somewhere which can never be aped, and which as a superior image and likeness will some day come to judgment.

Specialism concentrated itself upon one disease, and upon one organ, or upon correlated organs; and it is a consequence of this that specialists tend to find their case extant more widely than other specialists allow. The gout-

specialist sees gout in the background everywhere; the phthisis-specialist suggests phthisis; the cancer-specialist proclaims imminent cancer from signs too small to carry its weight; and treatment of the kind described above is recommended from the beginning. Heredity helps the diagnosis, and family history reinforces the doctor, and prostrates the understanding of the patient. Herein different branches of specialism necessarily collide with each other in the proclamation of favourite hobbies of disease; in the crash and battle of each great man's protophippos.

There are, indeed, few families through which a river of ailments cannot be traced by a skilful explorer. This furnishes a strong reason for going to meet all physical troubles half-way; for beginning at the very beginning; for cutting off the supply of the disease by energetic engineering at its very source; as if you should stop the waterway of the Thames by a sharp spade applied in Gloucestershire. Heredity is a more awful thing than physical inheritances of disease; but of this the specialist does not take count. It comes from mental and spiritual hills, and has mental affluents all the way down. You may abolish the slender trickle of its grandfather, but the main tide of mischief lies in the present man. It were better to dismiss his ancestry after brief investigation, and to attend to him whole as the sum of your case.

But the specialist, though of guarded speech, and though he holds out hopes of cure, is not an encouraging man. He is almost founded upon the pedestal of hopeless cases. Hence, far from intending it, he becomes an organ of fear in medicine. His verdicts are often easy of attainment, well-grounded, and justly terrible to patients if they hear them. But the fear extends further than it need. His very atmosphere is a gravity. There are sufferers whose maladies require hope as a principal element of cure. If those maladies imitate more mortal forms, and yet do not belong to them, the specialist may be mistaken; and then the fear which he inspires is a grievous and sometimes a fatal complication. His local treatment gives it a habitation; the mind counterworks the beneficence of time and season and the resources of nature for being cured. Perhaps the very disease that is dreaded may be deposited by a mind diseased by the specialized and localized fear of it.

I know no greater reform in medicine than that all who rightfully belong to it should be priests of hope and not purveyors of fear. Hope mortal, and hope immortal. That the beds of disease, which is impurity and violence in nature, should have no impurity and no violence unnecessarily added to them by the doctor; for even true surgery is not violence, but tenderness. And that death-beds should be the cleanest of all beds: clear as possible of medical interference, and given over to the last sacraments of love, and to hope of the Giver and Taker of life. The gospel of hope for the body should be in the physician's religion. Often, indeed, there is manifestly no hope; but in these cases the specialist, now the first applied to, is the last man who is of any use. He is a death warrant, and not seldom an executioner. The general practitioner recommends him, to escape from announcing the inevitable. He had better take the responsibility, and tend his patient with religious watchings. For the plain consequence of taking him to the specialist is, that he thinks it is the last chance, and he becomes docile to the strong measures which are resorted to, and which probably have never been successful in any similar case. The general man, if he sees that there is no hope, should guard his patient above all from the specialist. If it is needed—and further advice for relief may often be needed—eminent general physicians, the anthropologists of medicine, should be called in; but the man of localization and specialization, with his introsopes and lack of intuitions, with his armatures and knives and sharp drugs and body-stupefying, is not one of these.

Of fear it may further be remarked that it is a rich and as it were a manured soil for disease, and that where it is totally absent, even epidemic assaults have but little effect upon a man. It exists in different measures and degrees, and is mortal more or less accordingly. Cheerful courage, seldom supplied by the medical mind, keeps people long alive even under fatal circumstances. When they "give themselves up," the very *principles of the body*, which are the impregnable will and intellect at the top, have surrendered the monarchy, and the *principiates of the body*, which are the stomach and the heart and all the other organs, lose their brains which reside in their "sympathetic" nerves, and are functionless and powerless. The man is then separating from them, and leaving

a world to which no hope anchors him. In grievous disease, *general* fear is a natural state of mind. This is the most harmless species of fear; the most harmless because it is not confirmed by medical declaration, and has not struck home *locally*. As soon as fear is finally localized, it has attained a bodily existence. From that hour the mind of the patient, with all its cares and anxieties, inhabits the affected place, and carries its state over the general body. The man is thenceforth a diseased liver or kidney or throat, and is nowise separable from his pit of ruin. There is no surer way than specialism of bringing this direful introspection about; indeed specialism with all its might—of course with the best motives—fixes the patient's attention upon the space of his complaint, and there builds his mind's sole and last house for him. Diseases, indeed, must be attended to, but the more they are supervised by the medical adviser on the general principles of the sound body, the better for the sufferers; and the less they are attended to, except by obedience and patience by those sufferers, the more their adventitious strength from fear is weakened. Specialism, however, tends to create the last strain and acme of morbid attention. It enjoins that you are always to be digging up your sad mustard and cress to see how it is growing for better or worse. The most innocent thing you can say of it is that it is a childish limbo. It puts into a man's hand the watch of his last hours, and he is always looking at this to know how long he has to live.

A friend supplies me with a fable of fear which has a point for epidemic times. Once a man in an Indian town met a stranger of so remarkable an appearance that he was moved to stop in the street and speak to him, and to ask him who he was, and what was his business. He answered that he was a Messenger of Death, sent there to subtract the lives of three thousand persons. After this an epidemic occurred, whether of cholera, plague, or small-pox is not stated. Thirty thousand persons died of it. The first interlocutor was not among the dead; and again he met the same remarkable person, and interviewed him. "You told me," he said, "you had come to slay three thousand persons, and lo! thirty thousand have died. How is this?" "Ah! yes, the stranger said, I know: three thousand died of my

disease, and twenty-seven thousand died of fright. That, sir, is how."

Another anecdote which is in Russian history somewhere, though I cannot give chapter and verse for it, shows how a greater fear was used by a master to cast out a lesser fear. The disease might be plague or cholera—it matters not which. A Russian army in the field was being decimated by it, and in spite of the doctors it spread so alarmingly as to threaten to terminate the campaign. The general-in-chief, a stiff man of business, and so little of a specialist that he would treat all disease on the most general principles which govern men; a mere field-marshal of disease, and no healer, a full-stop and execution of it;—he decreed that the next man who took the disease should be buried alive. And, curious to remark, the epidemic was stayed. That general, whatever his name, might be called Antijenner, Antipasteur, and Antiferran. He did not meet troubles half-way, but met and slew their soul. He is, however, difficult of imitation. We want the brazen serpent and godly obverse of this Cæsar to command the wide destructions of the kingdom of fear.

The specialist incontestably represents diminution of hope and advance of fear; and as we have seen by Darwinian illustration that the whole profession is infected with him in his specialism, so it follows that in these cardinal things of the mind the diffusion of fear has become a part of the business of medical life. To this we may trace the vogue of the greatest fear-monger of modern ages, the mortal Jenner. His is the anti-gospel of the fear of small-pox: the mirror and model of specialism. In him you see it in a glass not darkly. By nature and heredity you *may* have small-pox. The fear of this is a hole in our generations; and Jenner fills the hole with human and animal poison to keep out the fear. Yet the fear descends from protected father to son in increasing volume; the upper and middle classes who patronize specialism are more and more uneasy in their vaccinated shoes; and what Jenner found only private fear, is now through the specialized medical profession public terror. And this is the case with other diseases also, and tends to be the case with all epidemic forms, owing to the initiation of Jenner, and the materialism and complicity of the medicine of the time, of which specialism in its variety is the many-headed monster.

In its origin specialism seems to be the child of surgery, or at any rate it is a correlated growth of art. For surgery as an art is essentially local, and attends as a handicraft to diseased, injured, or superfluous parts of the body or in the body. The chirurgeon is an artisan for whom the axiom of the unity or indivisibility of the man has no existence. Indeed the good chirurgeon may, like a conquering statesman, restore unity by lopping parts. A man with half a leg may be a more whole man than a man with a shattered knee or ankle. And surgery is a thing of local skill and of personal finesse. One man may love and perform a certain difficult operation better than another, and be justly a specialist for the feat. He *must* be a specialist for any part that he lops; only so holding of the general weal, that the operation is indispensable, and that the patient can presumably sustain it, and be on the whole the better and in the long run the sounder for it. These are plain surgical ethics commanding each act of the specialism. The specialization goes finer still in the surgery of the eye and the ear; men of special skill are indispensable here, as also in dentistry, these walks constituting distinct professions in the profession. There is no question of the necessity of these experts. But all of them should be under the general rule of utility, of doing no operation which can humanely be avoided; of doing nothing which as Christians they would not have done to themselves, their wives, or their children. From these cases, of admitted and indispensable specialists, it has been an easy transference to conclude that all maladies should be treated by experts on the same lines; and that liver, stomach, lungs, brain, throat, kidneys, should be dealt with locally or specially. Medical specialism, indeed, has already entered on this horrible way. Observe, however, that in nature the surgeon's parts are always external, or rendered so by accident. The physician's parts are always internal, and ought, with certain limitations which fall manifestly under surgery, to remain so. The rule of surgery does not extend therefore to the physician or the general medical man. The rule of surgery is the permitted division of the body. The rule of physie in the best and highest sense, and in the lowest sense also, is its unity and indivisibility.

There are, indeed, persons to whom specialism is par-

ticularly applicable; and it is not to be desired that they should not make use of it. There are many who cannot believe in any but violent material means, whose very minds are of matter, space, and time, and who love touch and local treatment all through them. For these specialism is the only thing, if it be still not a good thing. They do not believe in human unity, but rather in decomposition than in composition, and their proclaimed holiday "after life's fitful fever" lies in putrefaction and its corollaries. On the other hand, it is an undoubted fact, applicable to others, that the more gentle the means which are adopted, the more room and opportunity there is for belief in the mind as an agent of cure, and in fine substances as able to ascend according to their subtlety, and the appropriate use of each, to touch the organisms of the anxious and expectant mind and soul. The mind and soul are the organs left out by specialism; it is all body, and of the body; and, as we said before, bulk and size are in the essence of its cult.

Our remarks are obviously critical of what is called specialism in the gross medical profession. Putting its ways and means aside, it is good that diseases should be severally studied in all their phases, and that any mind which has a particular facility in the treatment of any one or more of them on these grounds, should stand out above his fellows, and be a specialist so far. It is the material, the exclusively material development of specialism, which alone we impugn. This development, however, is the present medical profession. We have given reasons for inferring that it is at present incapable of purging itself of its contempt of human nature and the human mind: reasons of interest, reasons of incorporation, reasons of power and pride, and of governmental endowment and establishment. In an age of great change, and of popular speculation and volition, it is a temptation to consider what will become of the present specialism; how its victims will be affected by having their eyes opened, and how the great voting public will regard its defences and offences in and through the State. The reader may interpret it which way he will; it is a matter and commitment of time. Our own opinion of it is, that in the crown of it, "death keeps his court," death in the long run to specialism itself.

But the question of questions for the practical Briton will be, Does specialism in the main do special good? In

answer to this we can only reply that it is not obvious that medical specialism can in any way be brought to book by comparative statistics. Some of the disorders which it treats are more within control in their early stages than they used to be ; but this is chiefly because more common sense is brought to bear upon them, and because the general life and constitution of the patient is mainly regarded in the treatment. The greater success of specialism lies in that direction ; in general remedies ; indeed in what may be regarded as an extension of sanitation. This is now common to the whole profession ; but it is a condition which has not manifestly arisen with the specialists. They, indeed, enter into it diligently and, we may say, ably and conscientiously. They build up the failing life with oil and wine, with change of air and climate, with injunction of repose of mind and invigoration of body. And no class of professed health-givers so much requires these general circumstances in practice as medical experts. For the specialty of their treatment does not lie in great mild circumstances. At the core it is always more pointed and severe than ordinary practice ; and, settling fixedly on a part of the constitution, it makes a breach in the whole to get at the part. That breach has to be borne and recovered from. Indeed, in ordinary medicine the physic has also itself to be recovered from. In the case of the expert this makes it difficult to estimate his value in statistics of cures ; for he has the value of the " unearned increment " in general sanitation ; and he has the operancy of the hard means which he used, to set on the other side. It is much to the credit of the former factor if he does no more mischief than his fellows. But there are no present statistics upon this point. It must be admitted that he has the suffrage of the majority of his profession, though there are dissentient voices of eminent men. But we apprehend that the greater diseases after their early stage are no more amenable to treatment than they were in former times ; and it is these diseases in which the expert is resorted to. Even with small-pox, its authorities, all of whom are experts, admit the lack of progress in cure when the disease is established ; and the formidable statistics of White, Siljeström, and Alfred Russell Wallace disprove the efficacy of vaccination as a prophylactic. Specialism, in this cardinal instance, has no foundation of renown at either end.

It is, then, the stream of patients who enter the doors of the great specialists upon which we must mainly rely for determining their power; but we have no scientific clue to the after fates of the stream which quits the same doors; which might make suspicion into knowledge. Two strong guides take them there, fear verging on despair and fashion. They go in in troops, but they come out individuals, and their history is not recordable. After listening about it and to it for forty years, the summary in my mind is that it is not favourable to specialism. The ultimate gauge of this will lie in the physical experience and education of the public. The result must be gathered from time, and not otherwise from science. One thing transpires to-day, that specialism is recommending and advertising itself as the crown of the wisdom of physic; and such vulgation is not usually the conscious circumstance of a *victrix causa*.

The crotchet of progress flutters in the air, more or less as a banner over everything; it leads the medical army, though in devious marches, age after age. Yet medicine is less a series of consistent campaigns against disease than a theatre in which the performers play pieces which are suited to the enlightenment and elevation, or to the materialism and low estate of the general public.

Specialism, however, is one of the present apexes of the social system, and represents a strong natural struggle; a striving by purely material agencies, most diligently sought out in sciences, and through arts and inventions, to abolish the main hereditary and acquired evils besetting the body and brain of man; a struggle to redress and compensate the pressure of life and society upon the individual mortal frame: often a hopeless struggle to make the non-fittest survive. It succeeds, rather say thrives, in many cases, chiefly where success could be had on other and better terms. It is a power backed by a large corporation, and which now solicits the votes of that electorate in no doubtful beseechings. The opposite to it appears to be that thing on which democracies never calculate—the appearance of real persons in the field. Hahnemann came, and by a life tremendous in persistence, and comparable to that of Darwin in his walk, established a *materia medica* of mental fineness, which, as it comes from the mind, and remakes and inspires the nature of drugs, is able to enter into relations with the mind in the body, and thereby with the

intimate body itself as the mere theatre and extension of the mind. Hahnemann is, in fact, the great anti-specialist, as his prescripts are always for "the totality of symptoms"; and he is the great specialist, because his drugs are only employed in their correspondence to the most special lines of general diseases. He knew, too, that all diseases are *general* diseases. His medicines also are material, however subtle; and they are at the same time mental creations from brute drugs and chemicals, as the bodily steam-engine is a mental creation from brute iron and steam, and as a fine garden is a mental creation from nature's wild-flowers. And since Hahnemann, others have come who have not been imprisoned in corporations. The pre-eminent characteristic of most of them is that they are not materialists, and do not hold with the regency or benignity of brute matter for man's mind and body. Personality also is their distinction, as over against corporate specialism. Patients believe in them, not only for their mode or system, but for themselves. Mind touches mind here as it seldom does in specialism; the system is indeed fine, as in sun-cure, water-cure, diet-cure, homeopathic drug-cure; but the personality and, as it were, priesthood of the doctor is a root and fund of patience, perseverance, hope, faith, belief, which penetrates the patient, and carries him on cheerfully from one long day and night to another towards health. That health may rise to the level of its personal and medical source. Some of us believe, and I for one, that a true clergy is a mind-cure on a higher plane. If this be not a delusion, neither is it a delusion that other personalities can be prime or assistant mind-cures to bodily infirmities, and help the body to help itself. Few yet know what the body is; that it is, for service in this world, a mere extension downwards of the mind, and can be approached and conversed with in all its organs by a sympathetic mind which understands it; that hope and faith are its heart and its breath, and that the supporters, inspirers, and seconders of these are the only safe restorers of its lost or impaired Wholeness or Personality.

CASE OF SEVERE NEURALGIA CURED BY
DIADEMA.

BY J. COMPTON BURNETT, M.D.

For a number of weeks I had been treating a maiden lady of twenty odd years of age for bad neuralgia, but it would not yield to my pet remedies for neuralgia. I confess to having pets in great numbers. I have been reproached with using the same cases several times; but I would submit that the value of clinical evidence lies not in the cases themselves, or in their being heretofore unpublished, but in the lessons they teach. And where a given case teaches several distinct points, using such a case once for each point under study is perfectly fair and legitimate. Thus, for instance, if *Sulphur* rapidly cures a case of neuralgia of the heart, and at the same time brings back to the surface a long pent-up cutaneous affection, such a case may very properly do duty—

First, in treating of neuralgia—Did it not cure a neuralgia?

Secondly, in treating of heart disease with pain, the pain being a synalgia—Was the heart not cured by it?

Thirdly, in treating of the ill effects of suppressed skin affections—Was the suppression not cured by it?

In fact, I would go so far as to maintain that thus utilizing one's clinical data each time separately from one standpoint only, is the true way; and the reader is not only not wronged, but, on the contrary, is likely (if not blinded by conceit) to have his view of the nature of disease widened, and his power to cure augmented.

Well, this case has never been inflicted upon a long-suffering world, though it would teach no less if it had.

She wrote:—"I am still as bad as ever with neuralgia: every evening punctually at seven o'clock I begin with it in my face and head; mostly it leaves my teeth in an hour or two, and only continues in my head. When I once get to sleep I have a very good night until about four or five in the morning, when I wake always with toothache and neuralgia. . . . My best time is from three to seven."

Diadema 3x, six grains dry on the tongue, every four hours cured this *clock-like regular* neuralgia right off, and it did not return. Patient was very pronouncedly of hydrogenoid constitution. But how many people know the difference

between *curing a neuralgia* and deadening the poor nerve hypodermically, or otherwise?

Echo answers, "How many?"

London, August 1, 1889.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SANITARY SURROUNDINGS FOR THE LYING-IN CHAMBER AND OPERATING ROOM.

By G. H. BURFORD, M.B.,
Late House Physician to the Hospital for Women.

IN the Vienna lying-in clinic—the finest of its kind in the world—the mortality has been reduced to .2 per cent. All who have gone through a term of residence in that city of palaces will remember its close rivalry with Cologne in the matter of odours. If such clinical results have been attained under such conditions, *a fortiori* should the lying-in record, under homeopathic auspices, be almost without a break.

That the mortality and the risks in convalescence have been materially reduced under homeopathic supervision is patent to all. That the success of the homeopathic obstetrician has not—as it ought to have—hitherto been phenomenal, is owing to the neglect of factors against which even homeopathic remedies toil in vain. Given an able obstetric physician; given the most scrupulous cleanliness on the part of patient and attendants; and, most important, given apartments whose sanitary condition is beyond reproach—under these conditions might the possible dangers of lying-in be brought down almost to an irreducible minimum.

The sanitary condition of the apartment is a matter of the highest importance. I am acquainted with one hospital where there was little to be desired in the skill of doctor or nurses, and yet where untoward results were continually disheartening all concerned. Then came a revolution: the ward was closed for a few months, the walls and ceiling thoroughly cleaned, the bedding entirely replaced, and more favourable results were immediately obtained. In a remarkable communication of Dr. W. S. Playfair to one of the medical journals, he narrates a case in which the patient, though surrounded by every luxury and conve-

nience, yet grew worse in spite of the most skilful treatment. Search was made, and the patient's bed was found to be directly in the current of tainted air issuing from curious sanitary arrangements close by. The lady was at once removed to more healthy quarters, and convalescence became at once ensured.

The lying-in chamber and its furniture should be chosen with the most careful regard to the condition of ceiling, walls, carpets, and bedding, as well as to more obvious considerations. In fact, the simpler the surroundings, the better for the patient. Everything that is likely to have been contaminated is to be viewed with suspicion; and no trouble is too great, no anxiety too scrupulous, to *ensure* the most successful results.

Even thus, unless the overhauling is thorough, untoward results will creep in. In one of the principal special hospitals in Great Britain, isolated rooms were used for the more severe operation cases. Every element conducing to success had been apparently carefully considered, and yet the results often were most unwelcome. Then the plan of action was changed: the rooms were shut up for some months, the walls, ceiling, floors, and chimney vigorously scraped and cleaned, and the whole place renovated. From that time forth, under operations of the severest kind, performed once and sometimes twice a week, the mortality has been only *one*. This moral applies equally to lying-in chambers as to hospital wards.

London, August, 1889.

THE LYCOPODIUM HEADACHE.

AN INVOLUNTARY PROVING.

By JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.

SOME years ago I gave a lady a prescription for *Lycopodium* 5, three pilules night and morning to be taken, with intermissions, for some weeks. From this prescription she derived great benefit, particularly in the reduction of gouty enlargements of the finger joints. Off and on she has taken the medicine since that time, in the way I at first advised. A few weeks ago I received a letter from her telling me of a headache she

was suffering from, and asking if it could be a result of the *Lycopodium*. I said it was probably due to the medicine, but if she would give me a few particulars I should be able to tell her more decidedly. In reply I received the following letter, which I cannot do better than give in my patient's own words:—

"In answer to your note, I will tell you about my headache as far as I can. I began to take *Lycopodium* on Monday morning, and felt a slight headache on Tuesday evening. I got up with it again on Wednesday, and had it all day, getting better towards night. The pain is on the top of my head, down on my forehead, and gives me a feeling of weight over my eyes. I don't think generally going out makes any difference. Never tried wrapping up my head, but *taking off my bonnet feels a relief*. My forehead is hot, and when I am very bad I feel as though I must shut my eyes. Yesterday I felt all right, but I had a wakeful night, and woke about seven this morning with a bad pain over and on my left eye which seemed to go through my head. It went away gradually in about an hour and three-quarters, but my eyes and head still feel hot and uncomfortable. I have not taken any *Lycopodium* since Wednesday morning, but in the night, when I couldn't sleep, I took some *Aconite*. I think this is all I can remember about them. This time two years ago, when I had taken *Lycopodium* for about five months, I felt the same headache, only much worse than I have had it now; and I then mentioned to you one day I thought it produced a headache, and you told me to leave it off, which I did for a short time—I forget how long, but from that time until a fortnight ago I have only once or twice felt it quite slightly, but never so immediately after taking it as this week.

"Friday, July 12th."

There can be no doubt as to the origin of this headache; all the symptoms of it are to be found under *Lycopodium*, but the most characteristic feature, perhaps, is the relief from uncovering, which I have italicised.

On referring to my notes, I find I have kept a description of the former attack in October, 1877. The features of this are even more characteristic of *Lycopodium*:—

"Pain in forehead, across the eyes, with drowsy feeling, and inability to keep the eyes open; also weight at the vertex. The headache was severe in the afternoon, lasted about three hours, and came about every other day."

The afternoon aggravation and the recurrence every second day are eminently characteristic of *Lycopodium*.

There are many who object to observations made on patients; but the teaching of this case is quite the other way. Hahnemann said that observations of this kind were only to be accepted when made by a master in homeopathy; but there is no doubt that our knowledge

of the grand remedies of the chronic diseases has been largely built up in this way. An observation made on a patient, if it stands the clinical test, is just as good as an observation made on a healthy person.

SALT IN MILK FOR CHILDREN.—Dr. A. Jacobi (*Arch of Pediatrics*) says that the addition of sodium chloride prevents the solid coagulation of milk by either rennet or gastric juice. The cow's milk ought never to be given without table salt, and the latter ought to be added to woman's milk when it behaves like cow's milk in regard to solid curdling and consequent indigestibility. Habitual constipation of children is influenced beneficially, since not only is the food made more digestible, but the alimentary secretions, both serous and glandular, are made more effective by its presence.—*New York Medical Times*, April.

THE DANGER OF STOVES.—Great sensation has been caused by a declaration made by Dr. Lancereaux at the Academy of Medicine, to the effect that the use of stoves for the heating of rooms is attended with the most disastrous results, either by acute or chronic poisoning of the blood, ending fatally, or causing deterioration of the health as manifested in a variety of ways. Dr. Lancereaux has recently had several cases brought under his observation of intoxication by the oxide of carbon set free by slow combustion in these stoves, which generally have not a sufficient draught, and hence the accumulation of the poisonous gas in the rooms. This danger is not confined to the room in which the stove is heated, but may extend to the neighbouring rooms, either on the same floor or above or below it. It is sufficient to have a fissure in the chimneys to permit the oxide of carbon to pass from one chimney to another, and thus cause intoxication of the neighbours. It has been proved that, even when the apartment in which the stove is heated is well ventilated, the atmosphere of the room always contains a sufficient quantity of the oxide of carbon to exercise a disastrous elective influence on the red globules of the blood. These remarks have been fully corroborated by Dr. Brouardel, who insisted on the danger arising from intoxication by oxide of carbon, even in the open air. Every winter the dead bodies of workmen are brought to the Morgue who had been lying about lime-kilns, from which escape large quantities of the oxide of carbon, with which these men had been poisoned. M. Gautier, the eminent chemist, stated that the smallest quantities of the oxide of carbon contained in the air might prove dangerous. The blood has a special affinity for the oxide of carbon and the reduction of oxyhæmoglobin, which is distinctly seen with the spectroscope. With $\frac{1}{10000}$ of the oxide of carbon there is destruction of the eighth of the total quantity of the blood. He cited several cases of grave accidents due to the oxide of carbon produced by the foot-warmers filled with lighted charcoal dust and placed in cabs, &c. There have been, this year alone, five or six cases of poisoning caused by these appliances.—*Lancet*, Feb. 19th.

INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

THE Congress was opened on Wednesday, August 21st, at the Trocadero, Dr. Léon Simon, *père*, President of the International Congress of 1878, presiding over the initial meeting. Dr. Léon Simon was supported on his right by Dr. Pierre Jousset.

The first business of the meeting was the election of President of the Congress. Dr. Pierre Jousset was chosen by a large majority.

For Vice-Presidents, Drs. Hughes, Galliard, and Léon Simon were chosen ; and Dr. Marc Jousset was elected Hon. Secretary-General, and Dr. Léon Simon, *fils*, and Dr. Parenteau Assistant Secretaries.

Subsequently Drs. Drysdale (Liverpool) and Beck (Monthez) were named Honorary Vice-Presidents.

At 4 p.m. Dr. Pierre Jousset took the President's chair, supported on the right by Dr. Galliard and Dr. Hughes, and on the left by Dr. Léon Simon, *père*, and the Secretary-General, Dr. Marc Jousset.

Dr. JOUSSET briefly opened the business of the Congress. He hoped that light would proceed from this Congress, and that the principle of our master, Hahnemann, would be faithfully upheld.

The following ladies and gentlemen were enrolled members of the Congress:—

Dr. Alleori, Rome ; Arnulphy, *père*, Nice ; Baldelli, Florence ; Bas, St. Quentin ; Beck, Monthez en Valois ; Van den Bergue, Ghent ; Bonino, Turin ; Bourdet, Paris ; Boyer, Paris ; Brasol, St. Petersburg ; Chancerel, Paris ; Cigliano, Naples ; Clarke, London ; Compagnon, Paris ; Conqueret, Versailles ; Costeplane, Comte de Camares des Barres ; Cowl, New York ; Criquelion, Mons ; Crequy, Amiens ; Dacher, Paris ; Daniel, Marseilles ; Delpech, Paris ; Doughty, New York ; Ecalle, Paris ; Fagiani, Geneva ; Fay, Paris ; Gailhard, Marseilles ; Galliard, Brussels ; Van Goidisnover, Liège ; Gounard, Paris ; Grunewald, Frankfurt sur le Mein ; Guerin-Meneville, Paris ; Gutteridge, London ; Hamois, Caen ; Hughes, Brighton ; Huyvenaer, Brussels ; Luis Hysern, Madrid ; Joubert de la Zouche, Madrid ; Jousset, Paris ; Jousset, *fils*, Paris ; Miss Keeling, New York ; Kenick, Paris ; Kirn, Paris ; Ladelci, Rome ; Liberali, Rome ; Liebman, Paris ; Lindermann, Hollenburg ; Lombroso, Turin ; Garcia Lopes, Madrid ; Love, Paris ; Love, *fils*, Paris ; Malapert du Peux, Lille ; Martiny, Brussels ; De Mello, Lisbon ; De Moor, Alost ; Moreau, Brussels ; Nimier, Augers ; Nott, New York ; Ozanam, Paris ; Parenteau, Paris ; Pertenay, Paris ; Pellerin, Alger ; Thomas Pellicer, Madrid ; Mr. Piotruziaski, Paris ; Miss Rankine, New York ; Rappaz, Montevideo ; Rinaldi, Naples ; Robillard, Paris ; Rochet, Paris ; Roth, Divonne ; Sacristan, Madrid ; Schmitz, Anvers ; Serrand, Paris ; Sieffen, Paris ;

Léon Simon, Paris ; Léon Simon, *filis*, Paris ; Garcia Siveriz, Madrid ; Sourice, Le Havre ; Stephens, Ghent ; Stregele, Stuttgart ; Tanquey, Paris ; Tessier, Paris ; Tuchorn, Paris ; Weber, Paris ; Von Villers, Dresden ; Wright, Buffalo ; Lebourcher, Paris ; Bernay, Lyon ; Christodolo Psilla, Greece ; Gallavardin, Lyon ; Fischer, Sydney, New South Wales ; Krautz Wiesbaden ; Schröder, Berne ; Segrist, Basel ; Batault, Geneva ; Lutze, Coethen ; Sanllehy, Barcelona ; Dudgeon, London ; Drysdale, Liverpool ; Elb, Dresden ; Dr. B. G. Clark, New York ; Dr. Suss-Hahnemann, London ; Blackley, Manchester.

The PRESIDENT then introduced the paper of

Dr. PIEDVACHE, on "The Contrary Effects of Medicines Considered in the Healthy and the Sick, as well as in their Agreement with the Doses."

Dr. PIEDVACHE maintained—(1) Regarding the actions of drugs on the *healthy*, that (according to Hahnemann) drugs often have two opposite actions : that the one is in general not the reaction of the other ; that the order of their occurrence is entailed by Claude Bernard's law that every substance in small dose produces excitation, and in large dose depression (inhibition) ; that Hahnemann's terms "primary and secondary action" do not exactly correspond with those Dr. Piedvache recommends. Besides the dose, the time of the opposite actions is ruled by the nature of the poisonous substance and the idiosyncrasy of the subject. (2) Regarding the action of drugs on the *sick*, he said drug-action was essentially the same, the therapeutic effect being the inverse of the physiologic effect, consisting simply in restoration of normal functions. There is no physiological effect, except possibly a slight aggravation. Attenuation of the dose is a means of avoiding the aggravation. Thus doses of all kinds are required in homeopathy. Dr. P. Jousset has formulated the law : "We should choose in the double action of the medicine that which is like the pathological case to be dealt with ; that is, we should use infinitesimal doses to symptoms analogical to the effects produced in healthy men by small doses of the medicine, and *vice versa*."

The PRESIDENT spoke of the difficulty of the dose question, and opened the discussion.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. CIGLIANO, Naples, objected to the distinction between primary and secondary action. It was a question of force. He fixed the rule of the selection of the dose on the absorption and elimination. The materia medica of homeopathy was not the same thing as the materia medica of allopathy. It is necessary that we estimate each symptom. The inflammation of mercury was different from the inflammation of aconite. He differentiated symptoms into several classes.

Dr. VON VILLERS, of Dresden, said : If it is possible to cure

the nervous (dynamic) indispositions in nostalgia or hysterical diseases by very minute doses, it must be possible to cure all other organic diseases by little doses. The progress of the pathological anatomy will prove that every disease is only produced by the work of the nerves, and can then be treated as the so-called dynamic nervous affections. Dr. Cigliano told us that it is necessary to make great difference in regard to the symptoms "cumulatif" after the patient has got the drug. They are rather "critical" symptoms than cumulative ones, and will be seen very often when the illness begins to be cured. If the practitioner will only wait after the first dose till it is necessary to give another dose, he will very seldom see graver "critical" symptoms, and he will come to the point of giving smallest doses, and not often repeated, as already Hahnemann has taught us.

Dr. LIBERALI (Rome) agreed with former speakers. Homeopathy consisted in practising as Hahnemann practised, selecting the remedy in accordance with the symptoms, and giving that in the smallest dose.

Dr. CIGLIANO insisted on the strict individualization of the symptoms, and giving as small a quantity as was required—a single dose, or a single dose a day. He illustrated his remarks by the action of *Capsicum* and *Natrum Mur.*, which would cure in a single dose, or aggravate if repeated. A lady, to whom he gave *Lachesis* for sorethroat which began on the left side and extended to the right side, took six drops instead of one, and complained on his next visit that he had "killed her." She had severe pains in the calves and elsewhere. She had thought to get better more quickly by increasing the dose.

Dr. GAILLARD proposed that the question be revived at a future Congress.

Dr. LÉON SIMON insisted on the necessity of having a proper and exact preparation of the medicine, and the necessity of individualizing cases.

Dr. GALLAVARDIN : The higher the dilution the more prolonged its effect. In going from the lower to the high the effect was often too severe, and patients often refused to take more, and went away to other doctors because of the aggravations.

Dr. LÉON SIMON, *fils*, said some doctors invariably used the same dilution and repeated in the same way. It is necessary to individualize exactly, and to use different dilutions to get the full effects of a drug.

Dr. JOUSETT then spoke on *The Agreements of Microbian Doctrines with Homeopathic Therapeutics*. He said antiseptic doctrine was the natural theory of the microbe theory of disease. It was a direct example of *contraria contrariis curantur*, and would suppress homeopathy as useless. As a doctrine on which to base treat-

ment, the doctrine was false. Its sphere was confined to external applications. Homeopathy is not interfered with by it, and is the only prophylactic medicine. He approved of vaccination and Pasteur's inoculation as being homeopathic.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. DUDGEON, of London, said it was very difficult to prove that there are maladies caused by microbes. It is difficult to kill microbes without killing the patient. In the abstract of the paper he found that the antiseptic treatment was very effective in killing microbes; but many English surgeons had abandoned the use of antiseptics. In the practice of Sir Joseph Lister, antisepticism was strictly carried out; but Keith, Tait, and others, who were more successful, had given it up. Dr. Bolli, of Aix-la-Chapelle, had great success in the treatment of wounds. He used a compress. Dr. Dudgeon took exception to the comparison of Pasteur's antirabic vaccinations and vaccinations for small-pox. Dr. Jenner's vaccination produced an evident effect, Pasteur's none at all. Hahnemann has well said that every prophylactic of hydrophobia must be curative. According to statistics, the death-rate from hydrophobia had largely increased since Pasteur's operations. Dr. Dudgeon quoted the statistics of the Moscow Hospital, to show that the normal death-rate was much exaggerated by Pasteurians.

Dr. TESSIER thought that the antiseptic treatment and the Pasteurian inoculation were instances of homeopathy. Vaccination was also another instance. Homeopathy was the best prophylactic against microbial disease.

Dr. BRASOL (of St. Petersburg) thought it was unjustifiable to submit a healthy man to a blood disease, however apparently trivial, to protect him from another disease. It would soon be necessary, if the vaccination doctrine prevailed, to vaccinate every year for some disease or other. He affirmed that the microbial theory is false as a basis for therapeutics. He regarded Mr. Pasteur's work as "love's labour lost."

Dr. VON VILLERS said: The wounds can be cleansed best with the Bolli bandage. This was made with cotton saturated with alcohol 90 per cent. added to one per cent. of *Arnica*, not removing the bandage. We shall never need to change our treatment. (See *Antisepsis and Homeopathy*, vol. i. futurat, hom. annuary.—Villers.) The treatment of the lymphangitis after operation with *Merc. Sol.* proves that we can be homeopaths and believe in the theory of the microbes.

Dr. CLARKE, of London, said that the best antiseptic in many cases was the medicine which was most homeopathic to the condition. There had been many cases in which poisoning had taken place after operation under carbolic spray, and in these

cases the symptoms were so like those of blood poisoning that it was difficult to distinguish between them. He maintained that homeopathic medicines could make wounds sweet.

The meeting then adjourned to 10 a.m. Thursday.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22ND.

At a supplementary meeting held on Thursday morning Dr. GALLIARD presented a paper on *Methods of Studying the Pure Materia Medica*, and said that researches on the pure effects of drugs fell under an analysis (1) of microscopic and chemical effects; (2) of disturbances of function and pathological changes; (3) a synthetic study of anatomical and functional changes occurring at the same time; (4) a *comparison* of drug-effects with similar effects from other causes; that these researches should be pursued on (a) the healthy body; (b) the sick—not meaning by this observations from the use of drugs in disease; (c) lastly, and above all, their effects on animals.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. BATAULT, of Geneva, expressed an opinion that we should ultimately know the composition and physiology of the cell, and then our treatment would be directed to that.

Dr. LÉON SIMON entirely disagreed with the opinion of Dr. Galliard that experiments on animals could furnish any information of value to the prescriber. He maintained that the study of medicines in the manner of Hahnemann was the only proper course. As for the knowledge of cell physiology, that might come one day, but in the meantime he had to treat patients.

Dr. CONAN'S (Paris) paper was on *The Use of Electricity in Homeopathic Medication*. He spoke of the existence of electricity in all nature, and illustrated this by mentioning a number of electric plants, and referred to the use of electrified water. He stated that probably Mattei's remedies were prepared with electricity. He thought it was incumbent on homeopathy to find out if the efficacy of its medicines could not be increased by the use of electricity, and what kind would be the best to use.

The discussion of this was postponed to the time when the discussion on Dr. RAPPAZ'S paper on *Secret Medicines* would be taken.

A statement by Dr. HUGHES referring to the work of the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*, translated by Dr. GUERIN-MÉNEVILLE, was read by the latter.

AFTERNOON.

The first paper of the afternoon session was by Dr. Von

ALEXANDER VILLERS, of Dresden, on *The Homeopathic Treatment of Locomotor Ataxia and Pseudo-tabc States*.

Dr. VILLERS stated that in the stage of initiation cure was probable, but in true ataxia only amelioration is possible. It is possible to make exact distinctions between the two, but that does not make any difference in the treatment, which solely follows a comparison of the symptoms of that disease with the pathogenetic effects of the medicine. The use of electricity hinders the cure; baths expedite it. To finish the cure thermal waters, so-called indifferent (carbonic acid), form a powerful auxiliary.

Rhus Tox. he named as an important remedy on account of its relation to damp weather: all ataxies being influenced by cold damp weather. *Secale* was also mentioned as being closely related to the disease; and *Bellad.*, *Lycopod.*, *Graphit.*, *Sulph.* and *Stannum*.

Stannum was indicated when there was gradual increase or decrease of the symptoms. *Nux Vom.* is related to the girdle pain; *Secale* is not so successful. Pain-like band round the joint has *Graphit.*, *Rhus*, and *Alumina*. For the sexual crises *Sulphur* is indicated. Tobacco-workers have gastric crises and sensation of weakness in the knees. Nicotine intoxication gives all the symptoms of ataxia. Carbonic acid baths do not suffice to cure. Dr. Von Villers believes that carbonic acid acts homeopathically. Baths do not cure. *Gastein* has a marvellous power over organic nervous diseases. In constipation, hot water injections, with *Nux* and *Opium* internally, suffice. For incontinence of urine manual pressure on the bladder was effective and free from harm. Gastric crises he had never succeeded in treating. He believed we had in Hahnemann's antipsoric treatment the best method of dealing with these affections.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. LÉON SIMON had found *Zincum* relieve incontinence of urine in ataxia.

Dr. DANIELL, of Marseilles, had had good results from *Arsenic*. Dr. BRASOL had had good results from *Agaricus* in gastric crises.

Dr. GALLAVARDIN had cured a severe case of incontinence in an ataxic with *Conium* 200. Dr. ELB mentioned *Acid Nitric*. Dr. VON VILLERS said he did not intend to mention all the remedies, only the chief of them.

Dr. P. JOUSSET (in the chair) in the outset of the disease, gave *Atropine* 3 and *Strychnine* 3. He alternated the two. This practice had given him much success. As accessory, hot sea-baths had given him much help.

Dr. MARC JOUSSET related cases in which *Caffeine* in substantial doses of 5 to 10 centigrammes every night relieved neuralgia when attenuations had failed.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. TESSIER asked for the particulars of the cases, and if the relief was permanent. Dr. M. Jousset replied by stating that in some cases the cure was permanent, and in all the amelioration was very marked, and lasted a long time. Dr. CIGLIANO asked what were the precise indications for *Caffeine*. Dr. M. Jousset replied, nightly pains aggravated by touch.

Dr. PARENTEAU presented his paper on *Iritis and Irido-choroiditis, associated with uterine affections*. Eye affections are often found during puberty, pregnancy, and the menopasia in connection with uterine lesions. He especially mentioned affections of the vitreous humour. This affection, "vitreity" he called it, affects only one eye, or one greatly in excess of the other. There is one medicine which is exceptionally valuable in this disease—*Merc. Cor.* 1x. to 6. In some cases he instilled *Atropine* as well. Other auxiliary medicines are—*Sulph.* and *Arsen.*

DISCUSSION.

Dr. GALLAVARDIN mentioned cases in which he had made cures by a kind of suggestion.

Dr. BECK related the incident of the discovery of *Merc. Cyan.*, in which he was associated with Dr. Von Villers, *père*.

Dr. SERRAND (Paris) then read his paper on the cure of a case of diphtheric croup in a child of three, with *Merc. Cyan.* 2.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. BRASOL (St. Petersburg), thought the dose of *Merc. Cyan.* too great, and actually dangerous. St. Petersburg had experienced the severest epidemic of diphtheria, in the first part of which he was an allopath. He was in despair. He tried homeopathy, and was astounded with the result he obtained from *Merc. Cyan.*, and the 30th was the dilution which gave the best results. He was aware that in homeopathy there was no universal remedy, and others were often required. He concluded with an eulogy on Dr. Beck and Dr. Von Villers.

Dr. JAMES LOVE (Paris) referred to the difficulties of diagnosis in some cases, and said that many cases were called diphtheria which were not. The 12th decimal trituration of *Merc. Cyan.*

was not in his hands satisfactory. Cases of operation did much better under homeopathy than under allopathy.

Dr. SERRAND replied to the speakers.

Dr. BOYER used *Bromine Water*, which he alternated with the *Cyanide of Mercury*, after Dr. Tessier's recommendation.

Dr. CIGLIANO gave *Merc. Cyan.* in the 6th centesimal in one case with success.

Dr. MARC JOUSSET referred to the difficulty of keeping *Bromine Water*. He had used *Merc. Cyan.* in the third trituration. *Spongia* was also an important medicine in these cases. Allopaths in St. Petersburg had given *Merc. Cyan.* in poisonous doses.

Dr. BONINO (Turin) used *Bromine* 3. He alternated *Bryonia*, *Merc. Cyan.* 6 or 12, and *Bromine*.

Dr. BECK referred to the distinction between croup and diphtheria; the former was best dealt with by *Acon.*, *Spong.*, and *Hepar.*; the diphtheric asphyxia was a different thing. Hahne-mann had taught him the difference.

Dr. SANLLEHY (Barcelona) also referred to the difference between croup and diphtheric croup.

Dr. SCHÄDLER (Berne) referred to the treatment of croup by alternating *Spongia* and *Hepar*. He found *Merc. Cyan.* much more satisfactory in the higher dilutions than in the low. *Spongia* and *Hepar*. he also used high.

Dr. LÉON SIMON, *fils*, said that children were more liable to laryngeal croup when attacked by diphtheria than adults were. This he accounted for by the construction of their larynx.

In the evening a banquet was served at the Lion d'Or, Rue de Helder, which was well attended. Dr. P. Jousset, the President, was in the chair. The speaking was excellent, and a thoroughly delightful evening was spent. Such a pleasant opportunity of conversing with *confrères* from all parts is a rare occurrence.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

This morning was taken up with visits to the Hôpital St. Jacques, Hôpital Hahnemannien, and the Dispensaire Alix Love, over which different members of the Congress were shown by the chiefs and members of the staff.

At 4 p.m. the last meeting of the Congress was held.

The first paper discussed was that of Dr. IMBERT DE LA TOUCHE, of Lyons, entitled *Seven Observations* of senile trembling and paralysis agitans.

The medicines which effected the several cures were *Phosph.* 30; *Bell.* 30; *Sulph.* 6; *Silic.* 30, and afterwards *Bell.* 18 and 30; *Agaric Musc* ϕ ; *Tarent.* 12; *Nux Vom.* 30; *Carbo. Veg.* 200.

It helps the treatment if the following articles are abstained from—wine, coffee, tobacco, meat, and especially beef; with very nervous subjects, who are neurasthenic, the belt of Glenard (enteroptose) may sometimes be employed.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. VON VILLERS had cured one case with *Staphisagria*. There was no chagrin in the case.

Dr. BRASOL thought *Merc.* and *Plumb.* were the most homeopathic to the conditions.

A paper was next read by Dr. GALLIARD on the monopharmacy of Hahnemann. He opposed the modern attempts to mix the Hahnemannian medicines, which he condemned as a return to polypharmacy.

Dr. LÉON SIMON, *fils*, said the question of dose and alternation was one of fact, and not of opinion. The practice of alternation is empirical and not founded on law. In the case of giving medicines successively we must know what order they are to be given in and the reasons.

Dr. BONINO discussed the practice of giving compound medicines and alternations and secret medicines. He declined alternation and only practical reasons could persuade him to do it.

Dr. LÉON SIMON, *père*, said homeopathy consisted in giving a medicine which had produced certain symptoms to a patient who presented the same. It is quite exceptional that symptoms alternate and indicate an alternation. Unless this is the case, the administration of two drugs very like one another risked their antidoting one another. He deprecated mixtures. So-called electro-homeopathic medicines had no right to the name of homeopathic.

Dr. DUDGEON: Monopharmacy is the perfection of homeopathy, but in practice it is not always available. Diseases are not always simple. It is true Hahnemann is the enemy of polypharmacy altogether. At one time Hahnemann accepted the idea of mixing drugs, but he soon gave it up. In the last edition of the *Organon*, he recommended the alternation of some medicines. In recommending the repetition of medicines he advised change of attenuation and usually the giving of a lower one.

Dr. SANLLEHY discussed the question and was understood to advocate alternation.

Dr. CONAN replied.

On the motion of the President the Congress emphatically condemned secret medicines.

This concluded the programme of the business of the Congress. Several papers had been left unrepresented, as their authors were not able to be present.

The President then announced that the transactions would be published, and the proceedings of the Congress were brought to a close.

Paris, August 24th.

REVIEWS.

THE SEASIDE.*

PERHAPS most people think they know all about the seaside and its virtues; and few stay to ask advice of their doctor before making their arrangements to go there for the summer. But as a matter of fact, seaside treatment is not quite such a simple affair as is generally imagined. Sea air does not suit everybody, and sea bathing is only good for the strong. In the highly interesting volume before us, Dr. Martiny has put together a mine of information on the "sea cure," the results of his own observation and study. The aim of the work is double: it is intended both for the public and the profession; and we have no hesitation in saying it will be perused with equal profit by both. Dr. Martiny is doubtless correct in comparing the effects of sea air with the action of homeopathic remedies. He mentions that the reason why sea air and seaside life is so good for scorbutic complaints is that it has the power of causing scurvy in some individuals. Sea-scurvy used to be the commonest of diseases among sailors before the means of antidoting the effect of salt were so well known. Dr. Martiny has done a real service in publishing this work.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF DRUG PATHOGENESY.†

PART X.

THIS work goes steadily on. Part X., now issued, brings us down to *Natrum Muraticum*, and includes Dr. Cooper's provings of *Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ*. The principal part of the number is taken up with the effects of the various mercurial salts. The Cyanide of Mercury is represented chiefly by poisonings. In two cases the subjects of poisoning recovered, and in both of these a number of very marked symptoms were produced.

* *Le Bord de la Mer : le Traitement Maritime et ses Rapports avec L'Homœopathie*. Par le Dr. Martiny. Bruxelles: Libraire Manceaux, Rue de l'Impératrice, 13. Paris: Libraire Alcare, Boulevard St. Germain, 108. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

† *A Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*. Edited by Drs. Richard Hughes and J. P. Duke. London: E. Gould and Son. New York: Boericke and Tafel.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * 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. THOMAS WILSON of Withernsea is leaving that town for 49, Grosvenor Bank, Grosvenor-road, Scarborough, which will be his address after October 7th.

NEW PREPARATIONS.

KOLA-NUT PREPARATIONS.

TAKING advantage of the remarkable "antitriptic" or waste-preventing properties of the Kola Nut, Mr. J. C. Pottage, of Edinburgh, has ingeniously devised means of making them available to the public of this country. He prepares it in four forms—Kola-nut *Paste*, *Jujubes*, *Elixir*, and *Chocolate*. The first can be made into a beverage corresponding to tea or coffee, and can be taken just as it is, or with milk, cream, or sugar, as desired. The jujubes are a pleasant sweetmeat, and may be usefully taken by travellers or bicyclists who go long journeys, and are not able to take ordinary meals. The *Chocolate* is also especially valuable for travellers and those who have to go on expeditions. Such have been enabled to endure great hardships with very little provision beyond Kola-nut *Chocolate*. The *Elixir* is a liquid, and can be taken mixed with cold water as a beverage at meals, or it may be prescribed as a medicine.

Mr. Pottage has done a great service by thus popularizing the Kola Nut. We do not know if it will eventually supersede tea, coffee, and cocoa in public favour, but it certainly will not be the fault of Mr. Pottage if it does not. In the many cases where the older beverages do not agree, a trial of Kola-nut *Paste* should not be neglected.

SCOTCH OAT-FLAKE.

MR. C. LING, of the Caledonian Oatmeal Mills, Carlisle, has succeeded in producing a preparation of oats which has many advantages over ordinary oatmeal as an article of diet. In the

process of manufacture it is subjected to great heat, and is thus in a way partially cooked. The oat is not ground but crushed, and all husk and vegetable fibre are removed. Oats are not easy to grind, and the best specimens of oatmeal are apt to contain particles of the mill-stones. When these get between the teeth, the effect is the reverse of pleasant. In Mr. Ling's preparation there is nothing of this kind. "Oat-flake" is the pleasantest form of oats for making porridge that we know, and we have no doubt it will be widely appreciated by the public.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"HOMEOPATHIC."

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In your issue of this month, p. 377, lines 2 and 3, you apparently exclude "local measures and inhalations." While on p. 380 you speak of Dr. Schüssler's indications for the use of his medicines as "in many instances identical with their homeopathic indications, and, where given accordingly, they act in all attenuations," on p. 341 you quote, with apparent approval, the use of a compound drug (*Arseniate of Gold*), of which it is said: "This compound partakes of the curative properties of the two substances from which it is formed." On p. 377 you object to Dr. Hale's inferring "the action of compounds from our knowledge of the elements they contained;" and on p. 383 you quote a recipe for massive doses of *Pomegranate* for tapeworm. Surely the homeopathy of these latter quotations is more "mixed" than that which obtains drug-effects through local absorption or by inhalation.

My experience is in accord with that of numerous American practitioners, that many drugs have a dual action. Take *Aconite*. With the mother tincture, and with the alkaloid, I have reduced the temperature and arrested typhoid fever. The higher potencies have failed, but the 200th has cured melancholia of long standing. And so with *Belladonna*. The mother tincture has promptly relieved the severe pain of acute gastritis, where dilutions have failed; but the 200th has cured acute mania, where lower potencies have failed. And so with *Chamomilla*. The mother tincture, in 30 to 40 drop doses (in hot water), has repeatedly checked the heavy perspirations of debility, even in phthisis; but for mental irritability of long standing the 200th may be required. Are not

these effects of the crude drugs as much homeopathic as those of the 200th potencies? I think so.

I also think that the term homeopathic should be strictly limited to the correspondence of drugs with disease. It may be thus defined: The selection of a drug, the curative properties of which are in accord with the disease-symptoms and conditions. This leaves to the practitioner the decision whether the medicine shall be administered in low or high potency; whether by the stomach, through local absorption, or by inhalation; whether the drug shall be simple or compound; and whether such accessories as poultices, fomentations, baths, massage, or general hydro-pathic treatment shall be adopted in addition. This is the rule I have laid down in "Notes on Consumption," a rule to which some of the remarks in your notice of the book appear to take exception.

Faithfully yours,

S. MORRISON.

69, Church Road, St. Leonard's,

August 2nd.

[Our correspondent is hypercritical. We do not hold ourselves responsible for all the doctrines that may be implied in every bit of journalistic padding we make use of. If an item contains a grain of clinical fact it is good enough to fill an odd corner with. Our correspondent asks if the use of *Aconite* in the mother tincture or in the alkaloid to reduce abnormal temperature, and the use of *Belladonna* ϕ to quell pain in gastritis, are not examples of homeopathy? We reply that if the rest of the symptoms in the cases correspond to the two drugs respectively they are examples of homeopathy; but if the totality of the symptoms does not correspond, they are examples of allopathy pure and simple. We do not say that allopathy is not sometimes successful, but we do maintain that it is not homeopathy. The touchstone of homeopathy is the individualizing of cases. If the totality of the symptoms of a case correspond to the totality of the symptoms of a drug it matters not how the medicine is administered or what the dilution, the cure is homeopathic. We cannot say that we think our correspondent's definition of "Homeopathy" is an improvement on Hahnemann's.—ED. H. W.]

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—You will perceive by *The Daily Telegraph* (July 19th) newspaper that a Congress is about to be held in Paris on Hypnotism. It seems to me to be a fitting time for the subject to be investigated by the medical profession. I have

long been a believer in Mesmerism, or Hypnotism, and I am quite willing to impart my knowledge to the readers of your journal.

Above forty years since I bought a book on Hypnotism, by James Braid, M.R.C.S.E., &c., of Manchester, which book I still keep (published by John Churchill, Prince's Street, Soho, London). In reading through Braid's book I came across the Case LXVI. As the family had been patients of mine when I was in practice at Hornsea, I determined to get to know by letter if the statements were true. Mr. James Collins, of Newark, was the headmaster of the Grammar School there, and a gentleman of the highest respectability. The answer returned was that there was not the slightest exaggeration in the account of the case. Mr. J. Collins wrote to Mr. Braid after the treatment of his daughter, which letter Mr. Braid published in his book on Hypnotism.

This is what Mr. J. Collins writes:—

“CASE LXVI.—MISS COLLINS, of Newark.

“My daughter, 16 years of age, had been afflicted for six months with a rigid contraction of the muscles on the left side of the neck, to so great a degree that it would have been impossible to insert an ordinary card between the ear and shoulder, so close was their contact; consequently she was rapidly becoming malformed. She had the best advice to be procured in the country, and I had taken her to London, with a written statement of the treatment previously employed, and had the opinion of Sir B. Brodie, who approved of what had been done, but gave no hope of speedy relief.

“In consequence of seeing a report of a lecture given on the subject by Mr. Braid, surgeon, St. Peter's Square, Manchester, and a letter written to that gentleman by Mr. Mayo, of London, I went with her, by the advice of Dr. Chawner—who indeed accompanied us—and placed her under the care of Mr. Braid, on Thursday evening, the 24th of March (1842). In less than a minute after that gentleman began to fix her attention, she was in a mesmeric (neuro-hypnotic) slumber, and in another minute was partially cataleptic. Mr. Braid then, without awaking her, and consequently without giving her any pain, placed her head upright, which I firmly believe could not, by any possibility, have been done five minutes before without disruption of the muscles, or the infliction of some serious injury, and I am thankful to say it not only continues straight, but she has the perfect control over the muscles of the neck. A nervous motion of the head, to which she had been subject after her return from Manchester, has entirely ceased, and she is at present in excellent health. It is necessary to remark that at Dr. Chawner's recommendation she was frequently watched while asleep, but not the slightest relaxation was observed in the contracted muscles.

“Many respectable persons can bear testimony to the statements herein made: (Signed) JAMES COLLINS.

“NEWARK, *May* 11, 1842.”

Mr. Braid's statement of his *modus operandi* in this case:—

"I simply desired her to maintain a steady gaze at my lancet-case (silver) held above her eyes in the manner pointed out at page 27 of this work, and after the eyes had been closed and the limbs extended for about two minutes, I placed my left hand on the right side of her neck, and my right hand on the left side of her head, and by gentle means gave a new direction to the sensorial and muscular power, and was thus enabled by *art*, rather than by mechanical force, in less than half a minute, to incline the head from the left to the right of the mesial plane. The muscular contraction being thus excited on the right side of the neck, in muscles which had been inactive for six months previously, was the surest and most natural mode of withdrawing the power from their antagonists, and reducing the spasm of the contracted muscles on the left side. After allowing the patient to remain two minutes, supporting her head, now inclined towards the right, by her own muscular efforts, to give them power on the principle already explained, I aroused her in my usual way, by a clap of my hands. The patient's father, and Dr. Chawner, of Newark, were present the whole time, and to them I appeal as to the correctness of this statement.

"After the lapse of a year Mr. Collins was so kind as to write to inform me his daughter continued in perfect health, with complete control over the muscles of the neck."

Mr. Braid's book is well worth perusal, and contains many more remarkable cures by Hypnotism.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will continue the subject at a future period, giving some of my own experience of the remarkable powers of Hypnotism.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

THOMAS WILSON, M.D.

Laurel Villa, Withernsea, Hull,

July 20, 1889.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Allen (T. F., M.D.). A Handbook of Materia Medica and Homeopathic Therapeutics. 4to, pp. x. 1165. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 77s. 6d.)

Burnett (J. C., M.D.). Cataract: its Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Cure. 12mo, pp. 226. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 3s.)

Corning (J. L., M.D.). Treatise on Hysteria and Epilepsy. With some concluding Observations on Epileptic Insomnia. 12mo. (Detroit, Mich. 2s. 6d.)

Dictionary of Medical Specialists; being a classified list of London Practitioners who chiefly attend to Special Departments of Medicine and Surgery. With particulars of the principal Special Hospitals and Special Departments in General Hospitals. Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore. Post 8vo. (C. J. Clark. 3s. 6d.)

Dobrée (Louisa E.). A Manual of Home Nursing. With introduction by Mary Scharlieb. Cr. 8vo, pp. xiii. 154. (Sonnenschein. 1s. 6d.)

- Hale (E. M., M.D.). Lectures on Diseases of the Heart. 3rd ed. With a Repertory of Heart Symptoms. 8vo, pp. 478. (Philadelphia. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 16s. 6d.)
- Jennings (C. E.). Cancer and its Complications. 8vo, pp. 160. (Ballière. 3s. 6d.)
- Leonard (C. H.). The Pocket Anatomist. 16th Revised Edition. With 193 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo, pp. 297. (Ballière 3s. 6d.)
- Lankester (E. Ray). Rhabdopleura and Amphioxus. With 10 Plates. 4to, pp. 70. (Churchill. 12s. 6d.)
- MacDonald (Greville). On the Respiratory Functions of the Nose, and their Relation to certain Pathological Conditions. 8vo, pp. 68. (Watt. 5s.)
- MacMunn (C. A.). Outlines of the Clinical Chemistry of Urine. With 64 Woodcuts and Plate of Spectra. 8vo, pp. 250. (Churchill. 9s.)
- Mills (C. K., M.D.). Cerebral Localization in its Practical Relations: A Paper Read before the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, Wash., D.C., Sept., 1888. 8vo. (Philadelphia. 3s.)
- Osler (W., M.D.). The Cerebral Palsies of Children: A Clinical Study from the Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. (Philadelphia. 10s.)
- Parriest (J.). A Compendium of Dentistry for the Use of Students and Practitioners. Authorized Translation by L. Ottofy. With Notes and Additions by G. V. Black. 8vo. (Chicago. 12s. 6d.)
- Underwood (B. F., M.D.). Headache and its Materia Medica. Cr. 8vo, pp. 214. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 6s. 6d.)
- White (W. Hale). A Text-Book of General Therapeutics. With Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 372. (Macmillan. 8s. 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, 34, *Harrington Road, S.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. Thos. Wilson, Withernsea; Mr. Pottage, Edinburgh; Dr. J. J. Garth Wilkinson, London; Dr. Dudgeon, London; Dr. Burnett, London; Dr. Morrisson, St. Leonard's.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist. — Homeopathic Review. — Allg. Hom. Zeit. — Ho-

meopathic Physician. — Hahne-mannian Monthly. — Albany Medical Annals. — Southern Journal of Homeopathy. — Revista Argentina. — Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics. — New York Medical Times. — Tocsin. — Clinique. — Revue Hom. Belge. — Daily Telegraph, July 19. — Homeopathic Recorder. — El Consulta Homeopatico. — Indianapolis Journal. — El Criterio Medico. — Medical Advance. — La Reforma Medica. — Bibliotheque Homeopathique. — L'Art Medical. — L'Union Homeopathique. — Clinique Electro Homeopathique. — Medical Counselor. — American Homeopathist. — California Homeopath. — Medical Visitor. — North American Journal of Homeopathy. — Medical Era. — Clinical Use of Prisms, by Dr. Maddox. — Annual Report of St. Louis Children's Hospital. — Methods of Map Mounting, by Stanford. — Cataract; its Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Cure, by Dr. Burnett. — Repertory to Hering's Condensed Materia Medica, by Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

OCTOBER 1, 1889.

ODIUM MEDICUM IN MELBOURNE.

THE wonderful success of homeopathy in the treatment of typhoid fever at Melbourne has apparently done nothing towards softening the allopathic heart. If we may judge from a recent occurrence, it has had precisely the opposite effect. We have received copies of the *Melbourne Age* of July 30th, containing a letter by Dr. WALLACE, of Melbourne, and an editorial article thereupon. Here are the facts of the case taken from the excellent editorial:

“The letter which we published yesterday from Dr. Wallace, the well-known honorary physician and surgeon of the Homeopathic Hospital, shows that the champions of the *Pilule* and the *Pill* are as far off as ever they were from arranging terms of amity and peace. Dr. Wallace tells us that he was requested to go and see a patient who had met with an accident, and had been carried for surgical examination to the house of Dr. Beaney in Collins Street. Upon seeking admission he found the door closed upon him, while the following letter of explanation was put into his hands:—

‘Surgeon Beaney begs to inform Dr. Wallace that Mr. Hague’s is a surgical case, and, as Dr. W. is a homeopathic practitioner, Surgeon Beaney cannot meet him in consultation on the case.

‘P.S.—Surgeon B. has just been informed that Dr. W. is a homeopathic practitioner.’”

The writer goes on to say that there was some excuse for Dr. Beaney’s conduct in the unwritten law of the profes-

sion, his "professional conscience" requiring him to adopt this "unbending attitude." He proceeds :

"The allopath labours under a very great disadvantage in this respect as compared with the disciple of Hahnemann, for though he condemns the errors of his system, he is, by his own showing, in complete ignorance of it, since he does not practise it himself, and resolutely refuses to learn from any one who does. Dr. Beaney, as we have indicated, has a good defence for not meeting Dr. Wallace, but any one can see that Dr. Wallace, who had been an allopathic practitioner for ten years, has a vastly wider knowledge of the pathological action of drugs, because it is a knowledge that has been acquired in both schools. Dr. Wallace, indeed, exposes the weakness of allopaths from their own lips. He quotes the recently expressed opinion of Dr. Lauder Brunton, namely : 'We give a medicine at random, with no defined idea of what it should do, trusting to chance for good results ;' and this, by the way, is only a reiteration of the famous dictum of the late Sir John Forbes : 'In a very large proportion of cases treated by orthodox practitioners the disease is cured by nature, not by them ; in fact, in no small proportion it is cured in spite of them.'

He concludes by expressing a hope that a *modus vivendi* between the two schools may be discovered.

"What the public would like would be to see the two systems at work together side by side ; and if the New Hospital on which our minds are so eagerly bent is fitted up with wards in which homeopathic surgeons and physicians can administer their remedies without let or hindrance, this object, so devoutly to be desired for obvious reasons, will be attained."

"Side by side" would do very well—if only professional prejudice could be so far sunk as to make it possible ; but it could only be "side by side." What we fear is the modern attempts to amalgamate the two systems—which are essentially distinct and contradictory. All such attempts can only end in degrading the wonderful Homeopathic Art ; but there is no reason why experts in the art should not have the opportunity of practising it "side by side" with the work of allopathists in public institutions.

NEWS AND NOTES.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE following announcement in a Bromley local paper will be read with interest :

"The Phillips Memorial Homeopathic Hospital, which has been founded by the numerous friends of the late Dr. Phillips, has, after many difficulties in obtaining suitable premises, been opened at No. 19, Widmore Road, Bromley. There are two wards, each containing two adult beds and one child's cot, and the dispensary which the late Dr. Phillips successfully carried on for many years will in future be continued in the out-patient department of the hospital. It starts under promising auspices, having for its patrons the Duchess of Manchester, Sir S. A. Blackwood, and Sir John Farnaby Lennard, and for its president Mr. R. W. Perks, of Chislehurst, while Mr. E. F. Duncanson, of Bickley, is the chairman of an influential committee of twenty-two ladies and gentlemen. It is not intended that the institution shall be a rival to any similar existing institution, but to supply what has been felt as a deficiency, namely, a local hospital where the poor who prefer the homeopathic treatment can be received for that purpose."

Dr. Madden, who succeeded the late Dr. Phillips in practice, is the honorary medical officer of the hospital. The permanent success of homeopathy depends on its public institutions, and we cannot have too many of them.

HOMEOPATHY ON THE FARM.

FARMERS are looking with more favour on the homeopathic treatment of cows. Mr. George Simpson, of Wray Park, the well-known raiser of Jersey cattle, is one, and his mode of treating cows cannot fail to be interesting, not to say useful. To an inquiry how he treated a cow suffering from milk fever, he replied : "We do not now use aconite before calving, but give ten drops in two ounces of water twenty minutes after calving, and repeat in two hours ; then ten drops of belladonna, and keep on giving first aconite and then belladonna every two hours for twenty-four hours, then drop to every four hours till about thirty-six hours after calving, and then discontinue altogether. We never wait for symptoms, but treat all cows alike, not heifers. If the cow shows signs of mischief we give the medicines every hour, and sometimes oftener ; then we drop the belladonna for a bit and give only aconite. After a bad case we give them every four hours, about three

doses in all, as a tonic." From the number of applications which Mr. Simpson receives, there is evidently a strong desire to try the homeopathic treatment.

THE BOSTON DOCTORS.

THE following is taken from *The Boston Evening Post*. The initials are those of Dr. William Tod Helmuth; but it hardly needed these to reveal the authorship:

[The Massachusetts Medical Society attempted to expel at a sitting about sixty of its members—many of whom were graduates of Harvard—because they practised homeopathy. The conclave sat with closed doors, made no specific charges, and were about to proceed in a most imperious and unprecedented manner, when the Sheriff appeared with an injunction, which put an immediate quietus upon the proceedings.]

The Doctors of Boston in conclave assembled,
Embracing the learning and wisdom of time,
Have shaken their heads, while society trembled,
And ask'd, in amazement, the *name of the crime*
That would throw sixty men from the arms of its shelter,
Unheeding gray hair or an unspotted fame?
Would cut them adrift, send them forth helter-skelter,
In spite of position and honour and name.

Now, was it because in the treatment of cases
They did not rely on the old "*chlorid. mit.*,"
Forsaking the lancet, yea, even in "*stasis*,"
Refusing to blister a man in a fit?
Had turpentine handed *en masse* to the painter,
Had sent castor-oil to the wheelwright for use,
While cries of the suffering grew fainter and fainter.
Were these the foundations? was this the excuse?

Th' expelling committee were perfect in knowledge;
Each brain was o'erflowing with science and art;
So they ostracized all who came out of the College,
Who dared from *their* tenets or creeds to depart.
They do not allow one to follow the guiding
Of that he in conscience believes to be *right*.
At once they accuse him of fearful backsliding,
And quietly push him aside—out of sight.

So in council assembled, the "*knights of the bolus*,"
Neglecting their patients and potions and pills,
Shut tightly the doors of their hall, and each, *solus*,
Resolved to expunge the Society's ills.
And now, as their dignity proudly was swelling,
So happy in reaching their acme of bliss,
The moment arrived for the wholesale expelling,
When in walked the Sheriff and said—"Sirs, read this."

Oh! then what a scene! oh, what fearful grimaces
Those Doctors assumed, as their plans were all foiled.
One would think, as he look'd at their quizzical faces,
That each had in turn been right well *castor-oiled*.
And *never*, while yet during lifetime a function
Proceeds in their bodies or minds undisturbed,
Will those Doctors forget that most potent *injunction*—
The time, nor the manner in which it was served.

W. T. H.

A SURGEON FOR THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

For some years the post of Surgeon to the London Homeopathic Hospital has not been filled up. Since his appointment to the staff three years ago, Mr. Knox Shaw has performed the duties of that office, and we are pleased to learn that he has now been officially appointed surgeon to the institution; he will hold the post in addition to that of Ophthalmic Surgeon, his original appointment at the hospital. His days of attendance have been altered to Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

HYDROPHOBIA.

THE Austrian Letter of *The Medical Press*, Aug. 28th, has the following:

"This is a subject on which observers are not always to be trusted. In Russia, where so many suffer from this malady, we might hope to have a reliable account of Pasteur's treatment, but if we are to accept the medical statistics of the imperial organ, the *Wratch*, one is inclined to say there is something wrong. In Russia there are upwards of seventy governments, and each of these governments is divided into districts, and again subdivided into parishes. Each parish has from seven to ten medical men with ten to fifteen army surgeons appointed and paid by the governments to attend to the poor of the parish. This arrangement has been in force in Russia since the emancipation of the serfs in 1861. Every government has its own official centre where every official lodges his report. These reports have just been published, and under hydrophobia in 56 governments, this disease is reported, giving a total of 863 patients that have been attacked with hydrophobia; of which only 244 died, or 28·3 per cent. Then comes the comparison which exposes the facts. In 1881, 83 were attacked, and 37·3 per cent. died; in 1882, 48 were attacked, and 52 per cent. died; in 1883, 74 were attacked, and 67·5 per cent. died; in 1884, 86 were attacked, and 52·5 per cent. died; in 1885, 100 were attacked, and 57 per cent. died. Here is a death-rate ranging from 28 to 67 per cent. The department lays great emphasis on the *only* 28 per cent. in 1886. In 1886 the department had five Pasteurian vaccination establishments in operation (Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw,

Odessa, and Jaratow). Now it must be borne in mind that a large number of cases were taken to Paris and died in that year. Again looking at the enormous number of so-called patients we must conclude that a very large number of the cases were spurious ones. For 1886 there is reported 863 by the department, while the whole number attacked for the five preceding years was only 390 altogether. This is surely too flagrant for a government report on this critical subject."

The Chemist and Druggist (Aug. 24th) comments as follows on the Pasteurian proceedings of the British Medical Association Meeting at Leeds :

"The discussion on M. Pasteur's treatment of bitten patients was a farce. One of Pasteur's assistants, a certain Dr. Armand Ruffer, had been brought from Paris to give what was professed to be a judicial report of the system. Dr. Ruffer was an enthusiastic partisan, as might have been expected, and his audience were luckily almost as enthusiastic as himself. His explanation of the theory of the treatment is that the microbe of hydrophobia produces a certain quantity of vaccinating substances, which, when injected at the same time with the micro-organism, exerts its action at once, whereas the micro-organism does not act for fourteen days at least after being inoculated. Of course that theory is necessary, but it is not the less inherently improbable. Dr. Ruffer's figures were, however, the backbone of his communication. He showed that before Pasteur the deaths from hydrophobia among persons bitten by rabid dogs was 15 per cent. ; Pasteur's treatment has reduced this proportion to '55 per cent. It is obvious that the value of these statistics depends entirely on the impartiality with which they have been collected. The discussion was almost, but not entirely, favourable to the Pasteur treatment. The president of the meeting, Dr. Eddison, avowed himself a recent convert. His contribution to the controversy was a little startling. In his first speech he declared he had witnessed twenty-two deaths from hydrophobia, and in his concluding remarks he assured the meeting that the notion commonly entertained respecting the sufferings endured by those who died from the disease was an exaggerated one. 'There were many ailments from which people suffered a thousand times worse!'"

DANGERS OF HUMAN VACCINE VIRUS.—An awkward series of accidents has occurred with the humanised virus employed at the Academy of Medicine for vaccinating purposes. From the report of Dr. Hervieux, of the learned body, it appears that five children inoculated on May 11th have developed syphilis. An inquiry made by him, in connection with Dr. Weill, has shown that the babies from which the lymph was taken are apparently perfectly healthy, but one shows slight indices of probable hereditary syphilis. The instruments used for inoculations are above all suspicion. These unfortunate accidents show that animal virus, notwithstanding all its inconveniences, should be preferred, and the Academy must have thought as much when it built its two-stall cow-stable for vaccinating purposes.—*Chemist and Druggist*, Aug. 24.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

By G. H. BURFORD, M.B., late House Physician to the Hospital
for Women.

I. THE PAST.

WHEN, a century ago, homeopathy was introduced to the world, it rapidly justified its existence by its astonishing cures in chronic and acute cases, its enormously lessened bills of mortality in epidemics, and its thoroughly successful treatment without resort to "heroic measures." These results made Old Physic, like Quintilian, "stare and gasp;" and as they were inimitable, they were derided and denied. Yet there they were; and the public mind, acute to perceive manifest improvements, received the new departure with open arms, as a godsend. But the spirit of self-interest was not dead in those whose practice and reputation suffered severely in comparison with the new mode of treatment. As it could not be suppressed, it was persecuted, defamed, and lied about; its adherents sometimes flung into prison, and threatened with the extreme terrors of the law if they persisted in their new and successful line of practice.

But homeopathy soon became a world fact; and from its early days it took a position which orthodox medicine in vain endeavoured to rival. The cholera epidemics brought it great renown, accruing from its treatment of these decimating plagues; and the calibre of the men who were enrolled among its earlier adherents enforced its claim to the notice of the civilized world. Homeopathic hospitals sprang up, a periodical literature came into existence as a necessity, and even Government inspections of the new mode of practice were ordained. Cures to which Old Physic was a complete stranger were performed; and, on the principle of the selection of the *simillimum*, many a life was saved, and many a desperate case snatched from the jaws of death. In high places its adherents multiplied; and the democracy showed its keen appreciation of its merits by constituting in numbers the *clientele* of public dispensaries. "Homeopathy," said one, "converts the educated by its rationality, and the ignorant by its results."

II. THE PRESENT.

In these practical days every person and thing have to justify their existence, or judgment will go by default. We take a retrospect of the last two decades, and include the present time in our purview as we inquire, What is the practical worth of homeopathy as a modern factor in the cure of disease? What is the actual position of homeopathy among its medical rivals and congeners? Here the fact becomes evident that homeopathy has been for some time practically at a standstill. How is it that so many men of promise and parts, while disappointed in the old therapeutics, yet have no faith nor hope in the new? How is it that the London School of Homeopathy cannot muster even a quorum of four medical men or senior students to hear its theory expounded, and to see its practice demonstrated by men of light and leading in the homeopathic section? Why do even men born and nurtured in the practice of the new school find it so difficult to relinquish the traditions of the old school, in which they are trained, and to adopt that brilliant innovation in medical science due to the genius of Hahnemann?

There is quite enough intellectual mobility in the young mind of the day. In science, in art, in religion, new developments are constantly being seized by quick perceptions, and hailed as

“Truths that wake, to perish never.”

Is medicine alone an exception to this? We believe the answer to lie in the utter lack of consolidation of the homeopathic influence; in the almost entire want of adequate facilities for taking that public position essential to its progress; and in the distinct absence of real, serious, determined effort on the part of its professors to develop the possibilities of homeopathy under the changed modern conditions of knowledge. The focus and centre of homeopathic light in the country is the London Homeopathic Hospital. Here, handicapped by wretchedly cramped hospital conditions, men with the best interests of their profession at heart, labour on year by year, some heartsick at the restraints they endure. In a building showing manifest signs of its composite character; possessing hardly any of the essential improvements in modern hospital construction; with no

facilities for special work ; and with the out-patient department conducted in rooms much below the street level—these are the stimulating influences under which the aristocracy of the homeopathic profession practise the healing art at a public institution. The greatest possible credit is due to the medical and nursing staff for the relative state of efficiency in which the hospital is at present maintained. The splendid organization of the nursing staff in particular deserves every possible appreciation. But how is it that homeopaths from abroad find their way to other London hospitals in search of knowledge and demonstration which homeopathy must soon afford, or demise ? Case after case has come under our notice where homeopaths from other lands have visited the London Homeopathic Hospital a few times, and finally gravitated to the old school hospitals, in search of knowledge ostensibly for the better pursuit of their homeopathic practice at home.

While things are at this pass, the adherents of the old school were never better equipped with all that modern science can offer to them ; never had more spacious and sanitary buildings to practise in ; and never achieved more striking results, than at the present day. Whilst homeopathy has been sleeping, allopathy has been working with might and main. On its own lines, in its great establishments, it has developed in surgery, in hygiene, in nursing, in specialisms an efficiency which in many cases far outrivals that of the present condition of its homeopathic sister. Diseases of the eyes and errors of refraction are daily treated with skill and success owing to the labours of men like Donders, Bowman, and Critchett. Diseases of women tending to a fatal issue have had their mortality reduced to a fraction by men such as Spencer Wells, Tait, and Keith. Diseases of the throat and ear can boast names of world-wide renown—Browne and Semon, Politzer and Dalby. General surgery has its veterans in Billroth and Erichsen ; skin diseases in Hebra, Erasmus Wilson, Neumann ; hygiene in Parkes and De Chaumont. These names and the work they connote show us with what energy and success allopathy has striven to advance on its own lines, in its own way. We believe that on homeopathic lines the prospect is more ample, the results may be much more successful, the usefulness infinitely greater, than on those of the old school. Until homeopathy has bestirred itself, and begun

to develop its immense therapeutical resources, it must be content to occupy an inferior position, and its practitioners must still declare themselves with bated breath and whispering humbleness. And if the present state of matters be not remedied, homeopathy *as such* will in a few generations be thrust out of existence by its more sturdy, if less useful and less promising, sister.

III. THE FUTURE.

The remedy is not difficult to devise. The public sense of its own advantage is as keen as ever; and if it does not recognize what is distinctly for its benefit, it is that the facts are not clearly and unmistakably presented to it. How can they be when the activities of homeopathy are so crippled as now at its leading centre? To restore homeopathy to its proper position, to give it fair room for its development, newer buildings, better accommodation, greater facilities for special departments, ought to be provided. There is quite enough philanthropy in the country to subscribe all the funds needed over and over and over again; but until good cause is shown why funds should be given to this charity as against other charities, these will come in but slowly. In a word, until published results justify urgent appeals, so long will public aid largely be withheld.

Lest any should deem this review too censorious, let us take as example a department with which we may claim some familiarity, *i.e.*, gynecology and obstetrics. So far as obstetrics is concerned, there is not at present in town in this year of grace 1889, a single bed at a public institution where a difficult obstetric case can be received and treated homeopathically. The London Homeopathic Hospital contains absolutely no accommodation for anything of the kind: and as things go, it is perhaps better that it does not. Now where are your wards, say the allopaths, where are your reports, where can we see your vaunted results of treatment demonstrated? "Well," said an eminent specialist to us a short while ago, "when you can show me anything interesting in my speciality at Great Ormond Street, I shall always be pleased to come." But if we have no accommodation, no beds, no special provision for such cases, how can we expect homeopathy to thrive among a profession whose motto, "Prove all

things," fills them with distrust of old-school medication, but leaves them there? What have allopaths been doing? Just this: that at the largest obstetrical clinic in the world, the mortality in an average of all cases has been reduced to 2 per 1,000. When the present writer was working at this institution he met American homeopaths who had come to Europe to procure advantages which America could not afford them, in order better to follow out homeopathic practice at home. In obstetrics, allopathy has wrought marvels during the last five-and-twenty years. It has wonderfully controlled that scourge of maternity, puerperal fever: it has lessened the risk to the mother, it has devised means for ensuring the life of the child in difficult labour. Many years of observation have been ungrudgingly given by men of ability to perfect methods and principles. Along allopathic lines the work has been enormous and successful. Where are the published records, where is the public institution where the resources of homeopathy can be demonstrated, so as to justify that *priority* we claim for the system?

Again, gynecology. Here is the crowing feat of allopathic advance during the century—the results from abdominal section. Many women formerly condemned to death by ovarian and other tumours now have them removed with a certainty and success that belongs scarcely to any other branch of surgery. In minor gynecology, the treatment of vesico-vaginal fistulæ, perineal ruptures, the removal of polypi, the diagnosis of obscure pelvic conditions: these have been studied out until the best means have been decided upon, and the best results ensured. In one special hospital in town, eight specialists of repute on the staff find all their skill and experience severely tested from time to time in consultation on some difficult case, or in assistance in a kind of operation which may at any moment tax severely all an operator's resources. How are the needs of gynecology met at the Homeopathic Hospital? By the provision of six beds, and only one physician, to treat interne patients, to see out-door patients, and to perform all operations necessary! So far as abdominal sections are concerned, homeopaths cannot hope to rival this most brilliant chapter in allopathic history at present: for the lack of proper surroundings essential to success in the hospital walls. And yet we wonder that homeopathy does not spread among the profession when the *crux*, the

cases, doing well, with quick and safe convalescence, open to observation and criticism of opponents, cannot be in this department received !

Again we say, the greatest possible credit is due to the staff for the odds against which year by year they have striven.

At last the dry bones show some signs of being shaken together. Dr. Moir, whose scheme of a new, capacious, and sanitary hospital does not come a moment too soon, has led the way. The appointment of Mr. Knox Shaw as surgeon is a most excellent move, and pregnant with good result : pity that it was not made long ago. The literary champions of homeopathy have been at work, and their command of the press gives them considerable influence, which has already been turned to the best possible account. And, most important, Dr. Carfrae's energetic initiative concerning the department of gynecology will bear ere long golden fruit in better results and more extended work than ever before. With an ideal development of this sphere of usefulness we will conclude. Experience has shown us that for maternity cases and abdominal sections to be successful, certain rigid rules of isolation and cleanliness must be rigorously kept. In a small house, in a healthy suburb, all the best and most suitable cases could be treated effectively and successfully, at a minimum of expense and a maximum of effect. Another adjacent small building, similarly equipped, would provide all that was necessary for a homeopathic maternity institution. These two departments, even in a new hospital, had far better be detached buildings ; so nothing would be lost by this procedure. The more important gynecological cases could be drafted here from the out-patients, and placed under the best possible conditions for their treatment and recovery. All the trained energies of the best gynecologists and obstetricians on the staff would find their powers often fully taxed even thus : *but on no other conceivable terms* can homeopathic gynecology and obstetrics compare even favourably with, much less rival, the results of the old school. Is there conceivable one single good reason why some such development should not be early put in motion ? The hour has come and the men also : is homeopathy to live or die in England ?

Queen Anne Street, W., Sept., 1889.

DR. SKINNER'S "LIQUID BEEF."

By THOMAS SKINNER, M.D.

IN introducing this invaluable adjunct to the sick-room, a few remarks are, I think, called for—inasmuch as, that there are so very many extracts of meat and meat juice already in the market, why add one more? The answer is not difficult, and it is simply because, as a physician, I cannot recommend one of those sold in the shops and at the stores, manufactured by chemists and by chemical processes from ox or sheep or buffalo, or at the ranches in Texas or elsewhere. They are doubtless certified by analytical chemists to be chemically pure, and each preparation better than the other or as good as the best, but they are not what we require. Of all the preparations, no one can tell, not even the salesman can say, when or where the animals were fed, when killed, or when the article was manufactured. As for the taste of them, it is just as well that there is "no accounting for tastes." They are all of them kept in hermetically sealed cases or bottles, are so deprived of the nourishing constituents of the meat as to be valueless for nourishing the blood or fibre, or they are preserved in port wine or some such tonic preservative, all of which are highly objectionable. One such "extract" has been before the public for a series of years, and I grant that it is an excellent preparation of its kind. It has the true flavour and aroma of roast meat, and when that is said, all is said of it that can be said. There is no albumen or fibrine in it, and, in consequence, however great its sustaining power, *it cannot nourish the animal fabric.*

I am not writing for epicures, gourmands, hypochondriacs, or valetudinarians—I am writing purely in the interest of invalids whose appetite, digestion, and assimilation are decidedly below par, and chiefly to those who are convalescing from acute or chronic lingering disease, where a really sustaining, strongly nourishing, easily digested, and highly nitrogenous food is demanded. After an experience of twenty years of my "Liquid Beef" in the sick-room, I have no hesitation in stating that it will sustain its reputation as long as time lasts, and it will always be found to be good, wholesome, and *fresh.*

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING IT.—Procure a pint jar fitted with a closely-ground lid, which fixes with a slight turn of the lid, such as is represented in wood-cut, and made of

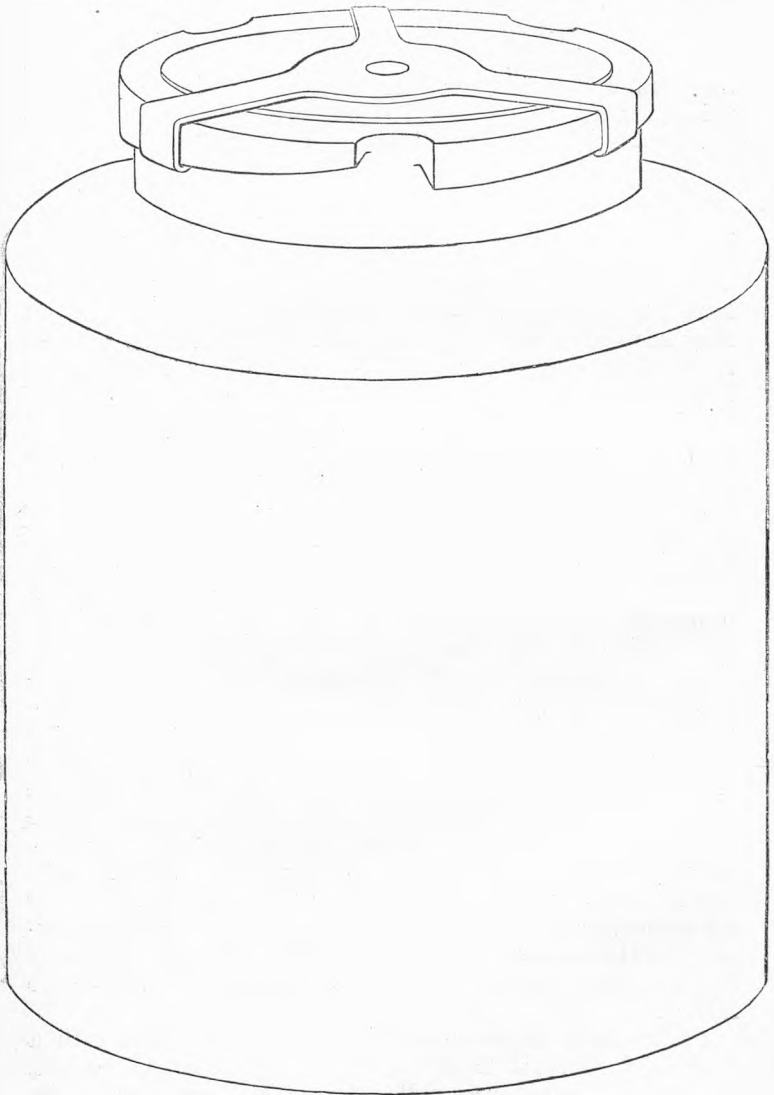
glazed earthenware, by the Fulham Pottery Works (Messrs. Bailey and Co.), and which may also be procured of Messrs. Keene and Ashwell, 74, New Bond Street, London, W., or of Messrs. Alfred Heath and Co., or from the Homeopathic Publishing Co., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE COOK.—Take one pound of rump-steak (gravy beef will not do, as it jellifies, and is not so easily digested as rump-steak), remove the fat and membranous portions, cut the muscular fibre into pieces the size of a dice, and pack it into the *empty jar*. The jar may be filled to the top if there is enough of the meat. Before putting on the lid place a piece of calico or muslin over the bottom of the lid in order to ensure its being as water-, air-, and steam-tight as possible. Place the jar in an open pot of cold water, bring it slowly to the boil, and then let it boil for half an hour: the "Liquid Beef" is then ready. Undo the lid, and pour out the contents. At first an oily, yellowish fluid passes, and then a thick, grumous-looking fluid. These two constitute what I call my "Liquid Beef." Lastly, pour into the jar sufficient hot water just to cover the remains of the meat, stir it round with a spoon, and pour off the liquid portion into a cup. This is very good beef-tea, which may be taken by itself or added to the "Liquid Beef." Taste what remains in the jar, and it will be found to be destitute of flavour, and to have no aroma of meat: boiled cork-shavings is as near it as anything.

The quantity obtainable from a pound of rump-steak is small of the "Liquid Beef," about half a teacupful, but it is extremely palatable and life-sustaining, as well as nourishing. All that it requires is a little salt added, to the taste of the patient. It will be observed that there is *no water or salt, or anything added* to the jar containing the muscular fibre—*nothing but the meat alone*.

PROPERTIES, USES, AND MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.—This preparation contains all the substance of the best fresh butcher's meat, in a form the easiest of digestion, and there is nothing added to aid or supersede the natural digestion. There is no pepsine, muriatic acid, or wine; no pepper or other condiment added; and the albumen, fibrine, salines, and other constituents of the highest nitrogenized food (beef) are there, and nothing else, and they are there in perfection. The only elements which have been removed are fat and membrane, both of which are trying to a weak and precarious digestion. The most important property of

this "Liquid Beef" is that it is *fresh-made every day*, as it will not keep, and I for one hope that it will never be made



to keep. The patient, the physician, and the friends know how and when it was made, that it has not lain in a

chemist's stock for any length of time, and that it is pure and as good as virgin gold.

The extracts of meat manufactured for sale are all very well for a sea-voyage, but on land, where fresh meat is always obtainable, I am surprised that medical men, mothers, and guardians ever dream of administering anything but freshly-prepared meat. So much for the properties of "Liquid Beef." A word about its clinical and other uses, and the best mode of administration, &c.

For more than twenty years I have given this "Liquid Beef" a fair trial, and in no case has it ever disappointed me or the patient where such a form of aliment was really indicated. Several of my lady patients and their cooks have tried to improve upon the process as here given, but they have invariably come to grief. I believe the process to be unimprovable, and I have great pleasure in owning that I was indebted to an American lady for the process of making my "Liquid Beef." I never saw the lady, but I found it in an American Housekeeper's Guide, edited by a lady, but the book and the name have disappeared.

In all cases of marasmus and mal-assimilation in infants or adults it will be found a *sine quâ non*. In some cases of anæmia and leukemia, in phthisis, Bright's disease, cancer, scrofula, and cachectic diseases, where there is evident impairment of strength and nutrition, "Liquid Beef" will be found to be "the sheet anchor." In cases where deglutition is impaired, such as in coma and collapse from accident or from disease, and where food can only be administered in a liquid form, and that in drops or teaspoonful doses, "Liquid Beef" is a God-send. I remember the case of a lady who leapt from a runaway cab, and fell on the curbstone, striking her right temple. She remained three weeks insensible. At last an abscess burst through the fractured skull, and she ultimately recovered. This lady was kept alive during the three weeks she was comatose by a teaspoonful of "Liquid Beef" every fifteen minutes, alternated with the same quantity of sweet milk, and, when very low, a teaspoonful of old sherry every five minutes until she rallied.

In one case of marasmus in an infant, it went with a pound of "Liquid Beef" a day for a week. Of course, medical treatment was called for at the same time. In cases of cancer and other constitutional diseases in adults, I have given as much as three pounds of rump-steak a day

made into "Liquid Beef." In some cases it has been found necessary to dilute the "Liquid Beef" with one, two, and three times its bulk of water. The temperature, dilution, and quantity at one time is best left to the discretion and desire of the patient, or of the physician in attendance. "The proof of the pudding" must always rule in medicine and dietetics, and "Liquid Beef" may be abused like all good things.

TOTAL BLINDNESS FROM INJURY—THREATENED REMOVAL OF EYE—RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

By R. S. GUTTERIDGE, M.D.

HOMEOPATHY, it is frequently said, is of acknowledged service in trifling cases, but utterly powerless in any extremity. If there is much the matter, give me, says an objector, the old school with its prestige, its accumulated experience, its well-earned renown. Then, again, the man who has but small faith in the power of any medicine whatever, asserting that it generally does more harm than good, says, give me surgery; there you are on assured ground, it is certainty itself.

The following instance of the power of medicine and the reward of patient perseverance, appeals both to the prejudiced and unprejudiced.

W—, a city missionary, whilst on his annual holiday at Ventnor in 1882, sustained a severe injury to his eye. His son at play rushed up with a stick under his arm, striking the upper part of the eye with considerable violence. The sight was at once affected; in less than five minutes, to use the expression of the patient, "the outlook was as though I was trying to get light through a thin beefsteak. The next morning I could only just see that it was light." He came up to London, and went to the ophthalmic department of St. Thomas's Hospital. The eye was pronounced to be in a dangerous condition, but he was simply ordered frequent bathing with cold, if possible, spring water, and the use of blue glasses. After a month at St. Thomas's there was no improvement. The eye was considerably inflamed.

He then went to the "Ophthalmic" at St. George's Circus, where the eye was carefully examined, and the opinion given that the eye was so dark that the extent of

the injury to it could not be ascertained. Some medicine was prescribed, and the man was told to come again in a fortnight. The medicine so affected him that it made him feel really ill, and reduced his weight some eight or ten pounds. The eye itself became still more inflamed, and so painful, that the patient was obliged to get up four or five times in the night to bathe it with cold water.

A second examination of the eye was made, and the verdict was, that as the eye could never by any possibility be of the slightest service, and would in all probability seriously implicate the sound eye, the only thing to be done to avoid total blindness, sooner or later, was to take out the injured eye, which should be done at once if the man would only consent to remain in the hospital. To this the patient decidedly objected, drily remarking that the eye was his own and he preferred to keep it.

The next day, by the persuasion of the Secretary of the Mission, he consented to try homeopathic treatment. He was obliged to be led up to see me by a brother missionary. The injured eye was totally blind, the sound eye was sympathizing to a dangerous extent, and the patient was out of health and naturally very depressed.

The necessity of preserving the sound eye was impressed upon him, and he was told not to use it more than he possibly could help. He was always to wear his blue spectacles, and he was not, above all things, to try to read the largest print, but for his visitations he was to learn passages needful to repeat. He was given to hope that if he was thus cautious the good eye could be saved, and that it was not impossible, if he exercised a great deal of patience, for the injured eye to be rendered of some use. The sequel fortunately amply justified this opinion. The improvement came very gradually, so gradually as scarcely to be perceptible, and to-day the injured eye is quite as strong and as capable of being used as the other.

He slept the whole of the first night after beginning the medicines, although the night before he was obliged to rise five times to bathe the eye with cold water. At the outset, he had given to him *Belladonna* twice a day, with *Arsenic* night and morning, together with frequent irrigation of the eye with the lid raised, by *Hamamelis* lotion applied warm three times a day, in very fine spray. The *Hamamelis* was continued throughout to be thus used, only less frequently. *Belladonna* was continued until the

pain and inflammation quite subsided. *Arsenic* was given until his general health improved, then *Hamamelis* internally and *Iodide of Mercury* every other night; finally, *Euphrasia* and *Iodide of Mercury*.

After six months' treatment, one morning, in coming up Regent Street, a ray of light thrown from one of the brass plates fell upon the eye, and was recognized. This was the first indication the man had that his sight was not quite destroyed. Gradually he was able dimly to discern distant objects, then clearly, as for instance the round of the clock at Westminster as he crossed the bridge, then the hands, and at last he was able to tell the time. After twelve months he was able to read with the injured eye a very largely printed Testament. I saw him last week, he can read and write with perfect ease and comfort, the formerly blind eye being quite as strong as the other.

Brook Street, W.

MALAGA.

By DR. A. LAMBRECHTS, JUN.

MALAGA is one of the chief towns of Andalucia. It has a population of 120,000. Owing to the Mediterranean and the delicious plain protected by the high mountains of the Sierra Nevada, in which it is situated, it ranks among the best winter stations of Europe, though it has its defects. The terral or north-west wind blows cold occasionally, through an aperture in the Sierra; in the summer it is hot, and laden with particles of sand, which are irritating to the mucous membrane, but its hygienic conditions are on the whole excellent. The water is fresh and pure, and comes by aqueduct from Torremolino, a village ten miles distant. The winter days, except when the terral blows, are delicious, indeed lovely, and like our May days in Belgium. In summer the heat is tempered by sea breezes, and the inhabitants of Grenada, Seville, and Cordova, swarm there during that season. The result of ten years of close observation as regards rain gave twenty-nine wet days annually; viz., forty-four less than in Madeira, forty-one less than in Algiers, and forty-five less than at Nice. The sky is ever clear and dark blue, and when rain falls it is in large drops, as in tropical climes, and a few hours after the heaviest showers all the streets and roads are

quite dry, and the dissipation of bad smells is very rapid. Snow and ice are unknown. There are no endemic, though some intermittent fevers in the vicinity of the Guadalmedina, a torrent which is dry most of the year.

I cured such fevers readily by means of *Arsen.* 3 and 6.

The climate is essentially dry and warm.

A cent. ther. placed in the shade gave in 1887 the following readings :

Jan.	12°	July	25°7
Feb.	11°2	Aug.	25°9
March	14°6	Sept.	22°7
April	15°	Oct.	17°2
May	18°1	Nov.	15°4
June	22°7	Dec.	12°

and the lowest mean temperature in winter is 10° above zero. Such a climate must be beneficial in pulmonary phthisis, the mortality in that disease being 34 per 1000, whereas in the north and centre of Europe it reaches 100 and 125 per 1000.

The dry, warm, invigorating air is invaluable in arresting the progress of tuberculosis in the young, where it is manifested by night sweats, profuse expectoration, and general debility.

Asthma and chronic bronchitis in the aged will be greatly benefited by such a climate if necessary precautions are observed, such as not going out when the terral wind blows for a day, or three at the most, at a time.

All manner of scrofulous, glandular, and mesenteric manifestations, also chronic suppurations, must rapidly yield under such a climate, if only the patients are sent there at an early period ; but not if they are sent to Malaga when their disease is so far advanced as to be incurable. Dyspeptics may with safety go there, for the hotels and fare have of late years vastly improved. Gouty and rheumatic patients, whose condition is aggravated by cold and damp, must derive benefit in Malaga, on condition that they do not indulge in the ordinary Malaga sweet and dry wines, which are most injurious to that diathesis. The Spanish doctors allow to such Montilla wine. Hypochondriacs and persons of a melancholy character cannot, unless quite incorrigible, fail to be happy and content, where sky, sea, and luxurious vegetation all combine to form days for " gods to stoop and men to

soar.” There are shoals of allopathic doctors, but only one homeopathic dispensary for the poor called Centro Consultivo Homeopatico, situated in the centre of the town, 43, Calle Comedias. It has rendered great services since 1885, and might develop into a hospital were it not crippled by want of funds and moral support. It was founded by Miss Margaret Browne and is managed by a “Junta” (committee) of English and Spanish homeopaths.

TRANSLATOR’S NOTE.

The difficulty is to secure a resident homeopathic doctor, who will wait for the “rising of the tide,” and labour in love to science and the poor meanwhile in fair Malaga of Spain.

SLAG—A PROVING.

By F. C. B.

ON *Saturday, May 4th*, 1889, I took *Slag* 6x. trit. 5 grains; in the evening felt unusually drowsy.

Sunday, May 5th. Took 5 grs. morn, noon, and night; felt unusually drowsy in the evening.

Monday, May 6th. Took 5 grs. morn, noon, and night. Awoke with dull frontal headache, want of energy, pains in the limbs, throbbing in the left tonsil with aching pain; pains in both knee-caps, sometimes dull, sometimes aching; aching pain between shoulders and in left elbow, with dull heavy sensation alternating with aching in region of spleen.

Tuesday, May 7th. Took one dose in the morning only. Awoke with pain in the forehead of a dull stupifying character; pain between shoulders, cold in head, which *Nat. Mur.* 6c. failed to make any impression upon, but which *Acon.* and *Cham.* 1c. alternately, soon removed. Pain in head in the evening of this day extended to the right temple, with sensation of stiffness at the back of head and neck. (The headache was a constant effect of the *Slag*.)

Wednesday, May 8th. Took no medicine. Awoke with thickly-coated tongue (greyish), with terra-cotta coloured streak down the middle. Shifting pains in the right elbow,

changing to left elbow, then back to right again. Aching dull pain across small of back, dull frontal headache, with stiffness of back of head and neck; little appetite; very frequent urination (seven or eight times a day). Pain in region of spleen, and stitches in region of heart, with slight palpitation.

Thursday, May 9th. Took no medicine. Awoke with slimy tongue, slight frontal headache, and stiffness at back of head and neck, pain in lower part of back, less frequent urination. More energy than have had since commencing to take it (I had felt fit only to lie down every evening since commencing it until this one).

Friday, May 10th. No medicine. Slimy tongue on awaking, with usual dulness of forehead and stiffness at back of head. This now goes off slightly on moving about; feel much more energy. Occasional shooting, aching pain through the knees, felt most on going upstairs; appetite improved; urine rather darker than usual.

Saturday, May 11th. No medicine. Usual headache, and back pain worse on stooping.

Sunday, May 12th. No medicine. Usual headache.

Monday, May 13th. Took *Slag* 12c. dil. 5 drops three times a day in water. Dulness of head increased by it; then all symptoms passed off.

[In response to our request F. C. B. permits us to add the following particulars about himself: He is 33 years of age; of rather dark complexion; of nervo-bilious temperament. He suffers from chronically enlarged tonsils, and failing to benefit by other remedies he experimented on himself with the *Slag*. This had no more effect on the tonsils than other medicines. He has no pain in the tonsils except when he tries to reach high notes in singing, when he experiences a sensation as though something tight were tied round the neck; with much mucus in the throat, sometimes easily detached, sometimes impossible to detach. He wakes with a clammy dryish mouth. He has a very great tendency to take cold in the head.—ED. H. W.]

THE VACCINATION COMMISSION have presented their first report to Parliament, consisting of minutes of evidence, appendices, etc.; but it will, in all probability, be a long time yet before the Commission are in a position to come to any conclusion upon the evidence laid before them.—*British Medical Journal*, Aug. 24.

CLINICAL ITEMS.

By JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.

WASHERWOMAN'S HEADACHE.—PHOSPHORUS.

IN Vol. III. of *The Organon*, p. 30, two cases of headache occurring in women immediately they began to wash are reported as cured by *Phosphorus*.^{*} A somewhat similar case presented itself to me not long ago at the hospital, the only difference being that the headache always *followed* (instead of accompanying) washing day, appearing the following morning. The occurrence was so regular that there could be no doubt that the washing was the cause. The character of the headache was—violent shooting pains left side of the vertex; amelioration from wrapping up the head in flannel.

I gave the patient *Phos.* 30, a drop every four hours, and every hour if the headache should come on. She reported in a fortnight that she had washed twice and had had no headache. I gave her more of the medicine to take in case there was a return, but not otherwise. I have heard nothing of her since that time, now some two months ago.

She had received other medicines before I gave her the *Phos.*, and had received much benefit to her general health, but the headaches were not greatly relieved until the *Phos.* was taken.

TOOTHACHE.—STAPHYSAGRIA.

MR. W. came to me August 26th with toothache, which he had had for three days and nights. The pain was of a gnawing and jumping character, and affected the left upper bicuspid. The palate was swollen, but apparently no abscess had formed, and the tooth was not decayed. The pain was *worse when the tooth was touched*, especially by hot things; also *worse when out of doors or drawing cold air into the mouth*, and *worse all night*.

I gave him a globule of *Staph.* 1m. F.C. on his tongue, and others to take, one every hour, till the pain had gone.

I heard two days after that the pain got better almost immediately, and in a few hours was gone.

^{*} Dr. Gale, of Quebec, reports the first case, and must be credited with the discovery of the key-note. In his case the symptoms were, "WHENEVER SHE WASHES CLOTHES or walks fast she has—Rush of blood to the head, red face and eyes, heat in the head, sensitiveness of the scalp to touch, sudden shooting pains in the head, especially the vertex." The editor of *The Organon*, acting on Dr. Gale's hint, cured a case almost identical. Considerable relief had been previously given by *Puls.*, *Sulph.*, and *Merc.*, but it was reserved for *Phos.* to cure. The C. M. attenuation was given in both instances.

By DR. BURFORD.

NATRUM MURIATICUM IN SEASIDE HEADACHES.

A YOUNG lady, complaining of severe headaches, coming on only at the seaside, beginning in the morning and lasting till night, was treated with *Nat. Mur.* 10m. In two days the pain had quite vanished, although previously so severe as to often confine her to bed. To be perfectly sure, I put the question to her, "What was it that cured your headaches?" "Why," replied she, "I suppose it must have been your powders; at least, I took nothing else for them." Note: that the headaches did not reappear during a further sojourn of weeks by the sea; which being interpreted is, that the potency continued the whole time to antidote the tendency of the crude drug.

THOUGHTS ON THE FUTURE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

By DR. C. BOJANUS of Samara, Russia.

"Nobis hominibus, et nostræ imprimis menti, corpus nostrum organicum, olim anatomie meræ subjectum, traditur *de novo animatum*, unde ex tumulo et cadaveribus scientiarum præteritarum, in lumina vitalia et amœna philosophiæ divinæ felices resurreximus et fide certa firme stabiliti dies adhuc præclariores laeti expectamus."—J. J. GARTH WILKINSON.

"Hiemit Gottes Segen zu Allem was Sie schreiben und sagen werden zur endlichen gründlicheren Einsichtnahme in meine so *ehrliche* so grosse und tiefe Umschwünge unserer Sache in sich begreifende *Arbeit*."—HAUSMANN (extract from a letter to Grauvogl).

WE are not far from the beginning of another century, and, standing as we do upon the threshold of a new era, it has seemed to me to be an appropriate time for asking the questions: With what will it begin for each of us? What will this rapidly approaching century bring in its train; what lies hidden in the time beyond? Such questions as these were not unfrequently asked—though somewhat later than the close of the last century—in regard to our own cycle. I refer here to such writers as Damerow,* Grauvogl,† and in some respects to Ferdinand Jahn.‡ All the more reason, then, why we, in our turn, should regard it as a sacred duty in view of the good opportunity which now presents itself to endeavour to find an answer to them.

In the transactions of the Forty-First Session of the American

* Heinrich Damerow, *Die Elemente der nächsten Zukunft der Medicin*, 1829.

† Dr. E. v. Grauvogl, *Die Zukunft der ärztlichen Arbeit*, 1848.

‡ Ferd. Jahn, *System der Psychiatrik*, 1835.

Institute of Homeopathy* an article was published from the pen of Dr. W. H. Holcombe on "The power of thought in the production and cure of disease." In this article—for the first time in a work on medicine so far as my knowledge goes—the name of Swedenborg is mentioned. "What!" I think I hear it exclaimed on all sides, "that dreamer, that mystic, whom Dr. Maudsley only lately declared to have been a madman!† What can his abstractions and his spirit-seeing have in common with the exact sciences? If we admit such elements into our temple, we shall at the same time open the door to every form of superstition and bring our own science into disrepute. We shall endanger homeopathy itself by drawing down upon it the contempt of enlightened and civilized mankind. It would be a retrograde movement, an offence against progress, and quite unworthy of the coming era."

My heart forebodes me, that I too, by venturing to suggest the use of Swedenborg's medical works, shall come to be regarded as tainted with a touch of madness. In bringing down such a judgment upon my head I shall at any rate have the consolation of finding myself in good company; Swedenborg, Newton, Hahnemann, besides many others. I should like, however, with all diffidence, to request my learned and austere judges to determine for me the exact boundary line which separates a healthy from a diseased mind; in short, to show me that particular point where sanity ends and insanity begins. It is well known that the mentally deranged hold firmly to the conviction that not they themselves but their would-be benefactors are mad—that the latter are exactly in that sad mental condition in which they endeavour to prove others.

I always admit, and very willingly, that all are entitled to speak and write as they think. That I may be treated in the same spirit is the one favour which I have to ask of those who may be inclined to pronounce a harsh judgment upon me. I beg them therefore not to throw this article disdainfully aside, but to read it. It is not a long one, and should any reader's conscience prick him for allowing his attention to be directed to such a subject, let him remember that there is no man living who has not, at some time or other, been guilty of at least *one* inconsistency. In the present case, he need only be inconsistent for a very short time, and I can assure him that his offence—if he must so regard it—will, at the worst, be fraught with good consequences. He is entitled at once to a few words of explanation.

In view of the enormous store of material which has been accumulated, and which is lying ready to be worked up, it will

* Page 601.

† *The Brain*, edited by Prof. R. L. Tafel, vol. ii. p. viii.

be easily understood that within the limits of this paper I shall be unable to present the reader with anything finished and complete respecting it. This consideration, in fact, from the very outset prompted my present venture, the principal object of which is to direct the attention of my professional contemporaries to a depository where a rich harvest of knowledge has been stored up for the whole future of our science. Whoever will give himself the trouble to take even a cursory look through that repository will see that it contains material for coming centuries and generations, in comparison with which the best powers of a single mind will appear but as a single grain.

In 1882 Professor R. L. Tafel published the first volume of his translation of Swedenborg's work, *The Brain considered anatomically and physiologically*. The second volume of this work is only lately to hand; we learn that it will be followed by two more. The MS. of this work was discovered by the translator in Stockholm in 1868, whither he had been sent by the General Convention of the New Church in America for the purpose of instituting a careful examination of all the MSS. of Swedenborg.* I could desire nothing better than that the judgment of the medical world upon the step I have ventured to take in directing its attention to this subject should be based on the merits of this remarkable work, for I believe that my foregoing assertions will be fully substantiated by a careful examination of this work alone. I am only able here, of course, to make a very limited selection from the colossal mass of facts which it contains, and shall only cite such passages as shall appear to me to be sufficient to draw general attention to this invaluable work. With this object in view it will be necessary for me sometimes to quote the author, sometimes the editor. In the preface to his first volume the translator says:

“The cases here submitted to the careful examination of the reader, include some of the most remarkable instances in which Swedenborg anticipated the discoveries of later anatomists and physiologists. We have collected them with a view of proving thereby the excellency of the method which he employed and by which he was enabled from an apparently meagre supply of facts to deduce true scientific principles. Without those rational doctrines to which we have alluded above † he would not have

* *The Brain*, vol. i. preface, p. xxvii.

† The excellency of his method consists first of all in this, that he consults all the facts of science accessible to him, and that he does not pick out a limited few in order to make them the basis of his induction. Swedenborg himself says (*De Cerebro*, photolithographed MS., vol. iv. p. 109): “In quoting so many facts of importance from those authors who have written on the blood in the brain, it may seem to some that I have given too many extracts. Yet would there had been a hundred times more facts to quote, I would have cited them all, and filled sheets with them;

been able to deduce a theory of the brain so perfect, that during an advance of one hundred and forty years science has not been able to go beyond a single position which he then and there laid down." *

I must just mention here in passing that the physiological importance which Swedenborg attached to the separate organs of the brain has been fully corroborated and confirmed by the researches—prosecuted long after his time—of such men as Arnold, Herbert, Tolly, Monro, Hirschfeld, Piégu, Mosso, Cotunga, Key, Retzius, Meynert, Grainger, Althaus, Ferrier, Flourens, Gull, Reil, Burdach, Bewan Lewis, Marc Seé, and other experimentalists. I find it necessary to quote the following passage in full, it having a most important bearing upon the subject :

"It is very evident," says Swedenborg (*Economy of the Animal Kingdom*, ii. 304), "from the anatomy of the brain, that each cortical substance is a sensorium in particular, just as the brain is in general, so that each may properly be called a cerebellum. The cortical substance is the first determination of the spirituous fluid. This substance is situated at the last term of the blood-vessels, and at the first term of the medullary fibres of the body ; consequently in a centre, to which all sensations ascend along the fibres, and all motive forces descend along the fibres. In a word, the brain is made up of as many similar forms and natures as it has concrete parts." Again he says (*ibid.* 191) : "It is sufficiently certain that external sensations reach no goal beyond the cortical spherules, since these are the beginnings of the nervous and medullary fibres, beyond which, if sensations proceeded, as for instance into the little arteries, or the meninges, they would transgress their prescribed limits, and fall from the centres into comparatively remote circumferences. Therefore it is the cortical substance collectively that constitutes the internal organism, corresponding to the external organism of the five senses." Further (*ibid.* 304) : "The cortical substance is the unit of the whole brain : in this unit or substance, then, we ought to find that superior power of which we are in quest. Therefore in this, and not in any ulterior unit, because the cortical substance is the ultimate unit of the brain, we ought to find the soul's faculty of understanding, thinking, judging, and willing."

All this was written by Swedenborg in 1741. In 1879 (138 years later) Dr. Althaus expressed himself in almost identical terms : "The highest development of brain-matter is found in the hemispheres, convolutions, or grey (cortical) surface of the brain, which is the material base of all mental and moral

for these facts are just so many truths and lights ; and under no other guides and leaders can the causes of things, those of science, be brought out of darkness into light."—*The Brain*, vol. i. p. xii.

* *The Brain*, vol. i. preface, p. xxii.

activity. This portion of the brain, which may be called the seat of the soul, is not a single organ as was formerly supposed, but consists of a number of thoroughly differentiated organs, each one of which possesses certain functions, yet is in the closest possible connection with all the others. To define all these various organs with accuracy, to determine their intimate structure as well as their individual energy . . . is the *greatest problem for the anatomy and physiology of the twentieth century*, and when this problem is solved, *a complete revolution in psychology must be the result.*" *

And now, for the sake of brevity, and in order to avoid repetition, I must refer those of my readers who are quite unacquainted with Dr. Frank Hausmann's work *Ueber die Ursachen und Bedingungen der Krankheit* to my articles published in the August, September, October, and November numbers of the *North American Journal of Homeopathy* entitled "Contribution to the special homeopathic therapeutics of the Hydrogenoid-Sycotic diseases." In these articles the vast scope and immense importance of Hausmann's work are, I trust, clearly demonstrated. Those of my readers who are already acquainted with them will, I am sure, find no difficulty in following me in the present paper. The subjoined extracts from the two writers, Hausmann and Swedenborg, are printed in parallel columns in order to facilitate comparison.

I deem it necessary before proceeding further to make the observation that there is absolutely no ground for supposing that Hausmann was acquainted with the works of Swedenborg; on the contrary, there is every probability in favour of the assumption that he had not the slightest suspicion of their existence. An examination of Hausmann's writings fully confirms this view, his conclusions are all drawn from personal observation placed within his reach by his own deep studies in natural philosophy.

HAUSMANN.

ÜBER DIE URSACHEN UND BEDINGUNGEN DER KRANKHEIT.

Pp. 419-20. The formation of red bi-concave blood globules is never known to take place so rapidly or in so large a quantity as during the dormant state in winter of rodents (*rodentia*). This fact taken by itself would seem to have but little meaning, but taken

SWEDENBORG.

DE DIVINO AMORE ET DE DIVINA SAPIENTIA.

§ 366. . . Substantia corticalis (cerebri) consistat ex innumerabilibus quasi glandulis et substantia medullaris ex innumerabilibus quasi fibris; nunc quia glandulæ illæ sunt capita fibrillarum sunt etiam principia illarum; § 373 . . . ipsæ formæ organicæ ibi

* *The Functions of the Brain: Nineteenth Century*, 1879, p. 1027 et seq.

in connection with another one its importance becomes apparent. The formation of the striped muscular fibres, which are controlled by the will, is never known to take place so rapidly or in such large quantities as during the chrysalis state of the wood-louse (*acarinae*). The *acarinae* occupy the same position in relation to the limbed spider-like group of insects (*arachnidea*) as the *rodentia* occupy in relation to mammals; and the chrysalis state of the *acarinae* agrees exactly with the dormant condition of the *rodentia*. These facts place the formation of the striped muscular fibre in the *acarinae* side by side with the appearance of the red bi-concave blood globules in mammals. If we regard this striped muscular fibre, which is formed during the dormant condition of rodents and the chrysalis state of the *acarinae*, as belonging to a distinct category, then we meet with another fact in connection with it, namely: that the brain of mammals and *arachnida* alone is covered with a grey cortical substance, which microscopical examination shows to consist of ganglionic cells arranged in distinct groups. These groups of ganglionic cells constitute the birthplace of every kind of comparison and contrast respecting the various impressions received through the senses, and these taken collectively give birth in their turn to reflection or deliberation; which indicates the presence of mental power capable of controlling the will. In this way is brought into existence that which we call a voluntary act—the product of mental reflection. Acts prompted by instinct, or those called forth by sensorial external impressions, by the claims of hunger or of sex, the exercise of functions which evacuate from the organism all that

(in cerebris) coram nudo oculo etiam apparent, et exstanter in substantia corticali receptacula voluntatis et intellectus in principiis suis, ubi sicut parvæ glandulæ conspiciuntur. . . .

Oeconomia Regni animalis.

§ 65. Idcirco videlicet; ut vires activæ et earum conatus agendi prius concentrentur, antequam in corpore determinantur in actum. Id notissimum est etiam tironibus, quod in cerebris siut principia omnium actionum corporis, nam præcedit voluntas et determinatio ipsam actionem, quæ musculorum motu peragitur; similiter etiam constat, quod fibra ex cerebri cortice protracta per medullam oblongatam ut et spinalem versus nervorum origines defluat, et per illas cum viribus activis cerebri in musculos influat; ex his jam sequitur quod ipsa principia actionum in corticali cerebri substantia resideant, quæ ideo formæ virium naturæ animalis merito appellari queunt.

Regnum Animale, § 528, fg. 628, 629.¹

Here our common sensorium is laid, as well as that inmost sensorium or intellectorium, which perceives from its senses, thinks from perceptions, judges from thoughts, chooses from judgments, desires from the objects chosen, and finally from the objects desired, determines those that it wills, and thus brings forth by the motoria or muscles the things that it has conceived by the sensoria. And it has been placed in the light of the same experience that these cortical substances or glands are the complements of the sensoria of the body, or taken collectively,

¹ I quote from the English translation, not having a Latin edition by me.

which is useless for purposes of nutrition—constitute a series of phenomena exactly opposite in character to those which we call voluntary acts.

Pp. 422, 423. We find that the muscular fibre of mammals is divided into two very sharply defined kinds, and that it differs from that of birds. As we have already shown, the one kind is directly connected through its nerval tissue with the ganglionic spherules forming the grey cortical substance of the brain, and the other through the sinews with the stelliform corpuscles which are found in genuine bone. The bone again in its formation is found to be covered with a similar cortical substance lying at the base of that fibrous cartilage which, without exception, is peculiar to all mammals. The conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing is that exactly in the same manner as the grey cortical substance of the brain indicates the higher development of nerval tissue, so this osseous fibre in its turn denotes the presence of the higher development of connective tissue. A further conclusion is also obvious, namely: that the striped muscular fibre of mammals which is controlled by the will differs completely from the muscular tissue of birds, and this again proves that the formation of the tissue takes place at a certain period of the embryological life of the bird. That the muscular fibre of birds is of the same construction as the sensorial tissue of mammals may be affirmed with absolute certainty.

P. 423. The study of the formation and development of striped, will-controlled muscular tissue shows most conclusively that simultaneously with it—brought forth by the same creative act—we meet the grey cortical substance of the brain, and discover

are the common sensorium of all.

Economy of the Animal Kingdom, II. § 101, 102.

The cortical and cineritious substance is that which is expanded and constricted, or that from which the brain animates. For each of its spherules appears to be like a little heart prefixed to its fibre, just as the great heart of the body is prefixed to its arteries. Since, then, there are as many origins of motion as there are spherules of cortical substance, it follows that when the latter are expanded, the entire mass of this conglobate viscus (namely, the surface, the blood-vessels, and the interior medulla throughout) is constricted; and *vice versâ*.

§ 102. In the cerebrum these spherules are so placed and arranged that they can perform their systole and diastole either singly or several together, or all in common; but not so in the cerebellum, or medulla oblongata and medulla spinalis. Hence the cerebrum, according to the ordinate disposition of its substance, has the power and choice of inspiring any fibres it pleases, or fascicles of fibres, and consequently any nerves and muscles, and exciting them to *act*; which particular and special action exists under its general voluntary action.

§ 106. Since this cortical substance resides in the principle of the actions of its body, and from above contemplates the rest of the system as below it, it is necessary that all things in the system should correspond to it exactly as effects correspond to their causes.

§ 110. From the foregoing we infer that the cortex is the principal substance of the brain.

the presence of genuine bone. The formation, then, of bi-concave red blood globules is connected and must be placed side by side not only with the formation of striped muscular fibre but also with the appearance of the cortical substance of the brain and of osseous tissue.

§ 159. Thus if we gain a distinct perception of the co-ordination of the substances we may understand how the will is determined into act by the cerebrum. We consider it beyond all doubt that the cortical substance is the determinant, although not the prime determinant of the actions of the body; because it is the determinant of the fibres, as the fibres are of the muscles from which action results.

§ 161. This the pure mind dictates—that these most subtle beds or cavities of every cortical substance or part are not opened immediately by the effort and influx of the purer blood; because the brain, or rather the mind, has the power and option of opening them; for animation is voluntary.

§ 164. We here observe in general that this cortical substance is disposed and distinguished in a peculiar manner in the brains of irrational animals, and exactly combined and fitted to the distinctive actions and life of each; and that it is supplied by sanguineous currents quite differently to what it obtains in human brains.

P. 414. I begin by remarking—what is well known to every practising physician—that sensorial diseases become worse during the night and improve during the day, whereas diseases of the active organs (organs of action) are affected in exactly the reverse way.

Regnum Animale, § 394, p. 445
note.

The cerebrum rules in the daytime, and excites itself at will to general and particular animations, and with it the cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis. The cerebellum, on the other hand, takes up the reins at night, and obliges the cerebrum itself, and the two medullæ, to follow its own reciprocal acts of animation.

The whole of the third book (*Die Ursprünge*, pp. 171–496). We find here:

5 Stone forming periods (Steinschöppungsperioden).

Oeconomia Regni Animalis
Transactio tertia paragraphus
primus Caput XXIII. de formis
Regni animalis, etc. p. 150, Nos.
304, 305, 306, 307, 308, usque ad
finem.

5 Forms of crystals (Krystallgestalten).

5 Classes of substances from the mineral kingdom as generative of disease.

5 Classes of animals.

5 Vascular systems—kinds of circulation (Gefäß-systeme).

5 Centres of blood preparation (Blutbildungsstellen).

5 Kinds of blood cells—Generations (Blutkörperchen).

5 Kinds of organic disease (Arten von Organ-Suchten).

I. *Stone-forming period.*

a. Crystal formations. — Di-rhomboids, Diprisms.

b. Graphite, palladium, platina, copper.

c. Animals. Infusoria, red worms, molluscs.

d. Vascular systems. Left ventricle (linksherziges).

e. Centres of blood formation. *Lacunæ* of the mucous membrane analogous to the runnet bag of the stomach of the higher animals (Labdrüsen des Magens).

f. Blood cells. One generation.

g. Diseases of the organs of reproduction (Zeugorgansuchten).

II. *Stone-forming period.*

a. Crystal formations. Rhomboids, prisms, Holopyramids, monoklinoids.

b. Tellurium, tin, lead, silenus, sulphur, arsenic.

c. Animals. White worms, millepedes, fish.

d. Vascular systems. Right ventricle (rechtherziges) accessory ditto (Hilfherzen) lymph veins, gills.

e. Centres of blood formation (Darmfollikel).

f. Blood cells.—Two generations.

g. Diseases of the organs of separation (Scheidorgansuchen).

III. *Stone-forming period.*

a. Crystal formations. Gyrorhomboids, Sphenprisms, half pyramids, all regular forms of Triklinoids.

Videmus dari quinque formas I. Coelestis. II. Vorticalis. III. Spiral. IV. Circularis, et denique V. Rectilinea aut angularis.

I. Prima forma, quæ etiam est prima naturæ et prima vitæ hujus regni, est coelestis et spiritalis, proprie anima, quæ est substantia simplex, cui hæc forma inest, hæc etiam est eminenter organica, et organum sui corporis eminens vocari meretur.

II. Altera forma est substantia corticalis et cineritia in cerebro, cerebello, medulla oblongata et spinali, quæ a prima seu ab ejus substantiis per fibras simplices essentialiter determinatur; exinde fit, quod hæc forma sit vorticalis: et quia fibra simplex vivit, est illa forma intellectualis; inest enim ei facultas percipiendi, intelligendi, judicandi et volendi, quod a sua anima, quæ est spiritalis et intelligentia trahit. Hæc est prima organica, vel prima organicarum sequentium.

III. Tertia forma est totum cerebrum late sumtum quod a secunda seu ab ejus substantiis corticalibus per fibras medullares determinatur: exinde fit, quod

b. Gold, quicksilver, silver, copper, iron.

c. Animals. Corallines, crustaceous animals, reptiles.

d. Vascular systems. First appearance of Malpighi's vessels, disappearance of gills, development of lungs, minor lung circulation embraces characteristics of molluscs and fish circulation; right and left ventricles (rechtes u. linkes Herz).

e. Centres of blood formation. Deep splenic vessels (Die tiefern Gefäße der Milz). Blastem proceeds from Malpighi's corpuscles first met with in amphibia.

f. Blood cells. Three generations.

g. Diseases of the organs of nutrition.

IV. Stone-forming period.

a. Crystal formations. Sphenopyramids, regular parallel formations. (Die parallel-flächig gehaltete regelmässige Gestalt).

b. Substances. Tin, lead, phosphorus.

c. Animals. Medusa, insects, birds.

d. Vascular systems. Auricles, ventricles, and lung respiration (Vierkammerherz bei Lungenathmung).

e. Centres of blood formation. The first appearance in birds of lymphdrüsen (lymph glands).

f. Blood cells: Bicones and oval bicones, four generations.

g. Diseases of the organs of sense.

V. Stone-forming period.

a. Crystal formations. Tetradrical regular formations (Die Tetraëdrisch genügtflächige regelmässige Gestalt).

b. Substances. Gold, diamond, platinum, bismuth.

c. Animals. Hedge-hog tribe (Stachelhäuter), spiders (Spinnen), and mammals.

d. Vascular systems. Auricles, ventricles, and lung respiration

haec forma sit spiralis. . . . Et quia fibra medullaris vivit : nam integra fibra secunda seu medullaris a prima seu simplici existit, sic vitam non tam distinctam sed obscuriorem, quam fibra simplex, est intellectuali inferior et proprie sensitiva vocanda, inest enim ei facultas appercipiendi illa quæ ab organis externis sensum illabuntur, ut et imaginandi, cupiendique. Quod a sua forma intellectuali trahit : haec est forma secunda organica si forma spiritualis seu anima sumitur ut supra omnes.

IV. Quarta forma est cor late seu una cum arteriis et venis sumtum, quæ a tertia seu a cerebro per vasa sanguinea determinatur, exinde fit, quod haec forma sit circularis. . . . Et quia vivit vas sanguineum sed obscuriorem vitam : ratio est, quia et meris fibris simplicibus consistit : quapropter etiam scholastici statuunt sedem animæ in corde, et simul inde fibras sensorias produci crediderunt, haec forma proprie animalis vocanda est inest enim cordi ejusque arteriis facultas agendi et obscuri sentiendi.

V. Quinta forma est totum corpus late sumtum, quod a quarta seu a corde per fibras motrices determinatur : exinde fit quod haec forma sit rectilinearis et angularis, qualis est in musculis, tendinibus, cartilaginibus, ossibus. Et quia fibra motrix agendo vivit, et vivendo agit, haec forma proprie corporea vocanda est : inest enim corpori ejusque membris, visceribus, organis mo-

(Vierkammerherz bei Lungenathmung).

e. Centres of blood formation : First appearance in mammals of Lebercylindernetze.

f. Blood cells. Bi-concave, round bi-concave, *five* generations.

g. Diseases of the active organs (organs of action) (Thatenorgane).

torii actio quod a suo corde trahit. Haec est ultima forma seu complementum formarum, quae correspondet primæ in anima.

Fibræ
simplices.

Sunt determinationes essentielles animæ.

Sunt per quas se modificat anima ad machinam suam organicam formandam.

Per formam fluxionis *vorticalem* determinantur et modificantur.

Sunt determinationes essentielles substantiæ corticallis.

Fibræ
compositæ
seu
medullares.

Sunt per quas se modificat mens rationalis ut agere possit quod judicat, concludit, vult. . .

Per formam fluxionis *spiralem* determinantur et modificantur.

Nervi
et
fasciculi
nervorum.

Sunt cerebri. Haec forma est secunda organica (v. p. 23) sunt per quas se modificat cerebrum ut determinetur, quod discipit ejus animus.

Sunt cordis :

Sunt per quæ se determinat cor ut effectum consequantur, quæ superiores formæ intuentur, volunt et discipiunt.

Vasa
sanguinea.

Per formam fluxionis *circularem* determinantur et modificantur.

Fibræ
motrices.

{ Sunt corporis ;
nam ex illis con-
flantur membra et
viscera.
Sunt quibus in-
tegra membra et
viscera moventur,
que sunt ultimi
effectus unde actus
per formam fluxi-
onis *linearem* de-
terminantur et
modificantur.

It will be clearly seen, even from these few extracts, that there is a perfect agreement between Hausmann and Swedenborg both in the domain of anatomy and that of the physiology of nerve centres ; an agreement which concerns the results as well as the tendency and direction of their researches. This complete parallelism will find abundant confirmation in the work published by Professor Tafel. The importance of the subject, however, lies in the indications here present of the existence of an enormous mass of material waiting to be worked up. We cannot fail to be particularly impressed with the immensity of the subject before us if we glance through the works of these two men on natural philosophy. Whoever will do this will not fail to understand the motives which prompted the writing of this article, and, if he pursue the subject further, the conviction must inevitably follow that the whole future of medical research lies exactly in that field of discovery in which Hausmann and Swedenborg laboured so long and so well. Therein will be found not only the first principles on which homeopathy is based—that we think is already clear—but also the positive and solid facts which form the foundation of all the auxiliary sciences.

The *Economy of the Animal Kingdom*, for example (*vide* Part III., chap. xiii., p. 153), bears this out in no small degree, and that work has especial weight when considered both in connection with Hausmann's five grand divisions or periods as a whole, and with the stone-producing periods in particular. These five stone-forming periods (periods of stone creation) have their exact counterparts in the whole animal kingdom, and stand in correspondence with everything affecting it, with *causes* (disease-generating, and, therefore, disease-healing substances), with *conditions* (improvement, retrogression, acceleration, disappearance), as well as with every class, genus, species, and individual of that kingdom.

The five grand divisional periods of these two men may, at the first glance, appear to embrace different groups, but, on a closer examination, this will be found to be merely an appearance.

When we remember that man is the ultimate creation of the natural world; that, during his existence in embryo, he passes through exactly the same phases as the animals of all classes from the lowest to the highest; that at a certain period of that existence the embryo of the man cannot be distinguished from that of the dog, &c.; that the human ovum (Ei) is of cellular formation, with nucleus and protoplasm—then must it be evident that every created thing, from the very beginning up to man, anticipated him by representation, and is related to him by the closest correspondence.

This may possibly be made yet more evident by narrowing the field of observation. If we turn to the innumerable expressions existing in all languages, in which reference is made—either for the sake of comparison or qualification—to the heart, we shall find that they clearly indicate a connection between the heart of man and his sympathies and inclinations.

Now it is well known that the heart, notwithstanding its direct connection with the lungs, beats both before the lungs commence to exercise their functions (in the foetus), and after they have ceased to do so (in asphyxia, lethargy, trances, &c.). In cases of coal-gas poisoning the hearts of animals have been known to beat after—in some cases long after—life had become extinct.* An analogous fact of great interest bearing upon this subject may also be here cited. Cases have been observed in which the pupils of the eyes have remained dilated for six, eight, and ten hours after life had become extinct, and have then contracted to their normal size; this, however, *only takes place when the eyes remain open*. If one eye remains open and the other shut, then the pupil of the open eye alone contracts as above.†

If we call to mind the fact that the functions of the lungs are under the control of the will and those of the heart are not, it will appear evident that the organs of the body are of a two-fold kind. To the one kind belong those which correspond to the prototype of function, and to the other those which correspond to the prototype of nutrition.

In the case of the first-named, the performance of function takes place simultaneously with the creation of the organ, whereas in that of the second—of those organs whose purpose lies in nutrition—the organ is created before the performance of its function begins. To the first kind, then, belong organs whose *sole* business consists in the performance of function, to the second, organs whose business it is to supply nutrition; therefore *nutrition is their function*. The foregoing is fully exemplified in the respective states of the heart and lungs in the foetus.

* *Vide Virchow's Archiv.*, Bd. 30, p. 526; also Pokrowsky, of Petersburg; and Hausmann, in the work quoted in these pages.

† Hausmann, p. 635.

Once we admit that the heart corresponds to function, that it is indeed its prototype and representative, can we be far wrong in regarding it not merely as a single organ, but as the complex representative of all organs? Further, the lungs are nourished by arteries which do not proceed direct from the heart, the bronchial canals belonging to the minor circulation of the lungs. The lungs, again, in the exercise of their functions renew the blood by selecting that particular gas from the atmosphere necessary for this purpose, and by giving back that which is unnecessary. Here we have a similar physiological phenomenon, which points to the lungs as the complex representative of all organs of nutrition.

The connection of the foregoing with the classification of disease is evident. In cases of pneumonia catarrhalis the organs of nutrition—in cases of pneumonia crouposa, those of function—are affected. These two classes comprise, of course, all affections which follow in their train.

I have already referred to certain forms of expression which show the connection between the heart and the affections of man, and have now to make one or two more observations upon the subject of the usages of speech. It is well known that any production of the intellect which has not been thoroughly thought out or properly understood—extending even to whole systems and theories—is often described as “undigested matter,” “badly-assimilated learning,” and so on. The expressions used may vary in form, but their reference to the organs of nutrition is always apparent. Is it not reasonable therefore to suppose that in the life of the mind, processes are going on exactly corresponding to those of digestion in the life of the body? And if this be so, then are the lungs representative of every intellectual faculty of thought and judgment. Other organs, too, whose function is nutrition have their own special correspondences in the mental life. All that is thought, all that is spoken, all that is written from false opinions and judgments, arising from badly-assimilated ideas, corresponds exactly to that form of sickness produced by a diseased state of the stomach. And such mental disorders, if of long standing, correspond again to chronic affections of the digestive organs; and, just as the organically diseased stomach not only refuses to digest food, but immediately rejects it, so a man grounded in false teaching not only fails to comprehend truth, but, when it is put before him, at once repudiates it as falsity. One word more. When the lungs can no longer perform their task of separating the gases of the atmosphere, blood-poisoning must inevitably follow; function itself then suffers, and in its turn opens the door to another long train of diseases, all of which have arisen from the first cause of faulty nutrition.

So far for the present, and now farewell!

Should this short paper have the effect of exciting some interest in the question, I shall be well rewarded and very grateful. If, on the other hand, even *so much* be not attained, I shall, nevertheless, continue to pursue that path upon which I have entered, knowing, as I do, that it has in prospect a rich store of good for the moral and physical benefit of mankind.

PARIS ECHOES.

Our readers will not have forgotten our recent notice of Dr. Gallavardin's book on the medical treatment of drunkenness and moral depravity. It was a pleasure to meet the genial and rubicund doctor in the flesh, and warm one's self by contact with his enthusiasm. At his dispensary at Lyons he appears to have a very busy time, and his wish is to see a similar one started in London. It is not always necessary that the unhappy toper should himself attend or even be aware of the treatment he is undergoing. The suffering relatives may apply to Dr. Gallavardin, giving a description of the patient's state; a few globules of high potency can be introduced into his beer or other tippie without his knowing it, and by and by his drink becomes distasteful to him, and his character is reformed.

But Dr. Gallavardin does not confine his attentions to the morally diseased and their treatment by medicines; he turns homeopathy to the service of beauty, and takes away unsightly developments of fat. Double chins disappear, as also do rolls of fat on the shoulders and chest, before the potent globules. *Sulphur* and *Calcarea* are his main-stays here; red, puffy cheeks call for *Sulphur*. *Sulphur* is also related to the front part of the thorax and the fatty deposits there; *Calcarea* to the posterior part of the thorax in the same way.

Dr. Gallavardin pays great attention to the mental and moral symptoms of patients. One lady, who was suffering severely from the shock caused by loss of fortune, was completely restored to mental calm by *Petroleum*.

Dr. von Villers paralleled this case with one of his own. A lady suffering from hysteria and spinal irritation was but little helped by medicines, until he discovered that she had lost her fortune, on which indication he gave *Platinum* with great success. It was a pleasure to renew the ac-

quaintance of Von Villers, the energetic and vivacious, made under pleasant circumstances at Birmingham last year. He is full of works. Not content with editing the "Botany of Homeopathy," a "Bibliography" of articles in the journals, and his "Directory" in four languages, we understand that he is soon taking over the editorship of the leading homeopathic journal in the German language. And yet with all this, and a large practice to boot, he shows no sign of being worn to a shadow!

Dr. B. G. Clark, of New York, gave us a copy of the second annual report of the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, of which he is one of the Visiting Physicians. We hope to meet him again. Dr. Wright, of Buffalo, was present as a delegate, and the ladies were represented by Drs. Keating and Rankin. Unfortunately, for some reason or other, these ladies did not read the papers set down to their names.

Our old friend, Dr. Roth, now of Divonne, was there, and on hospitable thoughts intent towards his old colleagues; but it was very pathetic to have to say good-bye to him, and leave him behind in France.

REVIEWS.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SIGHT.*

MR. A. Fournet is an optician, who has devoted himself to the manufacture of spectacles for the correction of all errors of refraction in the eye. He is the inventor of a very ingenious instrument, which he calls a refractometer, for ascertaining with precision the defects of refraction in the eye, and these defects he is enabled to correct with unerring certainty. In this little book he explains, in a popular manner, the causes of defective vision, such as long sight, short sight, and astigmatism. He denies that persons having these defects have bad sight. The sight is, he insists, good, only it requires spectacles of a certain kind to enable the patient to avail himself of his good sight. Of course Mr. Fournet strongly advises all persons whose unaided eyes cannot see perfectly to wear spectacles. By keeping their vision always perfect they are spared many disagreeables

* *The Philosophy of Sight.* By A. Fournet. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co. 1889.

and inconveniences. Defects of refraction are often the cause of headache, and sometimes even of glaucoma, which in its incipient stages may, he tells us, be warded off entirely by spectacles. So, also, detached retina may be prevented by constant wearing of suitable spectacles. Many accidents in walking, driving, cycling, and in many mechanical occupations would be avoided if glasses were worn when they are needed. This book seeks by argument and ridicule to do away with the prejudice against wearing spectacles, which is too common. Employers of labour often ignorantly object to their workmen wearing spectacles, and few people would engage a coachman or a butler who wore spectacles; and yet in many cases the work could be better done, and fewer accidents happen or dishes get broken, if servants who suffer from errors of refraction were allowed to get the benefit of their latent good sight by wearing glasses. The book is written in an amusing and popular style, and contains much useful information and good advice to persons who have good sight, but who do not enjoy the full benefit of it because they fail to bring it out by the employment of appropriate glasses. There are people who do not like to be looked at by persons wearing glasses. The great Goethe could not bear a spectacled visitor; he was immediately prejudiced against him, and never could feel perfectly friendly and confidential towards him. But the advantages of good vision are so great that he who uses spectacles to secure it can afford to brave the prejudices of the unspectacled. We can cordially recommend Mr. Fournet's book to all who find that they do not see as well as they would wish, or as they used to do.

THE BOTANY OF HOMEOPATHY.*

THIS is the first fascicle of a most notable work. We have never had a complete representation of the homeopathic plants. Dr. Millspaugh's admirable work deals with American plants only, and Dr. Hamilton's lays no claim to completeness, and is now out of date. The enterprise of the editors and publishers in bringing out this new work is deserving the hearty support of the homeopathic body. That the excellent letterpress of Drs. Von Villers and Herr Von Thümen is in German should be no drawback to its sale in other countries; for the terms are for the most part technical, and so common to all languages; whilst the plates, which are real, beautiful works of art, appeal to every one. Six of these accompany each fascicle. The work is to be

* *Die Pflanzen des Homöopathischen Arzneischatzes.* Bearbeitet Medicinisch von Dr. Von Villers. Botanisch von F. Von Thümen. Erste Lieferung. Dresden: Wilhelm Baensch Verlagschandlung. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

completed in sixty. The only marvel to us is how it can be produced at the price—M. 1.50, the fascicle.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.*

WITH Dr. Hale's methods of practice we are not in much sympathy, as our readers are aware; but nevertheless we welcome the appearance of the third edition of his well-known work on diseases of the heart. The part to which we turn with the greatest interest is that which deals with the "Materia Medica of Heart Remedies," the Repertory, and the Appendix. Dr. Hale does not attempt to deal with all heart remedies; but those who wish to know all that is at present known of the newer ones, as yet unproved, and yet undoubtedly powerful—as *Strophanthus*, *Adonis*, *Convallaria*, and *Erythrophleum*—will find it collected in Dr. Hale's book. To be sure, it is served up with a great deal of Bruntonian rubbish in the way of observations on frogs' hearts, but the discerning reader will know how to skip all that, and extract the clinical facts. The Repertory of Dr. Snader is excellent, and will be welcomed by all true Hahnemannians. The Appendix is a collection of "Miscellaneous papers on subjects relating to Diseases of the Heart," and contains much interesting matter.

THE PRESCRIBER.†

In notifying to our readers the appearance of this new edition of *The Prescriber*, we must content ourselves with quoting the preface, as this work is our own:

"PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

"In a former preface the circumstances which led to the compilation of this work were fully explained. It is designed primarily for the beginner in homeopathic practice, as a handy book of reference, to enable him to find speedily the most suitable remedy for a given case, with hints as to the best attenuation to employ, and how frequently to repeat.

"The second edition of *The Prescriber*, comprising double the number of copies issued in the first, has naturally taken a longer

* *Lectures on Diseases of the Heart, with a Materia Medica of the Heart Remedies.* By Edwin M. Hale, M.D. With a Repertory of Heart Symptoms by E. R. Snader, M.D. Third edition. Greatly enlarged. Philadelphia: F. E. Boericke, Hahnemann Publishing House, 1889. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

† *The Prescriber: A Dictionary of the New Therapeutics.* By John H. Clarke, M.D. Third Edition. London: Keene and Ashwell, 74, New Bond Street. New York: Boericke and Tafel, 145, Grand Street.

time to exhaust. This has afforded the author an opportunity of making many annotations in his interleaved copies; and the most important of these have been embodied in the present edition. Several entirely new headings have been added; and, in deference to suggestions, an attempt has been made to classify the large chapters, 'Cough' and 'Headache.' The difficulty in satisfactorily classifying these, or any other disorders which have many varieties, lies in the fact that the divisions are necessarily more or less artificial and partial. For instance, 'spasmodic' may be taken to describe one kind of cough; 'dry' may describe another class; 'hacking' another, and so on: but many medicines will cause coughs having all these characteristics, and, consequently, it will be of little use to classify the same medicine under each of the heads, whilst it would be misleading to place it only under one. To meet this difficulty the leading features in the symptoms of the drugs mentioned in these two chapters have been italicised, so that they will more readily catch the eye; and under subsidiary headings peculiar conditions of the disease have been added, with their corresponding drugs, so that they may be more easily found.

"In order to enable those who use the book to avoid the practice of alternating medicines, greater precision in differentiating their indications has been aimed at. Where formerly two remedies were advised to be given in alternation, the particular indications when to give the one and when the other are now supplied. The indications for the remedies generally will be found to be more symptomatic and less pathological than formerly. Medicines have no regard to the names of diseases, either pathological or nosological, but only to the symptoms of each individual patient. A repertorial work, whose basis of arrangement is clinical or nosological, has, in strict logic, no *raison d'être* in homeopathy; but practically it has a by no means unimportant place. Names of diseases correspond to well-defined groups of symptoms, which find analogous groups in the symptom-record of the various medicines. A clinical repertory like *The Prescriber* shows at a glance what these medicines are, and how they are to be distinguished from each other. If the most similar remedy is not found under any of the medicines named, recourse must be had to the *Materia Medica* itself and the Repertories of its Symptomatology. *The Prescriber* is not intended to be a substitute for a knowledge of the *Materia Medica*, but only as a help to the successful use of it.

"For the benefit of non-professional readers who may find the book of service when professional advice is not available, the Glossary compiled by the late Mr. Henri Husson for the second edition has been retained."

THE ELIMINATION OF ARSENIC.—At the meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine on July 23rd (*Gaz. Hebdomadaire*, No. 31), M. Marty recalled that in 1863 M. Roussin had pointed out that arsenic could be found in the skeleton, replacing the phosphorus, and that its elimination was very slow. M. Brouardel remarked on the medico-legal importance of this fact. He said that formerly it was believed that after arsenical poisoning all trace of arsenic had disappeared from the body by the end of a fortnight or three weeks.—*Lancet*, Aug. 24.

EXTRACTS.

(FROM *The Eastbourne Chronicle*, Sept. 7th.)

LETTER FROM MAJOR VAUGHAN MORGAN.

THE HOSPITAL COLLECTIONS.

SIR,—It is well that the question of the hospital collection should be raised in your influential columns. Hospital Sunday becomes a misnomer when all the money given goes to one institution; it should really be called Princess Alice Memorial Hospital Collection. Next year there will be a new claimant for its fair proportion, viz., the “Leaf Homeopathic Hospital,” to which I bear no other relation than being a small subscriber. Then in another year will follow the Homeopathic Convalescent Home, of which I have the honour to be chairman. Following the London plan, when these institutions have been established three years, they will each be entitled to their quota, nor can it be doubted that the Christian ministers who so kindly interest themselves in the matter will advocate their claims. The London Homeopathic Hospital receives between four and five hundred pounds annually from the Saturday and Sunday collections, and is considered fully to deserve it, both on account of the good work which it does and because of its general administration and the good management of its finances. I flatter myself that the homeopathic institutions of Eastbourne will show equally favourable results, having good reason to know that they are not only doing a good work, but doing it well. As a stranger I will not venture to say anything about the cliquism referred to by your correspondent of last week, but from my rather extensive knowledge of the medical profession, I cannot doubt that here, as elsewhere, it exists, to the great detriment of the laity. Medical men are too apt to think that the public exists for the benefit of the members of the medical profession, the fact being that it exists for the (at all events supposed) benefit of mankind. I should like to see this question well ventilated in your columns, and remain, yours truly,

WM. VAUGHAN MORGAN.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * * 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. Morrisson, now of St. Leonard's, has taken consulting-rooms at 26, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.

Obituary.

DAVID WILSON, M.D., L.R.C.P. Ed.

WE deeply regret to have to record the death of this well-known veteran homeopath. For more than sixty years Dr. Wilson had been in active practice when he was suddenly removed from the scene of his labours on the 8th of September at the age of 78. But a few months ago we had an interview with Dr. Wilson, and he then seemed vigorous enough, in spite of his years, to continue at his post for some time longer. For a few days before his death he had complained of not feeling very well, but he thought so little of it that he attended a business meeting in the city. Whilst there he became unduly excited, and was seized with an attack of fainting from which he never rallied.

For many years Dr. Wilson has held an unique position in homeopathy. From the time of his conversion, now more than forty years ago, he adopted the Hahnemannian practice, and early showed a preference for the higher attenuations. From this practice he never swerved; whilst the majority around him took up with what has been styled Hendersonian Homeopathy—which pays more regard to pathology than to symptoms in prescribing, and affects more the lower attenuations—Wilson was one of the few who stuck to the old lines. In some respects he was the most Hahnemannian of all; for he did not depart from the attenuations with which Hahnemann was familiar—the 30th especially, and the 200th. Dr. Wilson never rose to the heights in the C.M.'s and M.M.'s, which many of those who now follow Hahnemann's rule in selecting the remedy employ.

Of Dr. Wilson's success as a prescriber there is abundant testimony. He was quite in the front rank. As a writer he was less well known, but when he did contribute to periodical literature he always had something weighty to say.

Dr. Wilson was possessed of an iron constitution. Until quite recently he would be up early in the morning taking a constitutional before breakfast. In his earlier days he had a dispensary at which he saw patients as early as six, and sometimes five in the morning. At this dispensary he was always pleased to instruct younger men in his methods of prescribing.

With Dr. Wilson there passes away one of the older generation of homeopaths. His loss will be keenly felt by a large circle of patients who were greatly attached to him, not only as patients but as friends.

As we go to press we have received from a correspondent additional particulars of Dr. Wilson's life and works. But we must defer the publication of these till our next number.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CALENDULA AND ECZEMA.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I beg to forward herewith the statement of a case of Chronic Eczema of one year's standing successfully treated by me by the external application of *Calendula* only, and request that you will be good enough to give to it an early insertion in THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, should you think that it is likely to be of use to the readers of your valuable journal.

I was called upon to attend, in October, 1888, a gentleman of about 32, a high official in the Cooch-Behar State, suffering from chronic eczema affecting the left leg. The past history of the case, as described by the patient, is given below in his own words. "A wonderful cure," says the patient, "has been effected by *Calendula* in a very bad case of eczema. A patch of vesicles, believed to have originated by contact of saltish well-water in the up-country in November, 1887, about two and a half inches above the left ankle-joint anteriorly. Various kinds of medicines were applied, but to no purpose. The ulcer, however, disappeared by itself without any medicine. But no sooner the ulcer healed up than another abscess-like swelling appeared about three inches above the ulcer just healed up. It was opened, and poultices and ointments were applied. But the ulcer dragged its slow length in spite of the applications till the surrounding parts were inoculated, and about thirty pimple-like eruptions broke out on all sides. A quack, who was reputed to have cured many such cases, was consulted, and his medicines were applied for a couple of weeks. He cured the surrounding eruptions, but not the original one, which had attained a chronic state of a year or so. Finding the quack's medicine did not have any effect on this ulcer, I consulted Dr. Rádhákánta Ghosh, who at first sight prescribed the above-mentioned medicine. The cure was effected in about twenty-one days."

Now, when I saw the patient, I noticed the ulcer was larger in size than a one rupee silver coin, covered by a yellowish crust, formed by drying up of the discharges from it. When the crust was taken off, I noticed much slough all over, proud flesh in the centre, with depression between the proud flesh and the raised edges and fissure-like cracks all over the ulcer, with much painful swelling of the leg and foot, and redness of the surrounding parts, looking like diffused erysipelatous inflammation. I prescribed *Calendula* lotion (*Calendula* ϕ mxx, *Aqua* \mathfrak{z} j), to be applied to the sore by saturating a piece of linen rag folded into four folds, with instructions to keep the sore con-

stantly moist with the lotion, keeping the saturated linen rag in position by means of a bandage. To my surprise and that of the patient, the slough was almost cleared off in about four days; the proud flesh and the fissures reduced to the same level with the surrounding skin or tissues; the ulcer assuming a healthy appearance. I ordered the continuance of the *Calendula* lotion, but in a milder form (*Calendula* ϕ m.v, *Aqua* \mathfrak{zj}). On the eleventh day, from the commencement of my treatment, the ulcer almost healed up, but commenced itching and burning very much, to the great annoyance of the patient. On examination, I was led to the belief that the formation of healthy granulations in the part of the ulcer which had yet remained to be healed up was being much hindered by the irritation produced by the lotion, which I believed made the surface of the ulcer rather raw, and on account of which the patient felt a sort of tensive and burning uneasiness. To remove the irritation I thought some *oily application* was necessary. I accordingly prescribed *Calendula* oil (*Calendula* ϕ m.v, olive oil \mathfrak{zj}), a little to be applied to the sore by means of a piece of lint, to be kept in position by means of a bandage as before. The ulcer healed up in about three weeks.

I have been apprehending a recurrence of the disease, as my experience has taught me to believe that it often recurs. It is now about ten months past that the case was cured, and I am glad there has been no recurrence of the disease, nor has any inconvenience been felt by the patient, who told me that he did not apprehend a recurrence of the disease. It is worthy of notice that when I took up the case I was of opinion, as also those gentlemen who treated the case previous to my undertaking the treatment, that my attempt at curing the case would not be successful. I was led to the opinion from my personal experience gained from a very large number of cases of the kind of the disease which I have been called upon to treat from time to time in the course of my last seventeen years' practice as a homeopath, and especially from my own case, when I had a patch about two inches above the right knee-joint, which had spread on all sides, occupying a circumscribed space, the diameter of which, if I remember aright, was about three inches, and which lingered over two years, and made the movement of the knee-joint very painful, in spite of all kinds of treatment, namely, allopathic, homeopathic, aurvedic, and quack medicines, and which at last yielded to *Rhus* lotion and *Rhus* oil externally (*Rhus Tox.* ϕ m.v, *Aqua* \mathfrak{zj}) and (*Rhus Tox.* ϕ mv, olive oil \mathfrak{zj}) respectively, and *Arsenic* 3x trit. in half a grain doses, a dose every day at bedtime at night. I was cured in two weeks or so by these agents.

Slough, proud flesh, and raised edges were the indications for

my prescribing *Calendula* in the case above referred to. I must also add that these three indications, more especially the first two, have always been my guide in the selection of *Calendula* in cases of ulcers, with decided success. I never tried *Calendula* in cases of eczema before the case mentioned above came under my treatment.

I must add that I believe constant moist application over the sore is the *secret of cure* of eczema. I have often found constant application of even *unmedicated water* to the sore giving much relief, or even curing many cases of chronic eczema.—Yours truly,

R. K. GHOSH.

73, Mániktalá Street, Calcutta,
August 14, 1889.

VARIETIES.

ECZEMA CAUSED BY IODOFORM.—Mrs. W——suffered from an inflamed brusa near the elbow-joint, which was opened antiseptically and dressed with iodoform gauze. A violent attack of eczema ensued, spreading over the whole of the limb. The eczema was cured by oleate of zinc ointment. The bursa, having filled a second time some months afterwards, was opened and dressed as before, with a like result—namely, an attack of eczema. On discontinuing the iodoform gauze and dressing with oleate of zinc ointment, the attack soon passed off. On a third occasion, before the wound had thoroughly healed, the scab was accidentally removed. Iodoform ointment was inadvertently prescribed, and eczema appeared for the third time. It would seem in this case that iodoform was the exciting cause on each occasion of the eczema.—*The Lancet*, April 6.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Allen (N.). Physical Development; or, The Laws Governing the Human System. 8vo. (Boston. 12s. 6d.)

Bernard (A. G.). On the Causes, Treatment, and Cure of Stammering. Cr. 8vo, pp. 78. (Churchill. 2s.)

Brown (A. M.). The Annual Alkaloids Cadaveric and Vital or the Ptomanies and Leucomaines, Chemically, Physiologically, and Pathologically considered.

Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 270. (Hirschfeld. 7s. 6d.)

Dobrée (Louisa E.). A Manual of Home Nursing. With introduction by Mary Scharlieb. Cr. 8vo, pp. xiii.—154. (Swan Sonnenschein. 1s. 6d.)

Foy (G.). Anæsthetics, Ancient and Modern: Their Physiological Action, Therapeutic Use and Mode of Administration. 8vo, pp. 108. (Ballière. 3d. 6d.)

- Heath (C.). A Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging. Ninth Edition. 12mo, pp. 376. (Churchill. 6s.)
- Herschell (G.). Health Troubles of City Life. Post 8vo, pp. 72. (Wright: Bristol. Hamilton. 1s.)
- Hutchinson (W. F.). Practical Electro-Therapeutics. 12mo. (Philadelphia. 7s. 6d.)
- James (P.). Guide to the Alterations in the British Pharmacopoeia (1885). Third Edition. Post 8vo, pp. 110. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Loomis (A.L.). Modern Treatment of Bright's Disease of the Kidney. 16mo. (S. Davis. 2s. 6d.)
- Oliver (G.). On Bedside Urine Testing. Fourth Edition. 12mo. pp. 246. (Lewis. 3s. 6d.)
- Parkes (L. C.). Hygiene and Public Health. With Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 482. (Lewis. 9s.)
- Peters (H.). Practical History of Ancient Pharmacy. With Sketches of Early Medical Practice. Translated from the German, and Revised, with Additions, by Dr. W. Netter. 8vo. (Chicago. 10s.)
- Poore (G. V.). London (Ancient and Modern) from the Sanitary and Medical Point of View. Cr. 8vo, pp. 124. (Cassell. 5s.)
- Pritchard (W. B.). Manual of Dietetics for Physicians, Mothers, and Nurses. 12mo. (New York. 2s. 6d.)
- Ranney (A. L.). Lectures on Nervous Diseases. 8vo. (Philadelphia. 27s. 6d.)
- Roose (Dr. R.). Gout and its Relation to Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. Sixth Edition. Cr. 8vo, pp. 191. (H. K. Lewis. 3s. 6d.)
- Sutton (J. B.). Dermoids; or, Tumours containing Skin, Hair, Teeth, &c. Post 8vo, pp. 130. (Ballière. 3s.)
- Thorburn (W.). A Contribution to the Surgery of the Spinal Cord. With Diagrams, Illustrations, and Tables. Royal 8vo, pp. 220. (Griffin. 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, 34, *Harrington Road, S.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 Mr. J. R. Martin, Manchester; Dr. Burford, London; Dr. R. S. Gutteridge, London; E. H. B., London; Dr. J. Wilson, Scarborough; Dr. R. K. Ghosh, Calcutta; Dr. Dudgeon, London; Dr. Garth Wilkinson, London; Mr. Duncan Wilson, London.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Chemist and Druggist.—Zoo-philist.—Homeopathic Physician.—New England Medical Gazette.—Medical Advance.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Investigator.—Bibliothèque Homeopathique.—Revue Homeopathique Belge.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—New York Medical Times.—Clinique.—El Criterio Medico.—La Clinique Electro Homeopathique.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Monatsblätter.—El Consulta Homeopatico.—California Homeopath, May and August.—Medical Visitor.—Mædedskrift for Homeopathi.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Eastern Morning News.—The Age, Melbourne, July 20 and July 30.—American Homeopathist.—New York Medical Times.—District Times.—London Homeopathic Hospital, 39th Annual Report.—Annals of British Homeopathic Society.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

NOVEMBER 1, 1889.

AUTOMATIC DOCTORS.

ONE of the few men among the great ones of the profession who have anything worth calling "ideas" is Professor W. T. GAIRDNER, of Glasgow. Among all the introductory addresses which abound at this season of the year at the opening of the Medical Schools, Professor GAIRDNER'S is the only one we have discovered which contains a notion outside the ordinary commonplaces that have been repeated year after year in slightly varied form from time immemorial. The theme of his lecture, briefly put, is this:—"It is impossible that the student in the few years of his curriculum can see every variety of disease and its treatment. It is much better for him to do *thoroughly* what work he undertakes than to do superficially a vast amount more."

Dr. GAIRDNER took exception to certain remarks of Mr. WHEELHOUSE, of Leeds, in the presidential address at the British Medical Association, in which he seemed to advocate that a student in the course of his career ought to manage to see every imaginable disease and do every imaginable operation. Dr. GAIRDNER, on the other hand, holds that it is much better that every case observed and dealt with should be thoroughly observed and the treatment thoroughly understood. This practice will beget habits of sound observation and thinking, whilst the other is only fitted for producing *automatic doctors*.

We are not going to decide between these learned men

as to which plan is the right one. For our part we much prefer Professor GAIRDNER's; but we cannot help feeling that the great object of the student is to get through his examinations, and he had better adopt the plan which is most favourable to that object, and think for himself when they are all done with. Dr. GAIRDNER's advice is excellent for graduates, but not altogether practical for students. They should certainly carry it out as far as they can, but always keep an eye on their examiners.

But we have a word to say about the idea of the automatic doctor. Here is the original taken by Dr. GAIRDNER from a newspaper:—

"An Automatic Doctor.—A Dutch apothecary has just taken out a patent for a novel automatic machine in the shape of a wooden figure formed like a man. The figure will be covered with compartments labelled with the names of various ailments. The sufferer has only to place a piece of money in the compartment upon which the name of his illness is inscribed, and forthwith will appear a pill or powder suited to his case."

Dr. GAIRDNER is not far wrong when he holds this up as the natural end of modern medical training, and the notions of the schools. We have met numbers of these "automatic doctors" with regular diplomas; only their machinery is less perfect than that of their Dutch prototype; they have to consult their pharmacopeia or tables of posology before they can put out with their pills and powders. Here, in quite Hahnemannian style (which some nosology-loving homeopaths may note with advantage), Dr. GAIRDNER describes this and the opposite idea.

"It is very easy to lay hold of one or two leading symptoms or complaints, and to call them a disease. It is very easy then to take down a little book of formulæ—it may be the recipes of very distinguished physicians—to look out the appropriate *name of the disease* supposed to exist, and then to have a shot at it with the first recipe that comes to hand. This is what I am calling the automatic method. But the *true physician knows that the diseases of our poor humanity in their ever-varying aspects are*

not to be thus formulated; and further, he knows that what he has got to treat, and to cure if he can, is *not the disease*, as regulated and named by custom, but *the man* who is afflicted with the disease—the *whole man*, and not only a part of him; *all* his disordered functions and altered structures, and not only the particular point where he feels pain.”

Well said, Dr. GAIRDNER! This reads like the *Organon* itself, and it would not surprise us to learn that Dr. GAIRDNER is well acquainted with HAHNEMANN'S great work. But this is only half the story, after all. It lays bare the nakedness of Old Physic, but the word “thoroughness” is not enough to clothe it decently as Dr. GAIRDNER seems to think. Old Physic teaches its children that diagnosis is everything, which means, in most cases, as Dr. GAIRDNER well shows, giving a name to a patient's complaint. That done, nothing remains but to give the authorized treatment for the *name*. And unless Dr. GAIRDNER can show some rational mode of meeting the case of every sick man—the whole man, and not the bit of him that happens to be in pain—it is in vain that he cries out against automatic doctors.

The only cure for this state of things is the frank adoption of the *rest* of HAHNEMANN'S teaching. You must individualize your patient, says Dr. GAIRDNER, following HAHNEMANN. But what is the use of individualizing your patient if you have no means of finding a cure for him then? There is a cure to be found, says HAHNEMANN—to be found by the very means of individualizing. It is provided by Homeopathy. Homeopathy individualizes medicines; and medicines need individualizing as well as patients. In every case the corresponding drug must be found, and when given this will bring about, or help to bring about, the cure of the patient—without paying any regard to the name of his disease.

There is no possible escape from automatism but by means of the homeopathy of HAHNEMANN.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE FOR AUSTRALIA.

FROM the Melbourne *Age* of August 25th we learn a very important item of news. A step has been taken which will, we trust, lead to great results for medicine and the Colonies. At the monthly meeting of the Homeopathic Hospital Board, a letter was read from Dr. Günt, enclosing a cheque for £100, and promising another £100 if £400 is raised from other sources "*as a nucleus of a fund for the maintenance of a homeopathic college or school in the colony.*" No better way could be devised of following up the good impression homeopathy has made in the colony than that of founding a school. With the liberal views of colonists, no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining a charter, and then homeopathy would make the same headway in the southern colonies in public favour that it has done in the United States of America.

HÔPITAL SAINT-JACQUES.

THE Paris correspondent of *The Chemist and Druggist*, October 12th, sends a note which will be read with pleasure by many who lately paid a visit to this well-appointed institution, and by others who have heard its fame:

"The Paris Homeopathic Hospital—Hôpital Saint-Jacques by name—situated at 227, Rue de Vaugirard, has been left a 500,000f. legacy by Mlle. Vinet, and obtained legal permission to accept the same."

STATUS OF AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIC QUALIFICATIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE following, taken from *Colonies and India* of September 25th, will be read with interest. It is a decided score for the homeopathic colleges of the United States, and we heartily congratulate Dr. Bollen on his success. Dr. Bollen's son, who has a London qualification, was for a time junior resident medical officer at the London Homeopathic Hospital. He is now in practice in Adelaide.

"A question of some interest to the medical profession has just been decided at Adelaide, the Full Court having made absolute a mandamus

directed to the Medical Board, requiring them to register Dr. George Bollen, of Port Adelaide, who received a diploma from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, U.S.A., as a legally qualified medical practitioner. For eight years the board had persistently refused to accept Mr. Bollen's qualification, and a good deal of bad feeling had been engendered over the affair."

THE AMERICAN DRUGGIST ON SLAG.

WE take the following choice extract from the *Homeopathic Recorder*, which quotes it from the *American Druggist*. The *Recorder* has seconded our own efforts in making known the properties of this substance, first brought to public notice by Mr. Meredith in our pages, and this is the effect it has had on the editor of the *American Druggist* :—

"SILICO-SULPHO-CALCITE OF ALUMINA.—We confess that we were struck with astonishment when we saw this frightful name. But when we were further informed that it was the name of a new homeopathic remedy recently introduced, we speedily calmed down. Regarding its composition we know nothing, and we do not believe that its originator knows any more about it than we do. He may know what crude or refined chemicals he mixed or brought together with intent to make a new compound, but we defy him to prove it to be a chemical individual. Legitimate materia medica is full enough of mysteries and dark corners even now. It is certainly more than folly to add to it compounds of which no one can give any intelligent account. From a note on the article we were furnished with, we learn that it has been given (!) with favourable results in 'housemaid's knee,' and that it also 'took away a dreadful anal itching, piles, constipation, as if by magic.' Further comment is unnecessary."

If the writer had only been a trustworthy person we might have regarded this as a proving of the mental symptoms produced by *Slag*; but, unfortunately, it proves nothing more than the smallness of the Allopathic mind—and that *Slag* is making its way.

DR. PERCY WILDE AND THE BATHS' COMMITTEE OF BATH.

We have received a copy of *The Bath Herald* of October 7th, containing a letter by Dr. Percy Wilde addressed to the Chairman of the Baths' Committee, and a leading article on the subject of it by the editor. It appears that

Dr. Wilde, anxious to secure a course of treatment at the Baths for a patient of his, was refused by the committee on the alleged ground that he practised "the employment of blankets in a manner and in number which appeared contrary to the regulations of the Baths." Dr. Wilde naturally enough resented this, evidently regarding it as a mere excuse for excluding a homeopath from the use of the baths. He addressed several letters to the chairman of the committee, complaining of their action, but received no reply. The editor remarks very sensibly on the situation:—

"What is now wanted, and what the citizens should insist upon, is that the committee should be open to the Press. The value of the bathing establishment to the city cannot be over-estimated, and yet the committee which has the control of this valuable property conducts its deliberations in private, and the ratepayers obtain no information whatever upon the details of their administration. There is no necessity to cast any reflections upon the committee to bring home the necessity of an alteration in this respect, for the prosperity of the city is so wrapped up in the prosperity of its baths, that it is palpably to the interests of the citizens that they should have full cognizance of all that passes in connection with them. We trust that this question will be discussed at the various ward meetings held in connection with the November elections, and that the citizens will take the opportunity of impressing their wishes upon their representatives."

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The Hospital Gazette has followed up its liberality in admitting the discussion on Homeopathy to its pages by inserting in its "Students' Number" the following announcement, along with others, regarding special hospitals:—

"THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—For those who desire to obtain acquaintance with the principles and practice of homeopathy, the Medical School arrangements of the London Homeopathic Hospital offer a good practical means of seeing the method at work. Medical men and students who may desire to see the practice of the Hospital at all times receive a hearty welcome from the visiting physicians and surgeons, and practice may be seen daily at three in the wards and out-patient department. Further information may be had of the Secretary, at the Hospital, Great Ormond Street, W.C."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CASE OF FACIAL SKIN DISEASE CURED.

By J. COMPTON BURNETT, M.D.

A NORTH-COUNTRY squire brought his bright little daughter to me at the end of May, 1888, for an eruption on her skin of a very filthy aspect, and which extended from the chin to the cheeks. The friends did not think homeopathy equal to the occasion, and were much disappointed that I am no believer in the ointment pot. The discharge was yellowish, drying into thick scabs which, in places, would run into one another forming big crusts. The young lady was about nine or ten years of age, and the eruption had persisted for some months. The only thing of note in the child's health history lay in the fact that she had been twice vaccinated, and the second time just about six months ago. Well, of course, vaccinosis is but a *Hirngespinnst*, otherwise I might have thought that very interesting mode of producing "a condition of health insusceptible of the variolous infection," sometimes called vaccination, were of causal interest. So vaccinosis was not to be thought of for a moment. Still, just out of spite, I ordered *Thuja occidentalis*. The thirtieth dilution is one that I have tried with powerful effect many scores of times, but the thirties do not contain any of the original drug, so how can one fairly prescribe a thirty? Clearly not to be thought of by any one. Still, again just out of spite, I ordered *Thuja* 30 in very infrequent doses; in fact, one dose in eight days. This was done to fill up the measure of my own spitefulness, for since I was prescribing for a myth (vaccinosis), an impossible quantity of nothing, it did just seem meet that the measure of *bêtises* should be brimful.

Now for the notes from my Case-book hereanent :—

"June 29th. She finished the *Thuja* 30 some days ago; the taking of the medicine was followed by a good deal of vaginal moisture; the facial eruption became much worse (dreadful to look at), but now nearly half of it has fallen off in big dry scabs. The right tonsil is enormous."

Of course we know full well that big tonsils cannot be influenced by medicines: the only thing that is of any avail is to cut them off. The operation with the guillotine is very effective, particularly to the onlooker.

Still, with unaccountable perverseness, I ordered the thirtieth of *Buryta Carb.*, and later on two more doses of *Thuja* were given; and in August, 1888—just about three months after the commencement of my playful therapeutics—Violet was well, not only of the eruption in her nice little face, but the big tonsil had shrunk to the normal size, and, moreover, the previously feelable cervical glands could no longer be felt.

On the whole, it is rather fun to treat a dirty skin disease on a baseless theory, and see it depart with globules of nothing. And the best of it is that Violet is well herself—well in herself, well of herself, and has ailed nothing since; and Violet's father told me a few weeks since that the *locus in quo* tells no tale of redness or other change in the skin; but, on the contrary, the skin of the chin is like that of the other parts, soft and velvety as girls' skin should be.

London, October 15, 1889.

INTRACTABLE NEURALGIA: A CLINICAL CASE.

By G. H. BURFORD, M.B.

A MANCHESTER surgeon once defined neuralgia as "the cry of the hungry nerve for food." We prefer to regard the lesion as merely showing "the point of least resistance" to a general influence, having more subdued manifestations in other parts of the body. These are often quite as potent as the actual pain in determining the selection of the remedy, as the following case will show.

A lady, aged 42, came to me with violent right-sided facial neuralgia: with paroxysms so severe that cramps and spasms of the muscles of the body and extremities were brought on during each attack.

The symptoms were:

Sudden attacks, affecting the right side of the face, and coming on toward evening.

Marked relief in general condition from sleep.

Great tenderness of the face to touch during an attack, but toleration of firm pressure.

Great restlessness during the attack, compelling her to get up and walk about during the whole time of acute pain.

For the first symptom, *Belladonna* was given, as presumably indicated by the suddenness of the attack; but with no result.

Next, the marked relief from sleep suggested *Phosphorus*, which also proved useless.

The third symptom was found under *China*, which relieved slightly, but without any permanent effect.

Now the great restlessness during the pain, together with one or two minor indications, strongly pointed to *Arsenicum*, which was accordingly administered in the 30th dilution. Great relief was obtained in a few hours, and in three or four days the pain had quite vanished. The *Arsenicum* was continued for a few days after the disappearance of the pain, when a relapse occurred—pain as before, but accompanied by loose evacuations. Suspecting that here was a case of medicinal aggravation, *China* was given as antidoting the *Arsenicum*; the pain, to use the patient's words, was "killed in an hour or two": the diarrhea more gradually ceased. Neither have since returned, and the lady is jubilant at her recovery.

20, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square.

A CASE OF RINGWORM CURED BY *SULPHUR* INTERNALLY.

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

JOHN M., 18, teacher, presented himself as an out-patient at the hospital on August 20th, complaining of a rash on his face. In my absence he was given an ointment of lanoline with liquor carbonis detergens. A week after he returned, the eruption having spread considerably. This time he received *Sepia* 30.

Three days after this I saw him for the first time. It was a typical case of *Tinea*, the rings were most distinct, and they were more extensive than ever, covering the face, throat, and neck, rendering him quite unfit for his duties.

On questioning him, I ascertained that he had the following symptoms in addition to the visible eruption:—

Sinking at the pit of the stomach in the forenoon.

Hot head and hands.

Aggravation of the irritation from the heat of the pillow, causing loss of sleep.

Prefers to be lightly covered at night.

On the strength of these symptoms I gave him *Sulph.* 30, one drop in water three times a day.

In a week (September 7th) he returned, and the improvement was so great that he was hardly recognizable. As there were still a few rings remaining, I continued his medicine.

In another week (September 14th) he returned, and not a trace of the eruption was discernible.

I gave him *Sacch. Lach.*, and told him he might return to his work without fear of infecting any one else.

No outward application was used whilst he was under my care.

LETTERS OF HAHNEMANN.

Translated by Dr. Dudgeon.

No. 20.

[To DR. STAFF.]

DEAR DOCTOR,—Your impatient vehemence is no doubt owing to your praiseworthy thirst for knowledge, but as regards its object it must be considered a slight mistake on your part. I have only written one clean transcript of the symptoms of the antipsorics and it is in daily use; it is therefore impossible for me to communicate them to you. You cannot possibly be serious in expecting me to prescribe a treatment for the pathological names you mention. But if you will sometimes communicate to me symptoms of disease, then if my limited time and my remaining vital powers will allow, I shall be happy to advise you. I have cause to be thankful that you do not now need to regard chronic diseases as paradoxes or inexplicable phenomena, the nature of which is hidden in impenetrable obscurity. You possess now the solution of the riddle why neither *Nux*, nor *Puls.*, nor *Ign.*, &c., will or can do good, while yet the homeopathic principle is inexpugnable. You are now acquainted with the estimable remedies, you have them and can employ them, empirically at least, for you know even what doses to give them in. Just imagine what sacrifices it has cost me to carry out to the end this investigation for the benefit of yourself and the whole medical world. I cannot do more until my book appears, and it still demands an amount of work which is almost too much for my vital powers. Be reasonable, therefore, and do what you can with your antipsorics. Even after I had them I did not at first know what they would do. You may, whilst using them, make excellent observations on their peculiar effects, and gain much knowledge respecting them, as also by the many splendid cures you may perform with them, as you have only

six or eight medicines to choose from and not from the whole *materia medica*.

You and Gross are the only ones to whom I have revealed this matter. Just think what a start you have in advance of all other physicians in the world! At least a year will elapse before the others get my book, they will then require more than half a year to recover from the fright and astonishment at the monstrous, unheard-of thing, perhaps another half year before they believe it, at all events before they provide themselves with the medicines, and they will not be able to get them properly unless they prepare them themselves. Then it is doubtful whether they will accept the smallness of the doses and wait the long time they ought to allow each dose to act. Hence three years from this time must elapse before they are able to do anything useful with them.

So please have patience with me, and excuse me for not being able to put my book in your hands just yet, and try and do as much good as you can with what you know and have.

It seems now as if your dear daughter would improve, but it is necessary that the *Sol. Phosph.* should be allowed to act for sixteen or eighteen days longer, counting from to-day. Ironing is not the most healthy work for her, on account of the steam and the standing it involves. Still, if it is not done oftener than once a fortnight and not for too long at a time, she may do it; anyway, it is better than sitting several hours at sewing or embroidery. She should not think that driving is exercise. Walking and using the arms are active exercises and are useful to her when they are engaged in frequently, but not so as to overfatigue, and as much as possible in the open air. She should not allow any one to persuade her to transgress the directions given her. She should never again suppress her thirst.

Deafness and cataract are such local affections that no medicine can be given with success for them, until the general health has been perfectly restored by antipsorics. Make the young man perfectly well in other respects, and then I will tell you what to do.

The Prussian Government forms an agreeable exception to all others in allowing a highly cultivated man like Wegschneider to write such a book as his *Institutiones* and to allow it to go through three editions; I am much obliged to you for letting me see it. He fulfils all my wishes. Read what he says at pp. 414, 415! He could not and dared not say more at present, but he evidently knows and understands just as well as we do. The people must not have the full light all at once, I see very well they could not profit by it. It is only we who can see the full light, and so I still desire, if possible, to possess the other fragments, I don't mind how much I pay for them.

Wegschneider has chosen the right way, to write the truth in intelligible Latin and to instruct young popular teachers in it. For from these alone can proceed the enlightenment, the deliverance of mankind from the pernicious belief in the forgiveness of sins. Hail to the good man! Even in the review Döbmayer is plainly told the truth. But such things only help the protestants, the incorrigible hierarchy does not trouble itself about them.

Caspari has brains, that we must allow. There is much that is good in his *Pathology*. I would like to give him the opportunity to join us. I cordially forgive him for what he wrote against me. It would be advisable not to let him work in so isolated a state. If he were to belong to us, he would not refuse to take friendly advice about his works, and he would thereby be preserved in future from all oneness in regard to the good cause. See what can be done to bring him among us.

The books on entomology are excellent. I thank you for sending them to me. But they do not solve the riddle respecting the spiders. To judge from my own experiments, they appear to possess a power still unknown to us to project themselves forward in the air—not on shot-out threads! In my experiments I made this impossible, and I saw one suspended by its thread from my finger first hover in the air in a horizontal position, then dart obliquely upwards, where it disappeared from my sight.

Farewell; give my and my family's kind regards to your dear ones.

Yours very truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, September 6, 1827.

No. 21.

[To DR. STAFF.]

DEAR DOCTOR,—First let me speak about your dear daughter, who has certainly been in a bad state. But it could hardly have been otherwise, as there is something seriously wrong with her. So long as her monthly illness occurs several days too early, and lasts some days over the three days, it is of a morbid character, and always leaves behind a derangement of the nerves that is not amenable to the action of antipsoric medicines, and can only be relieved by *Nux Vomica*. Therefore, as long as her menses are in that state, your dear daughter must every time, about seventy-two hours after their commencement, smell (only once with each nostril) in a phial containing one globule, of about this size, o, moistened with *Nux Vomica* x. Such a corked phial may be used for years for this purpose. At present it will be necessary to do this at every monthly period, and I beg her to

commence with this treatment on the next occasion, seventy-two hours after the first appearance of the menstrual flow. *Nux Vomica* is specific in such cases for remedying this derangement, and cannot be replaced by any other remedy. But *Nux Vomica* is not of much use for this purpose unless the olfaction is made not later than the third day. If this period is passed, *Nux Vomica* will rarely succeed. In the meantime you may let her even now make a slight olfaction; the first afternoon, and about thirty-six hours afterwards in the morning give her the enclosed antipsoric powder (*Natrum* $\ddot{\gamma}$, two small globules of the millionth dilution). And seventy-two hours after the commencement of the next menstrual flow, let her make the olfaction again, and let her go on thus at every period, until the antipsorics have changed the whole state.

I have just received from the printer four proof-sheets of my book, but I must work hard in order to supply him with the others in good time. The book is in large octavo, and very nicely printed.

I thank you for the symptom of S.c.c.

You do right to denounce severely Brockhaus's mutilation. In that matter the devil has endeavoured to sow tares among the wheat. It is fortunate he cannot expunge your words from the former edition; there they will remain for ever, and posterity will cross and bless themselves for this injury done to your capital essay.

I believe I heard that Voigt had given to the world the lousy little book without the preface. Is it, then, the case that, after all, he has published it with the abominable lying preface? If that is so, the whole disgraceful business should be published in its minutest details in some paper having a large circulation. If he has done this he is a mean rascal.

Our Gross, according to his last letter, is again well. He acknowledges that he treated himself somewhat improperly.

I hear from Hartlaub that the *Organon* is being translated into Dutch.

Let us rest contented with our progress. Homeopathy has already so many adherents and disciples, that they cannot be counted, and the light must penetrate even to Berlin.

My kind regards to all of you, in which my family joins,

Yours very truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, Nov. 29, 1827.

No. 22.

[To DR. STAFF.]

DEAR DOCTOR,—I lately heard through V. Haza that you had been laid up with sickness, and now I am glad to see again a

letter in your handwriting. You also are, alas! too psoric, and my book, the first small part of which will soon be published by Arnold, will, as soon as the second part (the antipsoric remedies) is printed and in your hands (I sent the MS. to the printer in Berlin on the 12th of January), teach you how you can gradually expel this insidious dyscrasia from your body. I myself was never psoric, and hence, by comparing myself with psoric persons, could best demonstrate the difference. I ought to have done this in my book, but, alas! I either forgot to do so, or probably did not do it because I do not like to talk about myself.*

Although the winter is not a favourable season for antipsoric treatment, still I think that Miss Eliza will now go on improving in health. Have you given her a globule of the size of a mustard-seed moistened with *Nux Vomica* x. to smell? But should the next menstrual period come on about the right time, we may discontinue the smelling. Give her about the 20th or 21st of January the enclosed *Zincum* $\frac{1}{x}$, moistened with a little water, and see what good it does; then we shall see what is to be done next. Is her period still too profuse?

She might make a note of this for me every time. Or is it too scanty? What has become of the warts she had last June? Do her pupils continue to be so dilatable in the dark? I presume she has not got a cough. Does she cough at all? Has she expectoration? She should not neglect getting out into the open air. Her spirits will certainly improve as her health becomes better. The dyscrasia has affected her very profoundly, and her weakness and irritability are very great and are very difficult to remove, which delays enormously the treatment of the original disease.

I am sorry that you should have so much trouble in procuring the Fragments. Precisely that is withheld from the view of mankind, whence truth might beam into their eyes, and might divert their vision to themselves and to the grand universe in whose constant presence they would be obliged to be perfectly good, for nought can deliver them from the hell of their conscience when, in the omnipresence of their supreme Benefactor,

* [This omission is supplied in the second edition of the *Chronic Diseases*, published in 1835. Hahnemann there says, "It was easier for me than for many hundred others to discover and discern the signs of psora, both those still slumbering and latent in the interior and those roused up out of the interior into serious chronic diseases, by careful comparison of the state of health of all affected with it with myself, *because I*, as is rarely the case, *was never psoric*, and hence, from my birth till now, when I am in my eightieth year, I have always remained completely exempt from all the ailments (great and small) described here and further on, though I am otherwise very susceptible to acute epidemic diseases, and although I have undergone much mental labour, and thousands of emotional mortifications" (p. 57, note).]

they forget the purpose of their being, and prefer the satisfaction of their animal lusts to His approbation. There cannot possibly be anything *in rerum natura* which can make the immoral happy (blessed). That is self-contradictory, and woe to the seducers who delude the immoral by holding out the assured prospect of attaining perfect felicity; they thereby only increase the number of human devils—they bring unspeakable, incalculable misery on mankind. The all-good Deity who animates the infinite universe, lives also in us, and, for our highest, inestimable dowry, gave us reason and a spark of holiness in our conscience—out of the fulness of His own morality—which we only need to keep kindled by constant watchfulness over our actions, in order that it may glow through our whole being, and thus be visible in all our transactions, that pure reason may with inexorable severity hold in subjugation our animal nature, so that the end of our existence here below may be profitably fulfilled, for which purpose the Deity has endowed us with sufficient strength.

If you have an opportunity of informing dear Dr. Hering how highly I esteem him, please do so. He seems to be an excellent young man.

Thrän's death is a great loss for the art.

You have, I observe, already done much good with our antipsoric remedies, and I sincerely desire God may bless you.

Yours very truly,

S. HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, January 14, 1828.

No. 23.

[To DR. STAPF.]

Köthen, February 23, 1828.

DEAR COLLEAGUE,—I was very sorry for you when first I heard from Dr. Rummel the sad account of the illness of your wife, and I now rejoice with you that it has yielded so happily and quickly to the true healing art. This was an example of the by no means rare explosions and sudden outbursts of the internal psora. These are always quite sudden illnesses, the cause of which (*causa occasionalis*): a chill, a fright, a vexation, &c., is often very insignificant. They only come singly. Therefore I consider all maladies that occur epidemically and sporadically as belonging to this class.

Those single outbursts of the internal latent psora, which I have not sufficiently described in my book (which may easily happen in the first edition of a book), after their speedy defervescence or rapid cure by proper means, allow the previously latent psora to return to its latent state—as we often see in the case of poor people that a sudden inflammatory swelling in some part, a sore-throat, an ophthalmia, an erysipelas,

or other acute febrile disease (pleurisy, &c.), comes on in a threatening manner, but if it does not kill the patient, often subsides by the help of nature (frequently by the formation of an abscess), and then the stream that had overflowed its banks returns to its bed, *i.e.*, the psora again becomes latent, but with an increased disposition to repeat these or similar explosions.

But among the well-to-do classes, who immediately resort to the allopathic physician, such a sudden illness generally goes on to the full development of the psora, and to a palpable progressive chronic disease.

It ought not to cause astonishment that for such very acute outbursts of latent psora, the antipsoric remedies are not suitable, therefore that *spirit. vini sulphuratus* (or even *graphites*, which is such an excellent homeopathic remedy for erysipelas of the face) was not suitable in the face-erysipelas fever of your wife. These remedies are appropriate for the slow, gradual, radical cure of the *causa prima* of the face-erysipelas. Now the unantipsoric remedies (like *Rhus Tox.* in your case), which correspond to the present transient morbid picture, are the appropriate medicines; they can quickly quell the existing acute explosion, so that the condition calms down again into latent psora, to which these remedies have little or no affinity.

To remove the tendency to such outbursts (dangerous sore-throat, pneumonia, ophthalmia, typhus fever, erysipelas, &c.), that is, to effect a radical cure of the psora, requires the slow specific action of the antipsoric remedies—in the case of your wife, among other medicines, also *Graphites*, as you must give *Sulphur* soon again.

Our Dr. Gross had in November a similar dangerous face-erysipelas, and lay for several days in an unconscious state.

I am glad to learn that your dear daughter is better. She ought to allow the *Zinc*, $\frac{1}{x}$ to act for at least seven weeks, then let her report, and we will determine what is next to be done.

It is a pity that the printing of this second part does not go on more quickly, in spite of my urgent request.* Besides the commencement (directions for preparing the antipsoric medicine †), which Gross got from me, and will send to you, I have only as yet received three proof-sheets from the printer.

* [This does not seem to have been the only time Hahnemann had to complain of the dilatoriness of his publisher, for in a note to the first page of the preface to the second edition of the third part of his "Chronic Diseases," published in 1837, he complains that Arnold took two whole years to set up thirty-six sheets of the two first parts of the same edition. He evidently lost patience with Arnold, or perhaps Arnold then failed, as we learn he did in one of the subsequent letters, for the subsequent parts of the "Chronic Diseases" were published by Schaab, of Düsseldorf.]

† [In the second edition this appears at the end of the first part.]

If my discovery is well founded, as it certainly is, without any exception, I shall be curious to see what the adherents of the allopathic school, who up till now boasted of being sole proprietors of rationality in the medical art, and who asserted that they alone practised and practice causal treatment (see Hufeland), will say—they must adduce, *instar omnium*, their emetics in overloaded stomachs, which we do not envy them. With the exception of their employment of *Mercury* in syphilis, what causal treatment in the endless array of chronic diseases can they lay claim to, seeing that they do not know the cause?

Von Gersdorff already suspected the heredity of psora, and I think I have confuted him. Please to ask him for me to send you copies of the passages on the subject in my letters to him. He will be happy to do so. I do not quite remember what I wrote.

Though Caspari behaved in a very hostile manner to me, that is very sad about him.*

Ask Wild if he can procure for you the *old* edition of Lessing's *Contributions to Literature and Art*, without hinting that the principal fragments are contained in it. I will willingly pay for it.

I had formed the wish to see you and Gross together here in April. But I hear from him that he is so much engaged with the spring diseases that he will not be able to come then. I will therefore request the presence of both of you at a more convenient time—if I am still alive.

I and my family send friendly greetings to you, your wife, and dear family, and I remain your

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

Select for the last article of your No. either *Viola tricolor* or *Clematis erecta*, whichever of the two you please.

* [Caspari was actively engaged in practice and literary works in Leipzig when, in the beginning of the year 1828, he was attacked by small-pox, which was then prevailing epidemically in that part of Germany. The attack was attended by delirium, and though carefully nursed by attached friends and colleagues, he contrived to get hold of a loaded gun which no one knew was in the room, with which he shot himself dead on February 15th. Hahnemann seemed always to have disliked Caspari, probably because in the first work he wrote after his conversion to homeopathy he blamed Hahnemann for having separated himself so completely from the old school, and set himself to try to amalgamate the two schools. Caspari afterwards saw that this amalgamation was impossible, and in his later works appears as a zealous and faithful follower of Hahnemann. But Hahnemann could apparently not forget or forgive the opposition to his views contained in the earlier work. The mode in which he alludes to Caspari's melancholy end in this letter is as little sympathetic as it could well be.]

No. 24.

[To DR. STAPP.]

KÜTHEN, March 24, 1828.

DEAR COLLEAGUE,—I thank you for sending me the *Notizen* (a charming paper!) which I now return. The observations upon the movement of spiders through the air are not only the best I have ever read on the subject, but they agree perfectly with my own observations. He has, however, only made them on the very small species of spiders, which he calls *aeronautica*, but I myself have done so on the very much larger kind, *A. diadema*. Great are the natural wonderful works of the Lord of creation, immeasurable His wisdom, power, and goodness!

I hope, too, that you will succeed in obtaining at Mohrenzoll's public sale of books, the Reimarus Fragments, which are incorruptible by superstition.

I thank you also for Caspari's book, and with your leave I will keep it for a short time, as also Rau's book which I have from you. May I keep it a little longer? Caspari's *opusculum posthumum*, *Beweis*,* which Baumgart has sent me, will have pleased you. It is a thoroughly good book of instruction for the laity as to the great advantages of homeopathy over allopathy. He seems in it to wish to withdraw his previous injurious observations about me. I have long ago forgiven him for those. But it would not be amiss to give an obituary notice of him in the *Archiv*,† and to raise a sort of appreciative memorial to him, whereby we will do honour to ourselves. But this I leave entirely to you, and do not wish to dictate.

It seems to me that in Leipzig the homeopathic world are at loggerheads among themselves, and are being ruined by cabals—evil passions destroy what, were it united by the beautiful art, should prosper and bear good fruit!

“The seed of good grows out of the heart.”

(HALLER.)

The first No. of the seventh volume, for which I thank you, is worthy of all honour. What Sch—t's † article wants in solidity he makes up for by his candour and honesty, and his confessions (he was for many years previously a zealous allopath)

* [The full title of this posthumous work is, “Irrefragable, easily understood proof of the truth of the homeopathic healing art, showing that it is founded on the laws of nature. For convincing doubters,” &c.]

† [This was done in the following No. of the *Archiv*, Caspari's early differences with Hahnemann being passed over lightly.]

‡ [Dr. Schweikert. The title of the article here alluded to is “Aphoristic reflections suggested by a comparison of allopathic practices with homeopathic at the bedside.”]

weigh heavily in the scale of homeopathy. He perceives the small value of allopathy better than many old proselytes.

It is to confer too much honour on such muddle-heads as Anton Frölig and Co. to condescend to refute their silly rubbish set forth in incomprehensible phraseology. I doubt if it were not better to pass over in silence such wretched stuff. It is so unintelligible and so unimportant that without that it would sink into deserved oblivion and be forgotten. The best of it is where the rascals confess (p. 142) that "homeopathy has spread to an unaccountable degree." This confession is worth a great deal. We have no need to feel any further anxiety about the progress of the dear child in the wide world. The work has already been done for its proper outfit, and those brave men, Stapf, Gross, and some others, have helped to give the good child a sound and useful education, which will not fail to be acknowledged by our posterity.

I have now had leisure to read your *Archiv* with great attention, and can accord to you both the highest praise. You have rendered great services to the beneficent art.

But now endeavour to put your health (and that of your dear wife) into a better state. The extra-medical serviceable for this purpose which I can advise you is the following: not to undertake work beyond your physical powers, nor seek to get through it too quickly. It is for your advantage to combine the two dicta: *expende quid valeant humeri, quid ferre recusent* and *festina lente!* In this way you will accomplish your object better. Also anger and grief must be expelled from the bosom of a wise man, he must not allow them to enter, *aquam memento rebus in asperis servare mentem—moviture*. The wise man first provides for his own well-being so that he may be better able to contribute to that of others.

As regards medical matters, the first thing to be attended to with regard to your dreadful cough is, does sulphur suit your condition? if so, then, if for some time you have not taken any, I would advise you to take a small globule charged with tincture of Sulphur (*spiritus vini Sulphuratus*) and allow it to act for at least thirty days, this to be followed by the alternate use of *Phosph.* $\frac{1}{x}$ and *Sepia* $\frac{1}{x}$ (whichever is most suitable to be taken first), which is the best treatment for such a psoric cough. To be sure you have not got the second part of my book, but I shall soon have the proof-sheets of both remedies, which I will send you, but only for a short time as I often require them for my own use. You will get rid of your cough in this way.

If what you write me about Austria is true, then I must say that Marenzeller is just the man for the situation. His extreme boldness and self-confidence are just what is needed, as also his indefatigable zeal, his iron endurance, and, when occasion

demands, roughness and determination to administer a good box on the ear to any one who comes across his path. All this sort of thing is, I repeat, required in such a nest of crazy allo-paths as Vienna is, to bring into being and to conduct such an institution.*

He will certainly not carry out the treatment with that extreme and requisite care which I exercise in selecting the medicines, but it is, at all events, a commencement.

The acute outbreaks of psora such as the facial erysipelas of your dear wife, the acute isolated (not epidemic or sporadic) illnesses, pulmonary inflammations, and other similar inflammatory forms are no doubt true explosions and outbursts of latent psora; but for these acute conditions the slowly acting anti-psorics are not suitable, they require the other suitable non-antipsoric medicines for their cure in the meanwhile, after which the psora generally soon returns to its latent state, and after its eruption Vesuvius only continues to smoke a little.

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

No. 25.

[To DR. STAPF.]

DEAR COLLEAGUE,—I thank you for your well-meant good wishes on the occasion of my seventy-fourth birthday, and at the same time I this day have a lively pleasure in the action and zealous help which your unwearying enthusiasm has up till now contributed to the development and establishment of the beneficent art, which I can truly say was revealed to me by God, and I acknowledge it with emotion and thankfulness.

I can with confidence affirm that you also share this beautiful self-consciousness, and that the sublime art itself will cheer and render happy the days of the lives of yourself and your dear family.

Is there any greater happiness than doing good?

When, too, we leave this earth, the great, the only, the infinite Being who promotes the happiness of all creatures will direct us how to come nearer to His perfection and blessedness by further acts of beneficence, and how to become more like to Him through all eternity.

I must not write more to-day, but I hope to see you very soon here, in the company of your two dear ones, and with the most cordial greeting from my family, I am, yours very truly,

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

Köthen, April 10, 1828.

* [This refers to the public trial of homeopathy by Marenzeller by command of the emperor, which commenced in April, 1828. A full account of this remarkable trial will be found in Tract No. 11 of the *Homeopathic League Tracts*, and also in the *Brit. Jour. of Hom.*, vol. xii. p. 320.]

No. 26.

[To DR. STAPF.]

COETHEN, February 20, 1829.

DEAR COLLEAGUE,—I thank you for the third number of the seventh volume you kindly sent me, and I can express my approval of it. Gross's *Medical Gleanings* are just what I have long wished for; fearless little paragraphs, triumphant attacks on allopathic misdeeds and blunders, to which the haughty gentlemen can make no reply. This is the proper way to humiliate them, they must be fought on their own ground. I trust this will not be the last article of the sort, but that it will be a permanent feature in your *Archiv*, only the attacks must be ever more serious and unsparing. Please communicate my wish to Gross. Such articles would alone keep your *Archiv* going, for these gentlemen must now buy it in order to dispel their fear lest they too may be put in the pillory!

These dear people have so much tow on the distaff, and lay themselves so much open, that there will never be wanting plenty of material for criticism.

I also greatly value Rummel's criticisms of Wedekind and Hentschel; they are striking, frank, and cutting, and have given me sincere delight. Rummel and Gross are just the men who, in defence of a worthy cause, dare to express themselves in forcible terms calculated to shatter these tradition worshippers, seeing that they have right on their side.

I have not seen Dr. Himmer's book on mucous obstructions with Kreisig's introduction; I wish it were suitable for criticism—that is, that it contained facts of that stamp and histories of cases; in that case it would certainly not be wanting in weak points. Reclam must supply you with the books necessary for this purpose.

Ranunculus has been very diligently elaborated by Franz; I cannot say more about it, for the symptoms need to be studied, and I have not yet had time to do this.

I am sorry to see that you and Rummel are much annoyed at the conduct of Trink and Hartlaub.* For God's sake do not

* [I am unable to discover what cause of complaint Hahnemann and his intimate disciples, Stapf and Rummel, had against Trink and Hartlaub at this period. The latter had published in the previous year the first volume of their *Reine Arzneimittellehre*, which was conceived and carried out quite in Hahnemann's own spirit; indeed, Hahnemann incorporated many of their provings into his own *Materia Medica Pura*. Could it be for giving their work the same name as Hahnemann gave to his, that the latter was evidently so incensed against them? for though he denies that he is annoyed, his redundant use of uncomplimentary expletives shows pretty clearly that he was very wroth with them. The objects of his ire seem to have had no

bother yourselves about it. Their conduct, I plainly perceive since it affects me also, is egotistical, arrogant, offensive, ungrateful, deceitful, and is calculated to vex us. But we will not and ought not to allow it to do so. Ingratitude recoils on those who practise it. We should have too much self-respect to get angry with it. We must judge of this attempt to injure us by our reason; we must not take it to heart if we are wise. Contemptible and detestable though this conduct seems to my reason, I do not vex myself about it, because that would do me harm, and because, however much I might be annoyed, that would not alter the matter. It is a trial sent from above by the all-wise and all-good Ruler, who guides everything for the best, if we know how to regard it as a good lesson, and to regulate our future course by it.

He who, as regards vexations about injuries, &c., does not remain master of himself, does not treat them with indifference, but allows his mind to be grieved, embittered, poisoned by them, will not live long; he will soon have to leave this world. And what an odious thing it is to be overcome by anger! Strive to keep far from you all sensitiveness in regard to such things, so that nothing can deprive you of your composure, of your God-given mental tranquillity, otherwise you will not be long on earth! Take warning! Learn this great, beautiful lesson! It will do you good.

Do not allow your displeasure to find utterance, otherwise the enemy may assert that there is schism amongst us, and that would be very injurious to the good cause. Feel your own value and smile at this affair, in the firm and well-founded conviction that this alliance of those two gentlemen will certainly not last long.* He who departs from the right path falls into the trap he himself has laid! Patience! and you will see.

I thank you cordially for your kind invitation to come to Naumburg. I must take it as having already been done. I cannot now travel a mile from home, if I am to live a year longer I must observe punctually my regular mode of life, and dare not swerve from it a single hair's breath. Travelling has, therefore, become impossible for me; I cannot visit even my married children, cannot even get the length of Leipzig.† So forgive

suspicion of Hahnemann's irritation against them, for the following year—being the jubilee of Hahnemann's reception of his doctor's degree—they dedicated the second volume of their *Materia Medica* to him in terms implying the most cordial admiration and respect.]

* [This, like many other prophecies, did not prove correct. Hartlaub and Trinks continued in friendly alliance to bring out their *Materia Medica*, and also to conduct the *Annalen* till its cessation.]

† [Some years later he showed how capable he was of making a much longer journey, as he then went to Paris. To be sure he was then accompanied by a young and charming wife, which would make a difference.]

me that I must refuse your invitation. But give me the pleasure of seeing you here, accompanied as usual. You are always welcome.

The enclosed paper is not suited for the *Archiv* or for any other medical periodical, as it is merely chemical. Moreover, it is not only anonymous (no one is to know that it is written by me; on account of the prejudice that the doctors and, along with them, the chemists have for me and my doctrine, the chemical journalist would throw it aside), but it is also a chemical heresy. I beg, therefore, that you would get this little essay copied at my expense, so that it may not be lost, supposing the chemical journalist should be so uncivil as to refuse to let it appear in his periodical, and should fail to send it back to me, but drop it into his waste-paper basket or burn it for its heretical doctrines. I have cause to fear everything. I will thankfully pay all expenses.

All my family join in kind regards to you and your dear ones.

Yours very truly,

SAM. HAHNEMANN.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

FIRST Ordinary Meeting, October 3rd, Dr. CARFRAE, President, in the chair.

A paper was read by Dr. Neatby on "A Contribution to the Study of Remedies for Diseases of the Nervous System."

Dr. NEATBY remarked that the objective changes in nerve lesions must be considered as well as the subjective symptoms, in selecting the remedy appropriate. He then treated in detail of the physiological action of the following drugs on the nervous system:—*Alcohol, Antipyrin, Arnica, Nitrate of Silver, Arsenicum, Subnitrate of Bismuth, Cocaine, Cuprum, Iodoform, Lead, Mercury, Nitrobenzol, Oxalic Acid, Benzine, Picric Acid, Spigelia.*

DISCUSSION.

Dr. GOLDSBOROUGH wished that Dr. Neatby could have given a series of demonstrations, as the subject on paper was so large. He had lately devoted much attention to the symptomatic aspect of drug action in nerve diseases, and one conclusion was forcibly suggested to him. If we can cope successfully with these lesions, we must study more carefully their early clinical

history, before gross lesions have occurred. If we knew the earlier and minute changes occurring, we could the better adapt the drug to specific cases. Fuller knowledge was required of the commencing changes in nerve diseases.

Dr. HUGHES considered the conclusion of the previous speaker very important, but suggested that it be not made too absolute. For cure, the lesions must be taken in the stage when they are merely bundles of symptoms, but we must be sure that the lesion is already there, that the pathological changes are already commencing. It was improper to use drugs having only a fugitive action in cases of structural alteration, and we required the study of drugs whose protracted action corresponded to the course of lesions. Alcohol, *e.g.*, may be given in acute diseases for transient conditions, but after atrophic changes it was doubtful if any real effects accrued from its administration in dilution.

Dr. DAY stated that drugs, in this class of lesions, were more likely to act on functional phenomena, and it was a question how far pathology aids the administration of drugs. Finding a definite lesion, are we to seek remedies which, if given long enough, will cause such a lesion? A definite lesion, *e.g.*, *Tabes dorsalis*, presented sclerosed tissue for drugs to act on. If we could diagnose the lesion before sclerotic changes had occurred, should we give the indicated drug? If, again, a drug could be found causing anterior polio-myelitis, should we administer that drug in such cases? He alluded to a marked case of mercurial tremor seen in the out-patient department, and added that here evidently the stress of the poison had fallen on the nervous system.

Dr. MOIR remarked that, as concerning the whole paper, the first question to be considered was the primary causation of these lesions. The causes at work were definite, and often the cause was protracted in action. In treatment, the best results were seen in specific lesions, but we required more details of the minute action of drugs in nerve lesions to prescribe more successfully.

Dr. DYCE-BROWN agreed with the views of Dr. Hughes as to the relation of symptomatology and pathology. He instanced the advice of Grauvogl, to select the drug which will produce a given lesion in its early stages. Symptomatology should be the guide, and the place of pathology was quite a second one. Regarding nerve diseases, in nineteen cases out of twenty the cause is either out of operation or undetectable. To make for the cause is thus to fail in treatment. To adhere closely to the symptomatology is thus to be the most successful.

Mr. KNOX-SHAW said that Dr. Neatby's paper contained very much which required to be read quietly at home. He regarded

the suggestion of paying attention to the earlier nervous symptoms as of great value. Very many of the best symptoms were seen in trades, as from chronic poisoning. These cases must have early premonitory symptoms before the patients become so ill as to cause them to give up work. Nicotine might, for instance, have been added to the list as producing well-defined nerve symptoms.

Dr. BURFORD adduced a case of chronic alcohol poisoning in which the force of the poison was spent on the viscera, and no notable nerve symptoms were present. Renal degeneration, ovarian cirrhosis, and commencing cardiac hypertrophy, were the obvious lesions, and attention was specially directed to the atrophic ovarian condition. The patient was only twenty-six years old.

Dr. MURRAY reviewed the statements made concerning the dynamic action of alcohol, and asserted that its dynamic action was on a par with that of *Natrum Mur.* He quoted a recently published case in support of this contention, and proceeded to state that although we were frequently blamed for not sufficiently regarding pathology, in to-night's paper and discussion this did certainly not obtain.

Dr. DUDGEON stated that when changes had gone on to gross lesions of the cord, no homeopathic treatment is longer available. He said the determination of pathological conditions on which nerve symptoms depend has exercised a great fascination over medical men during the last forty years, and proceeded to detail a case culled from American sources amusingly indicative of varying diagnosis among medical attendants. The study of pathology had shown the greatest variations in pathological opinion, while symptoms remained the same.

Dr. BLAKE had listened with pleasure to the scholarly and scientific paper of Dr. Neatby. He thought, apropos of the dynamic use of alcohol, that the condition of innutrition accompanying its prolonged use constituted a further reason against its utility in such form. Regarding the capture of disease in its early stages, this could not always be done. Further, as concerning elaborate papers coming before the Society, a syllabus should be printed and furnished at each meeting. Much gratitude was due to our old school brethren for persistently furnishing us with cases of drug proving.

Dr. NEATBY replied. Concerning Dr. Day's observations, it was a question whether, if once the damage is done, any medicines whatever will really remove the lesion. Nevertheless the rule *similia, etc.*, is the only one which can be any guide to treatment. If we get a patient in the early stage of a condition which will develop into, say a sclerosis, our best chance is to give one of the drugs which, if long enough acting, will itself develop a sclerosis.

Symptomatology, not pathology, will teach us which of these drugs to decide upon. He believed the virtues of *Arnica* were too much neglected in nerve lesions. He did not agree with Dr. Dyce-Brown concerning the relations of pathology and symptomatology. They should in this sphere be put on a par together. In chronic diseases symptomatology alone was very insufficient.

EXTRACTS.

VACCINATION DANGERS.

THE two cases recorded below illustrate the need of a full inquiry on this subject :—

EPILEPSY AFTER VACCINATION.

(Under the care of Dr. ALTHAUS.)

ON May 23rd, a young man was admitted at the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Regent's Park, as an out-patient, in whom vaccination appears to have acted as the exciting cause of epilepsy. Dr. Althaus states that he has seen a number of cases, in very young children, in which the first occurrence of epileptic convulsions was attributed by the parents to vaccination, but that in all those cases there appeared to be reasonable doubts about the *post* and *propter hoc*. In the present case, however, is is perfectly clear that the blood-poisoning caused by revaccination was, indeed, the exciting cause of the seizures.

K. H., a letter-carrier, aged 19, a sturdy-looking lad, comes from a healthy family, and is one of ten living children, none of whom have shown the slightest trace of a neurotic tendency. As a boy he had measles, but no other ailment. He had been vaccinated as a baby, but, in accordance with the regulations of the Post Office, he had to be revaccinated when, in June last year, he applied for a situation as postman. At that time he was perfectly well and strong, and his habits had always been steady. The vaccine took very well, but the lad soon afterwards began to feel ill, and swellings appeared in almost all the joints of the body. He was, however, in bed only for a day, which excludes the idea of rheumatic fever. He soon got up again and began his duties, and had his first epileptic fit about a month after he had been inoculated. Since then he has had fits about once a month, and they occur both in the daytime and at night. He has fallen down unconscious in the street on

several occasions while delivering letters, and has been on the sick-list four times during the last eleven months for a month or three weeks at a time. On the last occasion when he was ill he had fourteen fits in a single night. The symptoms of the seizure are well marked. He suddenly turns his head to the side, becomes unconscious and rigid, gets black in the face, bites his tongue, foams at the mouth, and is convulsed for three or four minutes; after which he recovers himself. He does not pass the excreta during the fit. If taken in the street, he has a very short aura, and then falls down. In the intervals between the fits he complains of headache, giddiness, and loss of memory, but there is no sign of organic brain-lesion.

Of the acute infectious disorders, it is chiefly scarlatina which appears to act as an exciting cause of epilepsy in children; after this comes measles and typhoid fever; but vaccination has not hitherto been credited with producing this complaint. The present case is all the more interesting on account of the age of the patient, at which epilepsy does not commonly originate, and of the perfectly clean bill of health presented by his family and by himself previous to the vaccination. The blood-poisoning, which unquestionably originated in this young man from the inoculation, may have resulted from some slight admixture of blood with the vaccine matter, although there is no actual evidence that such was the case; but, looked upon in this light, it would show once more the supreme importance of the most scrupulous care on the part of vaccinators with regard to this momentous point.—*British Medical Journal*, September 28th.

ULCEROUS VACCINE.

At the Académie de Médecine, a member read a report on an epidemic of ulcers following vaccination. Thirty-six school children were vaccinated from one child, and at the end of ten days sores of an inflamed type covered the bodies of the children, accompanied with fever. It was thought at first that these ulcers had a syphilitic origin, but the period of incubation proved that such suspicion could not be well founded, as vaccinal syphilis required always from twenty to twenty-four days. Further, the plurality of the lesions, the inflammatory character of the ulcers, the abundant suppuration, together with the edema of the edges and the fever, all militated against that idea. In any case the appearance of the secondary symptoms would be necessary to pronounce definitely on the point. In the meanwhile the hypothesis of ulcerous vaccine might be accepted.—*Medical Press*, Paris Letter, September 25th.

ASTRIGENT ACTION, OF DRUGS, ETC.

PROFESSOR ERICH HARNACK, of Halle, in a contribution to the *Berl. Kl. Wochensch.*, has taken up this subject with a view of throwing some light on the mode of action of so-called astringents. The drugs that are credited with this action are numerous, the most distinguished being the gallic acid group, to which may be added the albuminous earths and numerous heavy metals, especially lead, zinc, copper, silver, iron. Many acids also in certain concentrations, and some drugs belonging to the aromatic group, are sometimes given as astringents. Spirits of wine and lime water may also be mentioned. According to the author the astringing factor is without doubt the formation of an insoluble substance with superficial layers of the tissues that surround the cells and presses in between them, which also presses back the fluids of the tissues, and therefore acts as a drying agent, and at the same time prevents the entrance into the tissues of other organisms. It also causes pressure on the tissues, and opposes therefore the consequences of the inflammatory process, cell-proliferation, swelling and softening, hyperemia and hypersecretion. The insoluble substance in question can be best of all formed out of the albumen of the tissues, either by the astringent forming an insoluble combination with the albumen or by a peculiar action, whereby the living albumen is coagulated (as by alcohol, phenol, &c.). In both cases the living albumen, so far as it participates in the process, is killed. All astringents acting in this way are really escharotics; they are not generally so called, for the reason that the layer of living tissue destroyed is too insignificant in thickness to cause any disturbance. The various albuminous combinations with the various metallic salts act variously, and they do not all contribute to the production of an astringent action. In all the astringents that act by coagulating albumen, the astringing action differs from a cauterizing one in degree; only care must therefore be taken in the employment of them in delicate mucous membranes and tender parts. According to the author lime water is the only astringent that does not act by coagulating albumen, and is not in any way an escharotic; its range of action is limited, however. Its action on mucin renders it of considerable practical value.—*Berlin Letter, Med. Press*, Sept. 25th.

JABORANDI AND THE COLOUR OF THE HAIR.

DR. PRENTISS, in *The Therapeutic Gazette* of this year (April), has related a remarkable occurrence following the use of jaborandi. The patient was a woman, aged 72, who had had snow-white hair for twenty years. For the symptoms of commencing

uremia, due to contracted kidney, twenty to thirty minims of extract of jaborandi was prescribed several times daily. The drug was taken from October, 1886, to February, 1888. During the autumn of 1887 the eyebrows were becoming darker, and the hair of the head became also darker in patches. This continued until the patches of hair were quite dark, contrasting with the natural patches of snow-white hair. The hair did not universally change before her death. In 1881, Dr. Prentiss had published another case of kidney disease, pyelo-nephritis, treated with pilocarpine. The hair of the patient, a lady, aged 25, changed from light blonde to black under the influence of the drug. The pilocarpine was administered hypodermically (one-sixth of a grain) twenty-two times in the course of two months; the dose was then increased. In one month after commencing the treatment the hair changed from a light blonde to a chestnut brown; four months later it was "almost a pure black." It is satisfactory to find that eight years afterwards the hair is again a dark brown. Dr. Prentiss ascribes the phenomenon to the jaborandi and its active principle pilocarpine. Cases where, as the result of the influence of the nervous system, in pain or fright, the hair has changed colour are pathological curiosities. So little is known, however, of the physiological influence of the nervous system over the growth and nutrition of hair, that it is at present quite impossible to understand how a drug administered internally can alter the colour of the hair. It would be interesting to learn from other practitioners who have used jaborandi or pilocarpine for an extended period, whether any change in the colour of hair has been noticed.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*, October 5th.

POISONINGS.

THE first case of poisoning recorded below is greatly in need of elucidation. We know nothing of homeopathic pilules of any kind of sufficient strength to cause death in a boy of eleven, though *The Lancet* has mysterious suspicions to that effect. In the second case, it is a pity the medical man did not ascertain from the chemist the exact preparation supplied to the patient.

ALLEGED CASE OF ATROPINE POISONING.

AN inquest was held at Morecambe on the 26th ult. on the body of a boy aged eleven, the son of a Rochdale leather factor, who had been staying at Morecambe during the previous fortnight. Deceased walked to Heysham the previous Sunday

(the 22nd) with an elder sister, gathering and eating a few blackberries from the roadside. During the following night he was taken ill, suffering from sickness and diarrhea. During Monday his mother administered at intervals four or five homeopathic belladonna pilules, which, it was stated, had always suited him very well in previous cases of sickness, and one or two of aconite. Deceased becoming no better, medical advice was sought, but he was then in a comatose state, and died the following morning. The symptoms pointing to poisoning, the deputy coroner ordered a *post-mortem* examination, which was made by Drs. Clark and Glegg, who expressed an opinion that death was caused by some narcotic or irritant poison, probably atropine or belladonna. Dr. Glegg was strongly of opinion that the pilules administered could not have had any such effect, and it was supposed that deceased must, when out on Sunday, have eaten berries of the deadly nightshade, which are said to grow in the vicinity. After a lengthy investigation the jury returned the following remarkable verdict: "Died from atropine poisoning, and although there was no evidence to show how administered, they believed it to be perfectly accidental." Assuming the above statements, which are taken from *The Liverpool Daily Post*, to be correct, there are several questions which it is to be hoped Drs. Clark and Glegg may be able to answer by a full medical report of the case, poisoning by any of the alkaloids, except strychnia and opium, being comparatively rare, and cases of atropia poisoning being specially interesting. Were any pilules similar to those given to the deceased procured and reserved—because homeopathic pilules are well known to contain, not an infinitesimal, but a very decided quantity of aconite, belladonna, &c., and the quantity contained in four or five pilules would be a very important fact in determining the cause of death? Was the sister asked to indicate the locality and the berries? and what was the exact interval between the eating of these and the occurrence of symptoms? Have the stomach and its contents been preserved, and could not an inspection be made now by some skilled analyst, since it is quite possible to extract and identify the alkaloid which is the active principle of belladonna? Were the symptoms markedly those of atropia and not aconite poisoning? The case furnishes an amount of scientific material which, it is to be wished, may not be lost, but fully utilized for the advancement of toxicology. If the "berries" theory be true, it furnishes another warning to children and their parents.—*Lancet*, Oct. 5.

POISONING BY HELLEBORE.

LATE one evening a young man, driver of a milk-cart, was brought to me suffering from violent and incessant vomiting and

retching, the matter ejected consisting of frothy mucus. He was collapsed, with slow pulse, 48, dilated pupils, and dazed expression; complaining of burning pain at the epigastrium and sense of constriction in the throat: the fauces were swollen and reddened. I elicited the following history: He had recently contracted gonorrhea, and hearing from an acquaintance, another young man, that hellebore, or as he pronounced it "elleboroo," was the finest thing in the world for the complaint, sent to a homeopathic chemist and was supplied with a large packet of the drug, in fine powder, labelled "Poison," the quantity supplied being about four ounces, the chemist being informed that it was required for flea powder. He then called for a glass of water, and jerking some of the powder, thought to be quite two teaspoonfuls, into the water, he stirred it up, and drank it off with the remark, "Here goes, kill or cure." He was soon seized with violent cramping pain, giddiness, dimness of vision, inability to stand, and violent vomiting. The people of the house where he lodged, alarmed at his condition, and not knowing what he had taken, put him into a vehicle and drove him to my house, a distance of two miles. On reaching home, after his visit to me, his pulse had fallen to 40. I had him placed in bed, and applied mustard to the epigastrium and administered brandy as an opiate, with demulcent drinks, having previously assisted the vomiting by draughts of warm water. The vomiting ceased soon after his return home, and next morning he was quite recovered, but feeling sore all over.

I have never met with an instance of poisoning by this drug, and should think that instances must be of rare occurrence. Christison says the hellebores are narcotico-acrid poisons, and mentions a case where a tablespoonful of the powder of the root of *helleborus niger* caused very similar symptoms to those I have narrated, and recovery ensued. He also instances others which were followed by a speedily fatal result, with signs of inflammation in the digestive tracts and engorgements of the lungs.—HERBERT J. LOTT, M.D., Bromley, Kent.—*British Medical Journal*, Oct. 12.

STANNUM IN HEADACHE.—Dr. Cyrus M. Babcock, in the *Am. Homeopathist* for October, relates an interesting case of headache cured in three days by the use of stannum 3x trituration. The patient was attacked four or five times a year with pain over the right eye, which would last for several days. The pain was so intense as to prevent work. The pain was intermittent and had something of the stannum crescendo et diminuendo style about it. Sulphate of morphia gave very little relief. Dr. Babcock has cured a number of chronic headaches with stannum, and thinks the remedy is too infrequently prescribed.—*New York Medical Times*.

INSTITUTIONS.

MELBOURNE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE annual meeting of contributors was held on the afternoon of July 29th at the hospital; the Rev. John Turner, vice-president, presiding.

The report stated that the year under notice had been one of unquestionable advancement, viewed from every standpoint. Notwithstanding the depression which had existed for some months past, the year might well be termed "the year of financial prosperity" so far as the institution was concerned. The generous aid given by the public has exceeded that of any previous year, and the board are pleased to think that the increased support is indicative both of the good done and of the popularity of the charity. The statements of the receipts and expenditure showed the income at £3,664 15s., and the expenditure £3,405 15s. 9d., thus showing that, after paying all expenses, the indebtedness brought forward from the previous year, namely, £641 9s. 5d., had been reduced by £258 19s. 3d., leaving a debit balance of £402 10s. 2d. to be carried forward to next year. The balance sheet of the building fund showed the income at £5,073 9s. 5d., and the expenditure, which was wholly made up of bank interest, at £293 10s. 6d., so that the indebtedness on this particular fund which was brought forward last year, namely, £5,229 15s., had been reduced to £449 16s. 1d., towards the liquidation of which £350 had since been received, and other subscriptions promised amply covered the remainder. The balance sheet of the endowment fund had recently benefited by a legacy of £250 under the will of the late Mr. S. H. Officer. In October last a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. J. W. Hunt, Chas. Smith, M.L.A., G. Geo. Crispin, Robert Dickens, and Dr. Güntz, was appointed to achieve the liquidation of the debt on the building fund, and the result of their efforts was viewed with much satisfaction. The interest previously paid for the overdraft at the bank would in future be directed towards the care and treatment of a larger number of sick poor. The statistical tabulation of diseases and deaths showed that the hospital had extended its benefits during the year to no less than 2,722 patients, which was the largest number yet on record, and was particularised in the following manner:—In-door patients, 690 (405 males, 285 females); out-door patients, 1,898 (774 males, 1,124 females); casualties, 134 (120 males, 14 females). The visits of the out-patients amounted to 6,442, while the return from the dispensary department showed that the total number of prescriptions dispensed, for both in and out door patients, amounted to 12,114. The daily average of patients in-

doors throughout the year was 48.42, and the average daily attendance of out-patients was 24.96. The record showed that of the in-patients 123 more cases than last year had been admitted, and that the number discharged, cured, or relieved, was 580 (335 males, 245 females); discharged incurable, 11 (7 males, 4 females); deaths, 77 (45 males, 32 females); leaving 22 inmates at the close of the year. The small number remaining indoors was accounted for by the fact that the cleaning and disinfecting of the wards was being proceeded with at the time, and it was therefore necessary to temporarily restrict the admission until this work was completed. With a view to a hygienic condition of affairs the whole of the internal portions of the institution had shared in the process of cleansing, and the increased ventilation which was found necessary during the typhoid season, and which had since been provided in each of the wards, would be found very beneficial. In common with other institutions, the number of typhoid fever cases admitted was large, larger by 235 cases than last year's records show, and the pressure on the accommodation during the season of this epidemic was very great; but notwithstanding the excessive virulency of the disease this year, and that many patients were brought to the institution in a moribund condition, the rate of mortality would appear comparatively very small. The school for pupil nurses still continued to be a marked feature of the hospital; and the thoroughness of the practical, as well as theoretical, training received in this school should render each nurse eminently fitted to go forth on her mission with a full knowledge and confidence that she understands her work. The number of letters received by the secretary from ladies and gentlemen who had availed themselves of the services of these nurses in their own homes repeatedly testify to this effect: "The nurse you have sent me has proved herself capable, and has given every satisfaction." The medical advisers (in many instances allopathic gentlemen) engaged in the different cases have at times written letters of commendation on behalf of the nurses who came under their observations. A course of lectures to the pupil nurses this year commenced on Wednesday, 29th May, and will extend up to 28th August, one lecture being delivered weekly, at the hour of 4 o'clock p.m.—the lecturers being Drs. Teague, Ray, Seelenmeyer and Wallace. The annual ball, which was held on the 12th of September last, was crowned with success, viewed both from a social and financial aspect, and the funds of the hospital benefited by a net profit of £160 4s. 6d. The munificent gift of a new wing to the hospital was fully dealt with in the last report, so that it only remained necessary to state for information that, now the obstruction in the shape of the building debt had been removed, the erection of the wing would in the course of a

few weeks be proceeded with, the bricks being already on the ground, and the generous donor—who still remains *incognito*—having also approved of the plans and specifications for the superstructure. During the year Mr. J. Iliffe, who had proved himself an active and useful member of the board, resigned his seat, and Mr. George Brown was duly appointed in his stead; Dr. Wallace was appointed a member of the honorary medical staff, a vacancy having occurred by the retirement of Dr. Maffey.

There being no opposition, the following office bearers were re-elected:—President, Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., M.L.C.; vice-presidents, Cr. Charles Smith, M.L.A., J.P., the Rev. John Turner; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. W. Hunt, J.P.; hon. auditors, Messrs. W. Siddeley and C. W. Ellis, F.I.A.V.; members of the board of management, Messrs. R. Dickins, J.P., J. H. Turner, J.P., R. P. Vincent, George Brown, Oliver Vial, and Dr. Günst.

The adoption of the report was moved by the chairman.

Mr. CHARLES HUDSON, in seconding, said that at the last annual meeting the hospital was £5000 in debt, and a generous offer was made by a gentleman to build a new wing, at an estimated cost of £10,000. The committee felt that with the increased expenditure that would be caused for attendance by the erection of the wing, and the debt then existing, they would not be justified in accepting the offer unless the debt was wiped off, therefore they set themselves to work, and the overdraft was reduced to about £440. Since the report was made up that amount had been wiped off. With regard to the new wing, the bricks were already on the ground, the architect was calling for tenders, and they hoped to cope with the diseases of the summer season in the same manner as they had done hitherto. During last season the wards were so overcrowded that the patients could not receive the attention they should have done, therefore the average mortality had rather exceeded other years.

Mr. J. W. HUNT, treasurer of the hospital, seconded, and said that over 400 typhoid patients had been treated, and the percentage of deaths had been only 9 per cent., lower than any other institution in the colony, notwithstanding the fact that many patients were received in a moribund condition. In consequence of the overcrowded state of the hospital the patients were sometimes lying on the floor two deep.

The motion was carried.

Mr. R. SEARLE moved a vote of thanks to the board of management, and referred particularly to the good results achieved by the school for nurses. The motion was seconded by Mr. L. HESSE and carried.

Votes of thanks were also accorded to the honorary medical

staff, the officers of the institution and the auditors, and were suitably acknowledged.

Dr. RAY moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Günt, who, he said, had been connected with the hospital ever since it was started in 1869. It was an open secret that they were really indebted to him, with perhaps one or two other gentlemen, for the new wing of the hospital.

Mr. CHARLES HUDSON seconded, and the motion was carried with acclamation.

Dr. GÜNT, in acknowledging the vote, said if his health permitted he would still give his assistance to the hospital.

The meeting then closed.—*Melbourne Age*, July 30th.

CALCUTTA HOMEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

WE have received the Report for 1888-9 of this active institution. Nearly two thousand patients were admitted during the year of the Report, and the number of attendances were 7,600. Drs. S. Dey and D. N. Banerjee are the Honorary Physicians, and on them devolved the work which these figures represent. Mr. Kali Charan Banerjee, M.A., B.L., has been elected President of the Institution for a term of five years. The Committee comprises, in addition to the President, the following members:—The Hon. Dr. Gurudas Banerjee, Dr. D. N. Banerjee (Founder), Dr. S. Dey (Honorary Secretary), and Baboo Umanarayan Sen.

We trust this useful charity may continue to prosper.

LAURA FRANKLIN FREE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, NEW YORK.

THE second Annual Report of this institution (which is under the charge of the Episcopal Sisters of St. Mary) was given to us by one of the Visiting Physicians, Dr. B. G. Clark, whom we had the pleasure of meeting in Paris. The Report has, by way of frontispiece, an engraving of the hospital building, which shows a handsome and commodious structure.

The number of cases treated during the year was 143, 67 being medical and 76 surgical. Of the total number 58 were discharged cured, 31 relieved, 4 not improved, 7 not treated, 3 died, and 40 remained when the Report was made up.

We observe that Drs. T. F. Allen and W. Tod Helmuth are on the Honorary Consulting Staff.

REVIEWS.

REPERTORY TO HERING'S CONDENSED MATERIA MEDICA.*

THERE is no more proper work for a Homeopathic Society to undertake than the compiling and publishing of works demanding much united labour, and attended with the possibility that the work may not be a financial success. Hering's "Condensed" has long needed a repertory, and we are glad to receive the first instalment from the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania. This first part contains the following:—

Lower Extremities (by John L. Ferson, M.D.), pp. 1-156.

Male Sexual Organs (Chandler Weaver, M.D.), pp. 157-164.

Appetite, Thirst, Desires, Aversions (Edward Cranch, M.D.), pp. 165-175.

Outer Chest (S. F. Shannon, M.D.), pp. 176-208.

Stomach Symptoms (A. P. Bowie, M.D.), pp. 209-229.

Aggravations with Reference to Mental Symptoms only (Z. T. Miller, M.D.), pp. 230-285.

Symptoms of the Tongue (Eduardo Fornicas, M.D.), pp. 286-312.

Symptoms occurring during Pregnancy (Theodore J. Gramm, M.D.), pp. 313-360.

Heart Symptoms (E. R. Snader, M.D.), pp. 361-432.

This work is brought out under an editorial committee, composed of Drs. J. C. Guernsey (chairman), Chas. Mohr, and E. R. Snader. The repertory of "Heart Symptoms" has already made its appearance as part of the last edition of Dr. E. M. Hale's work on Heart disease, and has already been noticed and praised by us. The arrangement of this part is rather different from that of the others, Dr. Snader having presented the heart and pulse symptoms in a number of subdivisions, necessitating the use of a prefatory index in order to find them. The other authors have followed the plan of Dr. Lippe's repertory of presenting all the symptoms of their different regions in alphabetical order. This we think by far the most convenient form.

The division which occupies the largest amount of space in the present volume is the first in position, that of the lower extremities. This repertory has long been badly wanted. We trust that this worthy band of workers will soon complete their work, and will meet with the support of their *confrères*, which they so well deserve. When the whole is completed the authors will, we trust, give the various sections in the Hahnemannian order.

* *Repertory to Hering's Condensed Materia Medica*. Published by the Homeopathic Medical Society, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1889. London Homeopathic Publishing Company.

CATARACT.*

DR. BURNETT'S interest in the subject of Cataract and its curability dates from the year 1875, when he cured a case, as he put it, "by a fluke." This led him to study the literature of cataract, and in 1880 appeared his brochure entitled "Curability of Cataract by Medicines." Of his previous work he says in his preface:—

"I have endeavoured in the following pages to bring together the cream of what I have read, seen, and do know of the nature, causes, and cure of cataract. For this information I have gleaned in many fields, and wandered in more where there was unhappily nothing to glean. Cataract, having been declared immedicable by the Schools, it is not astonishing that those who pass through the Schools (for the most part like sheep through a gap), should live their practical lives as the mere echoes of their scholastic teachings, and thus it comes to pass that no progress is made in ophthalmic medicine; indeed such a person as an ophthalmic physician does not, I believe, exist in Europe."

Dr. Burnett goes very fully into the subject of the anatomy of the crystalline lens, quoting from many authorities. He pays a great deal of attention to certain experiments on frogs by Kunde, who poisoned them with salt, with the effect of shrivelling up their bodies and producing temporary cataract. Diabetic cataract has, of course, long been known. Salt cataract appears to be like the diabetic, temporary only, that is, depending on the continuance of the salt poisoning, in the one case, and sugar poisoning in the other. One of the most interesting observations related by Dr. Burnett in his book is the occurrence of blindness in horses pastured on land near the sea where the water was brackish. This will be found in a letter to Dr. Burnett by Mr. Charles Rees, p. 108.

As an example of Dr. Burnett's own observations we will quote the following:

"TENTH OBSERVATION.—Mr. —, æt. 79, came under my care on August 24, 1881. Had been operated on for glaucoma two years previously. The whole of the lens of the left eye is opaque and looks whitish; that of the right partly so. Moreover, he is almost stone deaf. He is highly mineralised, if I may so express myself. He is fond of salt and eats a great deal of it, and puts salt into his morning tub for a long time past. He is a fine old gentleman, but from the feel of his pulse, which also intermits, and from his general look, it is clear he is a moving man of mineral. How much his salt eating and salt bathing may have conduced thereto I cannot say—perhaps not at all. But this is certain, there is improvement in his

* *Cataract: Its Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Cure.* By J. Compton Burnett, M.D. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

vision since I began to treat him; he is *sure* he sees better, and his eyes do not tire so readily. He has left off his salt *almost*, and thus far (Dec. 7, 1881) has had *Chelidonium Majus* 1x; *Sticta Pulmonaria* 3x; and *Pulsatilla Nuttaliana* 2. He has a little psoriasis of the lower extremities."

Dr. Burnett adds that this gentleman's deafness almost disappeared whilst taking *Puls. Nuttal.*, which was given because of edema on *left* upper eyelid. We should have been thankful to have had a little more of Dr. Burnett's clinical experience in the cure of cataract than we are favoured with in this book. With regard to the treatment of *Diabetic* cataract he says, "Antesycotics, Antipsorics, and Hepatics are my mainstay, and *Thuja*, *Sabina*, and *Cupressus* I would specially recommend." The *most commonly* indicated remedies are *Sul.*, *Psor.*, *Calc. C.*, *Silicea*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Chel.* Regarding the connection between cataract and other morbid conditions of body besides diabetes and "mineralisations," Dr. Burnett's book must be consulted. The author has done a good work in insisting on extending our notions of what is curable by medicines. In these days of dense materialism the medical mind lazily gives up to the surgeon's knife every possible disease. It should be the object of the physician to see that the surgeon as operator has as little to do as possible.

FIFTY REASONS FOR BEING A HOMEOPATH.*

THE publishers of Dr. Burnett's fighting brochure have brought out an edition in pamphlet form in paper covers at a price within the reach of all. We have no doubt this interestingly written and convincing little book will do good missionary work in its present form.

PRISMS.†

A "PRISM," as most people know, is a wedge of glass or other transparent material. The effect of a prism on rays of light is to "refract" them, or to cause them to diverge: to a person looking through a prism objects appear to be in different places from which they really occupy. It will be easily imagined that

* *Fifty Reasons for being a Homeopath*, given by J. Compton Burnett, M.D. Popular edition, Price Twopence. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

† *The Clinical Use of Prisms: and the de-centring of Lenses*. By Ernest E. Maddox, M.B., late Syme Surgical Fellow, Edinburgh. Bristol: John Wright and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster Row, 1889.

prisms may become of great importance in remedying defective sight, and also in discovering it. Of late years the use of prisms by oculists has been largely extended and developed, and the treatise before us deals in a plain and interesting way with the present position of the subject.

The principal uses of prisms are in those cases where the two eyes do not focus accurately, causing two images or a blurred image to be seen instead of one clear one. By means of prisms the exact amount of the disorder may be ascertained and corrected. Certain forms of squint may be remedied by this means.

Those of our readers who wish to know what prisms are, and what they can do, cannot do better than procure Dr. Maddox's interesting volume.

NEW INVENTIONS.

OPHTHALMIC WALKING-STICKS, ETC.

MR. BUSSEY, of Museum Works, Peckham, has hit upon a happy idea. We have had several combinations of walking-sticks and umbrella handles with such useful articles as swords, guns, and other "life preservers," and now Mr. Bussey's inventive genius has thought of another. Henceforth all sufferers from defective sight who for any reason do not like to wear glasses in the street can have them concealed in the handle of umbrella, sunshade, walking-stick, whip, or fan, ready for use, when "walking, riding, attending balls, garden-parties, inspecting exhibitions, museums, picture-galleries," and what not.

Those whose sight is defective and who are always losing and breaking their glasses should take a note of these.

COCOANUT AS A TENIFUGE.—Professor Parisi, of Athens, has discovered, by numerous experiments on himself and others, that the ordinary cocoanut is a very effectual remedy against tape-worm. He orders the milk and the pulp of one cocoanut to be taken early in the morning fasting, no purgative or confinement to the house being required, and suggest that pharmacists should make cocoanut preparations which might answer the same purpose, and, perhaps, prove rather more convenient.

GOSYPIUM HERBACEUM.—A tincture made from the fresh inner bark of the root of the cotton plant, and subsequent potentizing, gives us a remedy containing a principle similar in its action to that of *secale cornutum* (*Pop. Zeit. für Hom.*). *Gossypium* will often be indicated and prove successful in the morning vomiting of the pregnant; in uterine hemorrhage and painful menstruation; and in female sterility from too scanty menstruation.—*New York Medical Times.*

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.

DR. DAVID WILSON'S MODE OF PRACTICE.

We have received from Dr. Berridge the following:

"You are in error in saying (p. 476) that the late Dr. Wilson never used the C.M. or M.M. potencies. I have frequently known him prescribe the very highest potencies.

"48, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W., October 2, 1889."

[We are obliged to Dr. Berridge for this information and correction; but we believe it would have been correct to say that Dr. Wilson's *habitual* practice was with 30ths and 200ths.—Ed. H. W.]

DR. WATSON, SYDNEY.—We have referred to our publishers your query about franking copies, and they reply that they are of course willing to do anything that is likely to extend the influence of this journal, "but it is a question whether any benefit accrues in sending free copies to the libraries abroad. We send copies regularly to Messrs. Fisher and Co., of Sydney, whose name appears on the imprint with others."

DR. PRÖLL, Meran and Gastein, is thanked for his interesting communication, which will appear next month.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * * 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. MIDGLEY CASH has changed his residence in Torquay. His address now is LIMEFIELD, FALKLAND ROAD, TORQUAY.

DR. MURRAY, *Folkestone*.—Dr. Murray, late of St. Albans, has removed to 15, TRINITY GARDENS, FOLKESTONE; Dr. Giles, whom he is succeeding in practice, having left England to settle in Cannes.

The removal of Dr. Murray from St. Albans to Folkestone has, I believe, left Hertfordshire without one homeopathic practitioner. In and around Watford there is a population of between 30,000 and

40,000. Being within an easy distance from London, the field *could* be worked by a doctor having rooms in the City or West-End. Mr. Poller, Homeopathic Chemist, of 20, Station Road, Watford, will be happy to give any information to inquirers.

DR. BURFORD, *London*.—After the 8th of November, Dr. Burford will be at home for consultation at 20, QUEEN ANNE STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W., from 11 to 2 daily.

Obituary.

DAVID WILSON, M.D.

[According to our promise last month we here give the obituary notice of the late Dr. David Wilson which arrived too late for last month's issue. It contains many additional details.—ED. H. W.]

DR. WILSON was born at Duns, a small village near Berwick-upon-Tweed, in 1811. He was educated at the school there till he was old enough to go to the High School of Edinburgh. In due time he entered as a medical student the school attached to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and took his L.R.C.S. there in 1829. Shortly afterwards he determined to try his luck in London, and with only £20 in his pocket he started, and walked all the way to London. Finding no opening here he determined to go to sea, and sailed as surgeon in a whaling ship to the East Coast of Africa and the Seychelles Islands. After an absence afloat of three years he returned to London, and through the kindness of some chemist whom he called upon, obtained employment as assistant to the late Dr. Hastings, in Eccleston Square. After working with him for several years he eventually was taken into partnership, and during this time the practice increased threefold, owing to his energy, determination, and perseverance. Whilst engaged in this practice he frequently observed how utterly helpless allopathy was to relieve or cure in many cases, and this led him to inquire into the principles of homeopathy, at that time quite in its infancy here. He had little leisure time; but whenever an opportunity presented itself he studied such books as could be obtained on homeopathy, and more especially did he make a study of Hahnemann's "Organon." For this purpose he set to work and mastered the German language. He also experimented, unknown to any one save himself, with homeopathic drugs upon certain patients whose cases baffled his and Dr. Hastings' allopathic prescriptions. The results were so satisfactory that in 1849 he finally abandoned allopathy entirely,

gave up his partnership and with it his lucrative practice, and adopted the homeopathic science and practice of medicine. In 1850 he moved into Brook Street, and from that time up to his death he carried on an ever-increasing practice. A thorough, staunch Hahnemannian, he never swerved for one moment from the strict rules of practice laid down by that great man, and was entirely opposed to any other means of cure. The only exception, if it can be called such, was his adoption of the use of Massage, anatomically and scientifically applied, in cases he thought would be materially aided by it. In 1864 the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania conferred upon him its honorary degree of M.D. "for zeal to the cause, high attainments, and the excellence of literary and scientific labours." He was ever ready to stretch out his helping hand to any students desirous of learning homeopathy, and several used to attend his dispensary and learn the clinical lessons in homeopathy inculcated by him. He died suddenly of syncope, brought on by over-work and mental strain. It may be truly said of him that he died "in harness."

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A PROMPT AND EFFECTUAL WAY OF STOPPING BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I have found the following simple contrivance very effectual even in bad cases, and where there was a frequent tendency to this trouble. Take a bit of soft sponge, moisten it, and then drop upon it two or three drops of *Hamamelis* ϕ , place this in the bleeding nostril, and close the other, and keep the mouth shut, so that the breathing shall pass through the moistened sponge alone, drawing with it the vapour of the *Hamamelis* tincture. In every case where I have tried this, the bleeding has stopped at once.

A parishioner was lately spitting blood from the lungs, which her doctor said arose from the rupture of a small blood-vessel. It struck me that if the vapour of *Ham.* would stop bleeding in the head, it might do so in the lungs also. I therefore directed her to plug both nostrils with sponge moistened as above, and to breathe through them, keeping the mouth shut, and was informed the day after that the spitting of blood had ceased.

F. H. B.

Carsington.

NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Your “World” is doing good work here, but our supply is as yet very limited. Would it be worth your while franking a few copies to some of our public reading rooms?

Just lately a considerable number of the Homeopathic League Tracts have come into my possession, being, I believe, those which were sent to Dr. Roth of this city, and you may be interested to know that I have sent sets of them to the following gentlemen, all but the first two being homeopaths, viz.: Sir Wm. Manning, Chancellor of the University; Dr. A. Renwick, Vice-Chancellor; Mr. Justice Windeyer; Mr. Justice Foster; Mr. Justice Backhouse; Mr. H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer; Mr. John Harris (Mayor); Mr. Alderman Matthew Harris; Wm. Wright, Esq., of Drummoyne Park, whom I lately asked for a donation of £20,000 towards building a homeopathic hospital, and he promised “to help me on the road by putting a spoke in my wheel”; and to Miss Walker, daughter of the late Thomas Walker of Concord, who was a homeopath and bequeathed £10,000 for the building of a Convalescent Hospital which is now in course of erection.

I have also sent copies of the *Odium Medicum* to their honours Justices Windeyer and Foster. *Odium Medicum* is as rampant here as ever, and I fear will be so for the next quarter of a century. Dr. McLaurin, the late Vice-Chancellor of our University, and Chairman of the Medical Defence Association, the prospectus of which I sent you, has now left us, thank God, and taken up his residence alongside you, so you may have an opportunity of teaching him rational therapeutics.

Did you ever hear of the persecution of the late Dr. J. Smith, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Sydney. You will see the whole controversy in *The Sydney Morning Herald* of 1875. Briefly it was this; Dr. J. Smith, M.L.C., &c., opposed a medical bill which contained clauses obnoxious to homeopaths, and his medical *confrères* called public meetings and denounced him, and demanded of the Senate of the University that he should be removed from the deanship of the medical faculty, but their demands were in vain. More recent battles of a similar nature I could narrate *ad nauseam*, but discretion forbids.

Dr. J. F. Deck, our esteemed *confrère*, has just left us on a visit to more civilized parts, and we look forward to his return with renewed health and extended homeopathic information.

A division of the Sons of Temperance here, bearing the suggestive name of the “British Lion,” invited me to treat its members homeopathically, saying that they had been unsuccessful

fully seeking homeopathic treatment for several years past. This is the first movement of the kind here that I know of, and their secretary, Mr. Bubb, is most enthusiastic.

Your correspondent "Ferrum" asks for remarks concerning patent medicines, and here are some. Quite recently a married lady, aged 26, in the beginning of the ninth month of her fourth pregnancy took three Cockles' pills, which was followed immediately by purging of slime and blood, with tenesmus recti et vesicæ, and tedious labour necessitating the use of forceps. The tenesmus continued constant after labour for several days, and the newly-born infant purged motions, black, green, and bloody slime, and died on the fourth day. The lady's parents who frequently visited the accouchment chamber, were attacked at the same time with similar purgings, particularly her father, who believed he was made ill by the effluvia. All three adults got well during the use of *Mer. Cor.* 3x. In this case a professed allopath met me in consultation and quite agreed with the administration of the drug under the name of the *Bichloride of Mercury*, so I made him a present of a set of the Homeopathic League Tracts.

Your correspondent, Dr. Banerjee, is evidently intent upon eliciting *the-law-for-the-dose*, and I think he will find it clearly defined in the words of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura*, Vol. i., Preface vi. :—

"Every single medicinal substance is capable of curing a case of disease, the symptoms of which shall be EXACTLY analogous to those which the medicinal substance is capable of producing upon a healthy organism."

The law of the dose pivots upon giving the full meaning of the word EXACTLY.

Again, Hahnemann's *Organon*, § cclxxv. (Dudgeon's Translation) :—

"The suitability of a medicine for any given case of disease does not depend upon its accurate homeopathic selection *alone*, but likewise on the proper size, or rather smallness of the dose. If we give too strong a dose of a medicine which may have been even quite homeopathically chosen for the morbid state before us, it must, notwithstanding the inherent beneficial character of its nature, prove injurious by its mere magnitude, and by the unnecessary, excessive impression it makes upon the vital force which it convulses, and through the vital force, upon those parts of the organism which are the most sensitive and are already most affected by the natural disease by virtue of its homeopathic similarity of action."

Again, Hahnemann's *Lesser Writings*, page 863, says :—

"I would only observe here that for the proving of medicines on healthy individuals, dilutions and dynamizations are to be employed as high as are used for the treatment of disease."

Again, Dr. Dudgeon's *Lecture XV.*, page 434, quoting Dr. Attomyr, says:—

“The size of the dose is not to be determined by the age, the temperament, the sex, &c., but by the disease. . . . A patient who is affected in the same way as a large dose of *Arsenic* affects a healthy person, must get (relatively) a large dose of *Arsenic* for his cure; one who has the symptoms occasioned by small doses must get (relatively) small doses; and again, one who has symptoms similar to those produced by the high potencies will be cured by high potencies of *Arsenic* only.”

Again, Sharp's *Essay XVII.*, page 482, says:—

“And I believe a rule for the dose will be obtained from the *provings* of different doses in the same manner as a rule for the remedy has been found from the provings of different drugs.”

Page 484 says:

“If we aim at certainty in our practice, the limit of our range of doses as remedies should be NEARLY, they cannot be EXACTLY, the same as those adopted in our provings.”

Sharp's *Essay XX.*, page 673, says:—

“It has been suggested in these essays that the only way by which the confusion and perplexity in which the subject of the dose is now involved, can be removed, is the proving of them in health.”

Sharp's *Essay XXV.*, says:—

“The law of similia is an admirable guide in the selection of an appropriate remedy, in any case of disease, but the only information it affords in the choice of the dose is this; that it must be a SMALLER one than would be sufficient to produce similar symptoms in health. How small a dose this is must be ascertained by trial.”

And it is evident that the pathogenesis of each separate potency is the necessary trial required. Every potency or different dose of a drug may be regarded as a distinct and separate drug in itself, for each potency is capable of manifesting a set of symptoms and phenomena peculiar to itself, *i.e.*, its own pathogenesis. Now the pathogenesis indicates both the remedy itself, *i.e.*, the qualitative relation and the pathogenetic potency producing it, *i.e.*, the quantitative relation; and the pathogenetic potency, *ceteris paribus*, indicates the curative or therapeutic dose *approximatively*.

The therapeusis is analogous to the pathogenesis, but the therapeutic dose must be smaller than the pathogenetic dose; it is a relative not an absolute quantity, but can be ascertained *approximatively*.—Yours in truth and justice,

W. G. WATSON, M.A., M.B., &c.

150, Elizabeth Street, Sydney,

August 15, 1889.

RELATIVE POWER OF LAW AND HIGHER POTENCIES
(*H. W.*, p. 282).*To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.*

SIR,—I sincerely thank Mr. Ferrum for his kindly referring to the works in question. I have now in my possession your nice *Prescriber* and Dr. Hughes' *Pharmacodynamics*, and I clearly declare that these are the books most important for medical students and practitioners, but, in the *Pharmacodynamics* even, I scarcely find those very invariable opinions as regards dilutions which I always search for.

Dr. Hughes in his posology states that "his own experience of such dilutions as the 6th and 12th (with some remedies of the 30th) is such as to make him join with unquestioning acclamation in their praise;" whereas, at the end of each remedy, this opinion is sometimes altered to 1x, 2x, such as *Diosc.*, 3 grains, 1st trituration; *Silica* 1x, 2x, as anodyne to cancer; *Cinchona*, 1st dilution, &c.

You have answered to a correspondent in your journal, page 134, that when the simillimum has once been found any dilution will cure, but the higher will act more promptly and permanently.

In my little knowledge I consider this opinion is a sound one; but in employing higher attenuations in tropical regions one thing very difficult to manage is the reaction, which aggravates chronic diseases with such a violence after ameliorating a little for a day or two as to lead our patients to suspend our treatment with a conviction that homeopaths aggravate their suffering and nothing else. I used to order slight *Camphor* olfaction under such circumstances, and then administer a second dose of the same remedy, supposing that the action of the first dose is partly exhausted, and in this manner I have to manage my chronic cases with 30 dilution during the whole course of the treatment till final recovery takes place.

I do prescribe lower attenuations according to Dr. Ruddock's theory with successful results.

I hope some one will favour us with a few remarks in your next number.—Yours most obediently,

Mirzapore, Sept. 12.

B. M. BANERJEE.

CASCARA SAGRADA IN RHEUMATISM.—Dr. H. T. Goodwin, of the U.S. Marine Hospital service, claims to have accidentally discovered in cascara sagrada a specific against rheumatism. Exhibiting the drug first upon himself, he afterwards gave it in thirty cases of rheumatism of all types and grades, with curative effect in every case. All other remedies were discontinued. He usually combines it with syrup in equal parts, and instructs the patient to take from thirty to forty drops in water.—*New York Medical Times*.

VARIETIES.

THE COCAINE HABIT.—We have already stated that a cocaine ordinance has been adopted in San Francisco, making a medical prescription essential before the drug can be supplied. But according to the *San Francisco News Letter* the ordinance is already being evaded. That paper says there are some very low down druggists in this city, as there are also some very rascally medical practitioners. Greater knaves never cut a throat, scuttled a ship, or received their deserts at the end of a hempen rope. Prescriptions that may, according to the amended law, be filled three different times, are for sale at four bits each, and there are ruffians, entitled to call themselves medical doctors, who are beginning to drive a roaring trade at that price. The ordinance could, without much difficulty, be so added to as to constitute it a drag-net that would catch these murderers for coin. Moreover, the Board of Examiners, who have power to revoke diplomas, could quickly nip the evil in the bud. It is entirely within their power to take away the licence to practise of any man found catering for money to the depraved appetite of any one of the frightfully large army of opium and cocaine fiends that is growing up in our midst. Meanwhile, there are druggists who are evading the law in their own way. Some of them secure the signatures of friendly and not over-scrupulous medical men to a pile of opium, morphine, and cocaine prescriptions, one of which is given to the fiend whose order is for not less than 50 cents' worth of the drug. There are others who dispense with the prescription altogether, but label their goods as if they were obtained in Oakland, Alameda, San Jose, or some place where there is no penal ordinance in existence. If the police do their duty these evasions can be made shortlived. If it be true, as there is reason to believe, that the habit of taking these drugs is producing more crime in this community than all other causes combined, then indeed have the police a very special incentive for vigilance. So also has the Society for the Suppression of Vice.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

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| <p>Bramwell (Byrom). <i>The Treatment of Pleurisy and Empyema.</i> With four Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 80. (Pentland. 3s. 6d.)</p> <p>Brown (W. H. J.) and Campbell (R.). <i>The Complexion: How to Preserve and Improve it.</i> New ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 138. (Renshaw. 2s. 6d.)</p> <p>Burnett (Dr. J. Compton). <i>Fifty Reasons for being a Homeopath.</i> "Popular Edition." 12mo, paper cover, pp. 56. (2d.)</p> <p>Clarke (Dr. J. H.). <i>The Prescriber: A Dictionary of the New Therapeutics.</i> 3rd ed. Fcap., pp. 56. (3s. 6d.)</p> <p>Cunningham (D. J.) and Brooks (H. H. John). <i>Manual of Practical Anatomy. Part I.: Upper Limb, Thorax, Lower Limb.</i> 2nd ed. Post 8vo, pp. 454. (Spinkin. 9s.)</p> | <p>Davies (N. E.). <i>Foods for the Fat: A Treatise on Corpulency.</i> With dietary for its cure. Post 8vo, pp. 138. (Chatto. 1s.)</p> <p>Duckworth (Sir Dyce). <i>A Treatise on Gout.</i> With Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 492. (Griffin. 25s.)</p> <p>Dunman (Thomas). <i>A Glossary of Anatomical, Physiological, and Biological Terms.</i> Edited and supplemented with an Appendix by V. H. Wyatt Wingrave. Cr. 8vo, pp. 178. (Griffith and Farran. 2s. 6d.)</p> <p>Fenwick (E. H.). <i>The Electric Illumination of the Bladder and Urethra as a Means of Diagnosis of Obscure Vesuo-urethral Diseases.</i> 2nd ed. 8vo, pp. 292. Churchill. 6s. 6d.)</p> |
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Guthrie (W.). Remarks upon Claret, Burgundy, and Champagne: Their Dietetic and Restorative Uses, Treatment, and Service. With Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 38. (Simpkin. 6d.)

Jackson (James C.). How to Treat the Sick without Medicine. From the 11th American edition. 8vo, pp. 268. (Morrison, Glasgow. Hamilton. 3s. 6d.)

Keith (Skeue). Introduction to the Treatment of Disease by Galvanism. Illustrated with Diagrams. Demy 8vo, pp. 62. (Truelove and Shirley.)

Kenwood (H. R.). The Essentials of Medical Anatomy. 12mo, pp. 62. (Pentland. 2s.)

Merie (H. de). Notes on Venereal Diseases. Cr. 8vo, pp. 98. (Renshaw. 2s. 6d.)

Pollock (C. F.). Leprosy as a Cause of Blindness. With Notes of Forty-one Cases. Post 8vo, pp. 86. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)

Schofield (A. T.). Manual of Personal and

Domestic Hygiene. Post 8vo, pp. 162. (Allman. 2s.)

Suggestions to Mothers on the Management of their Children. By a Mother. 2nd ed. Revised throughout by a Physician. Eight Illustrations. Cr. 8vo, pp. 700. (Churchill. 10s. 6d.)

Smith (J. Greig). Abdominal Surgery. 3rd ed. Eighty-two Illustrations. Cr. 8vo, pp. 799. (Churchill. 21s.)

Walsham (W. J.) and Power (D'Arcy). A Handbook of Surgical Pathology for Use of Students in the Museum of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 2nd ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 630. (Baillière. 9s.)

Watts' Manual of Chemistry, Physical and Inorganic. 2nd ed. Edited by Prof. W. A. Tilden. Illustrated. Cr. 8vo, pp. 544. (Churchill. 8s. 6d.)

Wood (Catherine J.). A Handbook for the Nursing of Sick Children, with a few Hints on their Management. 12mo, pp. 256. (Cassell, 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, 34, *Harrington Road, S.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. Dudgeon, London; Dr. Burford, London; Dr. Ellis, Ryde; Dr. Cash, Torquay; Dr. Wilson, Scarborough; Dr. Watson, Sydney; Messrs. Bussey and Co., London; Messrs. Geo. Smith and Son, London; Dr. Burnett, London; Dr. Garth Wilkinson, London; Dr. Ussher, Wandsworth; Dr. Banerjee, Mirzapore; Mr. Wm. Durrant, London; the Rev. Mr. Brett, Carsington; Dr. Berridge, London.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Medical Era.—New York Medical Times.—Homeopathic Physician.—Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—El Criterio Medico.—Medical Advance.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Revista Argentina.—Clinique.—Revue Homeopathique Belge.—Bibliothèque Homeopathique.—California Homeopath.—Albany Medical Annals.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—The Age, Melbourne.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Bath Herald.—Monatsblätter.—New England Medical Gazette.—L'Art Medical.—Homeopathic Recorder.—Medical Counsellor.—Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics.—Indianapolis Independent.—Geelong Advertiser, Aug. 20.—The Tocsin.—Medical Visitor.—Indianapolis Sentinel.—Report of Board of Technical Education, New South Wales.—Fifty Reasons for being a Homeopath, by Dr. Burnett; popular edition.—The Unproven Iodides, by Dr. E. M. Hale.—Report of Calcutta Homeopathic Dispensary.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

DECEMBER 2, 1889.

ODIUM MEDICUM AT THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.

THE year of grace, 1889, closes with the chronicle of a new act of allopathic bigotry. Early in the year, under the title of "*The Old Adam*," we told the story of the boycotting of Mr. KNOX SHAW, the Medical Officer of Health of Hastings, at the Congress of Sanitarians held at that town, on the ground of his being a homeopath;—though what homeopathy or allopathy has to do with drainpipes and ventilators purblind bigotry alone is able to discover.

This time it is not the Sanitarians, but the Obstetrical Society of London that has gratuitously constituted itself an instrument of professional brotherly love—or, in other words, *Odium Medicum*; and the victim of it is a gentleman already favourably known to our readers as a zealous disciple of HAHNEMANN—Dr. G. H. BURFORD.

The Obstetrical Society of London is composed of members of the medical profession who have made themselves specially familiar with all the branches of the art of midwifery. The practice of midwifery (as allopaths understand it) has very little to do with drugs and very much to do with manual skill. It would naturally, therefore, be thought by any sensible person that a question of faith in drugs would have nothing to do with the acceptability of a candidate for membership. But the ideas of sensible persons are of no account whatever where *Odium Medicum* comes. A Mormon or a Mussulman Turk might find

entrance to an allopathic medical society—but not a disciple of HAHNEMANN, who is not ashamed to own his faith.

The story of Dr. BURFORD's exclusion from the Obstetrical Society is so instructive that we must give it in all its details.

Dr. BURFORD, as a specialist, sought admission into the society, in order, as he puts it, "to keep the better in touch with the best work of this kind in England and the Continent, and to maintain that useful professional intercourse which is among specialists an important part of professional culture." Two nominators only were required; but Dr. BURFORD's paper bore the signatures of three, and after being sent in to the Society, received the countersign of Dr. GRAILY HEWITT, and was then posted as usual. Some few weeks elapsed before the day for final balloting arrived; and two days before this Dr. BURFORD received a request for an interview from one of his signatories. This was Dr. C. H. CARTER, one of the Physicians to the Soho Hospital for Women, and his object in the interview was to inform Dr. BURFORD that he could no longer support his nomination, solely on the ground of his having become a homeopath. Dr. CARTER further stated that as he (Dr. CARTER) was a "man of peace," he considered the best course for Dr. BURFORD to take was to withdraw his petition for membership!

We have met "men of peace" of this sort before, but we have usually designated them by another name. The peace that is purchased by a policy of running away is not exactly "Peace with Honour." But the "man of peace" was not content with advising "a strategic operation to the rear"—he added a threat. "If you do not accept this advice," he said, "I will go down to the Obstetrical, and erase my name from your paper; and get some of your other signatories to do the same; and this will of course cause your paper to drop through for lack of nominators." Being pressed for answer there and then, and on being told that, even if this failed, he would be blackballed, Dr. BURFORD was reluctantly squeezed into withdrawing his

nomination. On consulting with his friends, he reconsidered the matter, revoked his withdrawal, and determined to let his nomination go before the Society as usual. To this course he was stimulated by the discovery that Dr. CARTER had not the slightest right to erase his name from the paper, that being now an archive of the Society; and that his name could no more be recalled than if it were appended to a bill or a cheque.

Dr. BURFORD then sought a second interview with Dr. CARTER, and the following colloquy took place:—

Dr. C.—I think you are very unwise in carrying matters to extremes: however, as you do so, I will call on Dr. GRAILY HEWITT this afternoon, and get him also to oppose your nomination. I have spoken to Dr. BUXTON, and *I am sure* he will do the same.

Dr. B.—Do as you like, Dr. CARTER; may I ask though if the sole ground of your objection is because I am a homeopath?

Dr. C.—It is the sole ground.

Dr. B.—Then the original grounds on which you signed my nomination paper still exist in full force?

Dr. C.—They do: and had you not joined yourself to the homeopaths, we should have been pleased to have had you among us.

Nothing could be more definite than this. Dr. CARTER signed Dr. BURFORD's paper being well acquainted with his qualifications for membership of the society. To this certificate he still adheres; and yet—peaceful man that he is—he opposes Dr. BURFORD's election for no possible reason that we can see except the fear of its being said in the Society that he favoured the election of a homeopath. “Men of peace” ought to be men of courage.

Finding that appeal to Dr. CARTER was useless, and that it was possible the paper might by some means be rendered informal, Dr. BURFORD determined to bring the matter before the notice of the Fellows of the Society in general, hoping that their sense of fairness would neutralize the

machinations of narrow-mindedness. The letter ran as follows :—

“To the President of the Obstetrical Society.

“SIR,—As I understand my nomination as a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society is to be ballotted for this evening, I beg to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Fellows.

“Quite recently one of my signatories has intimated to me that he can no longer consistently support my nomination on the ground of my being a Homeopath. I am further given to understand that this is the sole ground of objection. From such trivial considerations as these I turn to the wider suffrages of the Society.

“As the original grounds on which I sought fellowship are still in force, namely, special interest and special training in England and on the Continent in obstetrics and gynecology, and as these were deemed amply sufficient by my signatories to deserve their support, I take it that considerations outside the pale of obstetrics and gynecology can have no weight in determining my special fitness to be admitted to your society. I know no law which prohibits Homeopaths from seeking membership, as I know no law prohibiting the devotees of electrolysis or massage from joining your ranks. Such and similar considerations are perfectly extraneous to the main point at issue, which is a special familiarity with the branches of the Healing Art connoted in the Society's name. I cannot conceive the justice or the propriety in objecting to a candidate for an obstetrical society's fellowship on grounds therapeutic. It is not a Therapeutical Society into which I seek admission: it is an obstetric one; and on obstetric grounds I claim to be judged.

“Further, the Society, I take it, is a Scientific Society in the best sense of the term: and for the improvement of natural knowledge, no artificial restraint can or ought to be placed on the mental development of the Fellows. It is the glory of Science to enrol all earnest workers under her banner: and as such and on such grounds I base my application to you.

“In doing so, I maintain my therapeutic position as each one of you maintains his therapeutic position; and I claim the right on matters not calling for the veto of the Society to take such position in the details of obstetrics and gynecology calling for the administration of drugs.

“I have the honour to be,

“Very faithfully yours,

“GEORGE H. BURFORD, M.B.”

To this letter in a few days Dr. BURFORD received the following reply :—

“OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY’S LIBRARY,

“54, BERNERS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

“November 8, 1889.

“DEAR SIR,—Your letter was read to the Society on Wednesday last, before your name came up for ballot; and I have to inform you that you were not elected.

“Yours very truly,

“PERCY BOULTON,

“Hon. Sec.”

Here ends the last act of professional tyranny—the last, that is, until the next. Dr. BURFORD did quite right to bring the matter thus clearly before the Fellows in his letter to the President, though he appealed to a spirit of fairness which did not exist—or, at any rate, did not exist in sufficient force to sustain his appeal—to the lasting disgrace of the Society, be it said.

We are happy to know that all allopaths are not “men of peace” of the Dr. CARTER stamp. There is a noble remnant who are willing to allow that men may differ from them and yet not be wrong, or guilty of the unpardonable sin. All honour to these noble few. They are, alas! too few to stem the downward torrent of professional opinion, or to turn aside its course; but they stand erect in the dignity of men, and refuse to rush blindly along with the professional herd into the abyss of Odium and Prejudice.

EPILEPSY CURED BY CUPRUM MET.—By Dr. Schwencke, of Cöthen. —On March 24, 1879, Christian J., aged 38, came to me and stated that he had epilepsy for seven years, and since the first he had been under treatment, but in vain. A pressive headache preceded the attacks, ascending from the nape of the neck and extending to the forehead, then there was a profuse flow of saliva, the head was turned to the left, the eyes were closed, the tongue was in active motion in the open mouth, the trunk was arched upwards with slight spasms of the right arm outward. After the attack there was dulness of the head and a feeling in the body as if beaten. Under the use of *Cuprum met.* 6 they gradually disappeared. For some time the dulness of the head continued, but this also disappeared, and the man is up to this time free from the disease (*Allg. Hom. Zeit.*, No. 21, 1888).—*Homeopathic Recorder*.

NEWS AND NOTES.

HOMEOPATHY IN TASMANIA.

A CERTAIN Dr. Pike, in the course of a lecture on Typhoid Fever, Measles, &c., delivered at Launceston, Tasmania, is reported to have made the following sapient remark :—

“In an ordinary case, without any complication, allopaths and homeopaths gave the same drugs; that was to say, they gave nothing but a little antiseptic medicine to check the fermentation that was going on, and Aconite to keep the temperature under check” (*Launceston Daily Telegraph*, July 10th).

In a subsequent number of the same paper a letter from Dr. Wilkins Gutteridge, of Launceston, appeared, controverting the assertions of Dr. Pike, and exposing his ignorance of homeopathic practice. Dr. Gutteridge made effective use of the Melbourne Homeopathic Hospital statistics of the treatment of typhoid fever, and also added this from his own experience :—

“Dr. Pike states that the disease, having once begun, must run its course. This, from my own experience, I am bound to dispute, for cases exhibiting all the early symptoms, and subsequently the later ones, including in seven cases the distinctive eruptions, have from the time of commencing treatment began to improve, the temperature gradually returning to the normal.”

THE PRESENT HOSPITAL BUILDING.

Now that a move is being made to give the London Homeopathic Hospital a more suitable habitation, it may not be amiss to remind our readers of the history of the building it now occupies. From *The South Wales Daily News* of October 23rd we take the following paragraph, which tells what it once was :—

“MACAULAY’S OLD HOME.

“The London Homeopathic Hospital in Great Ormond Street is preparing to flit. The work of the hospital, of which Lord Ebury is president, has so far increased that it is found necessary to build new premises. The present hospital buildings were made out of some private houses, to one of which much interest attaches. It now forms the eastern wing of the hospital at the corner of Powis Place, and was the home of Zachary Macaulay after he had quitted Clap-

ham. There the future Lord Macaulay migrated with his parrots and sister, and here he wrote his first essay. In Sir George Trevelyan's 'Life' of his uncle there appears, under date August, 1857, the following note in Lord Macaulay's diary:—"I sent the carriage home, and walked to the Museum. Passing through Great Ormond Street I saw a bill upon No. 50. I knocked, was let in, and went over the house with a strange mixture of feelings. It was more than twenty-six years since I was in it. The dining-room and the adjoining room, in which I once slept, are scarcely changed; the same colouring on the wall, but more dingy; my father's study much the same; the drawing-rooms, too, except the papering; my bedroom just what it was; my mother's bedroom I had never been in since her death. I went away sad."

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF DIABETES.

V. MERING, of Strasburg, found that *Phloridzin* produces in geese, dogs, and rabbits, glycosuria, the quantity of the sugar in the urine being quite independent of the character of the food they may have been fed on. If 1 grm. of *Phl.* to every kilo of the dog's weight be introduced into its stomach, in a few hours sugar appears in the urine in the proportion of 10 per cent. He starved a dog for three weeks, so that there should be no glycogen in the liver (which is held to be indispensable for the production of glycosuria by other artificial agents, such as *Curare*, *Piqure*, *Amyl-nitrit*, *Carbonic Oxide*, &c.), and yet during the next twenty-four hours the dog's urine contained 15 grms. of grape sugar. He found also that in animals poisoned by phosphorus, which causes fatty liver, and thus prevents it acting, *Phloridzin* caused 10 per cent. of sugar to appear in the urine. He next excised the liver of geese, and gave them *Phl.*, and yet 1 per cent. of sugar was found in their urine. *Phl.* also causes a great increase in the quantity of urea in the urine (*Verhandl. des Congresses f. Irinere Medicin*, 5th Cong., 1886, p. 185). *Phloridzin* is a glycosid found in the bark of the root of apple and cherry trees. It is a very light cottony-looking substance, composed of very fine acicular crystals of a light drab tinge. It has a slightly bitter taste, and is soluble in water and in alcohol. It was found that the diabetes caused by *Phloridzin* was arrested or diminished by the simultaneous administration of *Syzygium*, which has been shown by a proving of Dr. Gilman to have the power of causing diabetic urine. The therapeutic efficacy of

Syzygium in diabetes is established. *Phloridzin* ought to be an equally good, if not a better, diabetic remedy. We recommend it to the attention of our medical readers.

ANOTHER INFALLIBLE CURE GONE WRONG!

A SHORT time since, a certain cure for "roaring" in horses was announced, and was much practised. It consisted in making an incision through the crico-thyroid membrane and cricoid cartilage, and the removal of the left vocal cord and arytenoid cartilage. It has lately been discovered that the operation is far from being generally successful, and it has already been discontinued in the army upon instructions from headquarters, and, says *The British Medical Journal*, "it is highly probable that we shall hear very little more of this method of curing roaring in horses." In short, this infallible cure for an equine disease has gone to join the hundreds of "infallible cures" for human diseases, which may be discovered in the lumber-room of medicine by any one who will take the trouble to search for them.

BOYCOTTING BISMARCK'S DOCTOR.

SOME people seem to thrive on boycotting, and among the number must be counted the famous Dr. Schweningen. We have never been able to make out for certain whether Dr. Schweningen is a homeopath, or ever has been; but it is quite certain that his orthodox medical brethren have boycotted him as heartily as if he were. And yet he prospers. An evening contemporary thus describes the situation:—

"BOYCOTTING BISMARCK'S DOCTOR.

"The German medical faculty, having been relieved of the presence of Sir M. Mackenzie, have turned their icy regards upon Dr. Schweningen. This (writes the London correspondent of *The Liverpool Post*) is the famous doctor who, setting aside ordinary nostrums and usual methods of procedure, presumed to cure Prince Bismarck, restoring him to what has already proved a prolonged condition of unusual good health. Dr. Schweningen gives very little medicine, but is most particular in his direction of the dietary of his patients. Since he brought Prince Bismarck round, Dr. Schweningen has been the rage in Berlin. His rooms are crowded, and his income enor-

mous. He has just returned from Constantinople, whither he went specially summoned by the Sultan to attend Khairaddin Pasha. But the more he prospers, the more his fame spreads, the bitterer is the animosity of the bearing of the principal German doctors. Professor von Helmholtz and Professor Virchow have refused to meet him either in consultation or in the social circle."

LOCKJAW FROM VACCINATION.

The Pall Mall Gazette of October 26th publishes this paragraph:—

"DEATH FROM LOCKJAW CAUSED BY VACCINATION.

"At Bromley, Kent, Board of Guardians yesterday a case of death from lockjaw following vaccination was reported. A child named Grace Edith Buckwell was vaccinated by the medical officer on September 10th, and appeared to be going on satisfactorily, but unfavourable symptoms set in, and the child subsequently died. The medical officer, Dr. Codd, reported that the child died from lockjaw which followed upon and was due to vaccination. It was, he said, a most unfortunate occurrence, as it could not fail to strengthen the ill-founded prejudice against vaccination which existed in the minds of 'ignorant persons.'"

There is a great fund of unconscious humour in this Dr. Codd. After certifying that the death was due to vaccination, he rounds upon all persons who object to submitting themselves and theirs to a like risk as "ignorant persons," and stigmatizes their objections to the medical rite as "ill-founded prejudice." We wonder how much stronger ground for objection Dr. Codd requires.

POISONING BY NITRIC ACID FUMES.—Mr. F. Price, the county coroner, held an inquest on the 18th of October on the body of Mr. Harold Woolley, of the firm of Messrs. Woolley, Sons, and Company, pharmaceutical chemists and druggists, Market Street, Manchester, and residing at Harefield, Higher Crumpsall. On Tuesday afternoon fumes were observed issuing from a fractured two-gallon earthenware bottle containing nitric acid. With the object of neutralizing these fumes water was thrown upon the bottle, and whiting was also placed about it. Mr Woolley superintended this process, and remained in close proximity to the fumes for about two hours. Next day he complained of being unwell, and although he received prompt medical aid he died at a quarter past five on Wednesday evening. Dr. Walmsley attributed death to rapid congestion and inflammation of the lungs, produced by the inhalation of nitric acid fumes. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, and also passed a vote of sympathy with the widow and family of the deceased gentleman.—*Manchester Guardian*, October 19, 1889.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

SOME CURES WITH UNPROVED MEDICINES.

By Dr. DUDGEON.

THOUGH our materia medica contains a large number of medicines, the study of whose pathogenetic effects, more or less perfectly ascertained by systematic provings and accidental poisonings, enables us to treat with success most of the diseases which we meet with in daily practice, there are yet some diseases for which we often fail to find a satisfactory *simile* in our pathogenetic treasury. It is quite possible that among our proved medicines there are remedies for all cases, but as our provings have not and could not have been carried so far as to produce medicinal likenesses of many natural diseases, and as amid the crowd of trivial symptoms we are not always able to detect the characteristic symptoms which might give us a clue to the selection of the appropriate remedies for these diseases, we are glad to be guided to the cure in any other way. The *usus in morbis*, when the diseases are of a definite character, is often very useful where the hints of the pathogenesis are obscure, and is, in fact, our only source of information as to the remedial powers of some medicines which have never been proved. The homeopathic therapeutic rule can only be acted on where the medicines have been proved—I should say, thoroughly proved—but in the absence of such provings the *usus in morbis*, or clinical experience, is our only guide. Still, I think that if an unproved or imperfectly proved medicine given in small doses cures a definite case of disease, we may reasonably infer that it cures by virtue of the natural law that underlies the homeopathic therapeutic rule, and, indeed, many medicines which were found remedial in certain diseases before Hahnemann have been shown by his and his disciples' provings to be homeopathic to these diseases. So while we maintain that *similia similibus* is the true and only scientific therapeutic rule, we admit that it cannot always be applied, owing to the imperfection of our materia medica, and we thankfully avail ourselves of the *usus in morbis*, when this therapeutic rule is inapplicable, in the firm conviction that the cures we effect under the guidance of clinical experience alone will be found to come under

the homeopathic rule when the materia medica is perfected by the thorough proving of all remedies. As that will not be the case for some time to come, without further preface I will relate a few cases where the selection of the remedies was not made in the ordinary homeopathic way, but where, in spite of that, I believe the treatment was essentially homeopathic.

Syzygium Jambolanum in Diabetes.

1. A lady, *æt.* about 70, whom I had occasionally treated for various affections, chiefly erysipelas and chronic eczema, the last time in 1883, came to me on the 26th of September, 1887, complaining of intense pruritus vulvæ, which for some days had tormented her day and night. She had also a boil on the back between scapulæ, which, after bursting, had continued to discharge for several weeks. A few spots of psoriasis were to be seen on the upper part of her body. For a few days she had felt a shooting pain in the left flank. She had noticed that for some time she was very weak, and was always thirsty, and passed a large quantity of urine. I examined the urine, and found its specific gravity as high as 1040, and that it contained a large quantity of sugar. I prescribed Pond's Extract externally for the pruritus, and *Phos. Acid* 1x four drops three times a day, and advised her to avoid sugar, bread, and potatoes.—October 11th. The irritation continues, and she complained of prickling all over. The boil still continued to discharge, thirst and copious flow of urine continued, its specific gravity was 1037, and it contained much sugar; but she felt better and stronger. I had recently become acquainted with the remarkable cures of diabetes effected with *Syzygium* in the practice of an Indian doctor, and therefore gave her some of the tincture of that substance which I had myself prepared from the seeds I had procured from India, and directed her to take two drops twice a day in alternation with the *Phos. Acid.*—November 8th. Specific gravity of urine, which is still passed in considerable quantities, 1037. The thirst is less, and the pruritus greatly alleviated, but not gone. She has still much of the prickling like needles all over body. The boil continues to discharge. Continued medicine.—November 11th. The thirst has increased, but she does not pass as much urine, though the specific gravity has again increased to 1040. Very little pruritus, but considerable leucorrhœa. I now prescribed *Arsen. Brom.* 3x

three times a day.—January 1st, 1888. Passes comparatively little urine; its specific gravity 1032, and the sugar in it considerably diminished. Much less thirst. Leucorrhea soon went off after commencing the last medicine. I again prescribed *Syzyg.* and *Phos. Acid.* in alternation.—February 2nd. Less thirst, much less irritation, less urine passed, specific gravity 1036. I now gave *Syzyg.* ϕ alone, two drops three times a day.—March 29th. Quantity of urine passed not more than normal, specific gravity 1033. Boil still discharging. No thirst, much less irritation. Continued *Syzyg.* twice a day.—June 11th. Feels very well and strong, no thirst. Urine normal in quantity, specific gravity 1036. Irritation gone. I prescribed *Syzyg.* and *Arsen. Brom.* on alternate days.—July 31st. Feels quite well, but urine still of high specific gravity—1036. The boil has healed up. No more pruritus nor prickling. Directed her to take *Syzyg.* once a day.—I saw her occasionally after that, and she always said she was quite well, and had left off the medicine. In November she had again a little return of the pruritus, which was allayed by a few doses of *Caladium 3x.* This is, of course, not altogether a satisfactory illustration of the power of *Syzygium* over diabetes, but at that time I had not sufficient confidence in the new remedy to trust to it alone. Still there is no doubt it contributed to the cure in this case, though what was its precise share in the happy result cannot be determined. The next case is a better example of its antidiabetic power.

2. Dr. G——, *æt.* 56, came to me on the 5th of September of this year. He complained of what he called “prickly heat” all over the upper part of his body and arms. The skin was covered with small red papules, which he said itched so intensely he could get no rest. He felt very weak, which might be owing to his having for the last week abstained from all animal food, and confined himself to bread, farinaceous food, vegetables, and fruit. He complained of much thirst and a great flow of urine. His mouth is very dry, and he must pass water every two hours day and night. The urine which I examined had a specific gravity of 1036, and was very saccharine. I told him to take chiefly animal food and green vegetables, and very little bread and no sugar. I gave him a phial of tincture *Syzyg.* mixed with three times the quantity of alcohol, and directed him to take two drops every three hours.—September 17th. He had taken the specific gravity

of his urine every day, and found that it sometimes reached 1045, but had steadily declined for the last few days. It was now 1030. His thirst was less, the prickling itching much relieved, and the quantity of urine passed very much diminished. Continued medicine.—29th. No thirst, no itching, passes very little urine—specific gravity 1025; he told me it had even been much lower. No sugar. His strength and spirits excellent. I told him to continue the *Syzyg.* once a day for a short time to confirm the cure.

This is the most striking cure of diabetes I have yet seen by any treatment. I cannot say with preciseness how long the disease had lasted before the patient visited me. It is always very difficult—generally impossible—to fix the date when diabetes began. It is generally pretty far advanced before the patient thinks it necessary to seek advice. Dr. G—— was chiefly concerned about the tiresome pruritus, which deprived him of rest. He noticed that his mouth was dry and that his thirst was great, but he ascribed this to febrile irritation from the incessant torture of the itching. Though not a medical doctor, he has a very fair knowledge of physic, and when I announced to him, after examination of the urine, that he had diabetes, he was very much alarmed. The diet he had been pursuing was of course the worst possible for his disease, but he adopted it with the view of allaying the intolerable itching, on which, however, it had no effect—indeed the itching grew worse every day, and was the cause of his coming to me. He watched his symptoms with intelligence, and carefully tested the specific gravity of the urine from day to day. I was not very strict in my dietetic rules, only enjoined on him to eat as much meat as he felt inclined for, to abstain from sugar, and to take toast and biscuit in place of bread and potatoes. As the diabetic symptoms declined, I removed my embargo on sugar and starch, so that, in fact, diet had nothing to do with his cure, which was apparently solely due to the *Syzygium*. I had already had some experience of the power of this medicine in several cases of diabetes, but none to such a degree as in this case. This may have been owing to the other cases not having been of quite the same character as this one, or perhaps to my not having relied on it alone for the cure. Of course I know that *Syzygium* will not cure all cases of diabetes, for that is a disease that seems to be owing to many different morbid states; but my success in this case should be an

encouragement to others to give it a fair trial in similar cases. The mere diminution in the quantity of sugar excreted by means of a rigorous anti-diabetic diet, cannot be considered as a cure of diabetes, for the sugar, as a rule, returns as soon as the patient resumes ordinary diet. By the way, the cures said to have been effected by *Opium* are illustrations of the homeopathic therapeutic rule, for Levinstein has shown in his work, *Die Morphiumsucht*, that acute poisoning by morphia causes sugar to appear in the urine of man and animals.

When I first announced, now several years ago, that I had made some encouraging trials of *Syzygium* in diabetes, Dr. Swan, of Philadelphia, asked me to send him some of the new medicine; which I did, and some time afterwards he wrote to tell me that he had successfully used it in his own case. He took it in a so-called "high attenuation" made by his own peculiar process, and he was extremely satisfied with the result. I have mislaid his letter, so am not now able to give the details of his case which he kindly communicated to me.

Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris for Excessive Uric Acid.

I have elsewhere mentioned the power of this substance to affect the secretion of uric acid,* and since then I have seen several cases corroborative of its medicinal virtues in this direction. One, a gentleman, *æt.* 57, who, in addition to other dyspeptic symptoms, had occasionally large discharges of uric acid, coming away in masses the size of a good big pin's head, but curiously enough without pain. I prescribed *Thlaspi*, which he said soon stopped the uric acid. Nearly a year after this he called on me for a different affection, and informed me that the uric acid had reappeared several times in his urine, but that a few doses of *Thlaspi* 1 soon stopped it, and it never came to the height it attained when I first gave it to him. A lady, near 80 years of age, was suffering from the pressure of a calculus in the left ureter, which I knew to be of uric acid, as she had previously passed much "sand." The urine showed no sand, and was very scanty. I tried several remedies, among the rest the *Boro-citrate of Magnesia*, but it was not till I gave *Thlaspi* 1 that a great discharge of coarse brick-coloured sand took place, with speedy relief to her pain.

* See *Monthly Homeopathic Review*, xxxii. p. 614.

At the same time, indeed, I made her drink copiously of distilled water, which has a powerfully disintegrating effect on uric acid sometimes, but as she had already been taking this for several days without effect, I am inclined to give the whole credit of the cure to *Thlaspi*.

It is not alone in such cases that *Thlaspi* is useful. Its ancient use as a hemostatic has been confirmed in modern times and in my own experience, and my friend Dr. Harper related to me lately a most interesting cure he had effected by its means of a very prolonged and serious affection. The case was that of an elderly lady who for years had suffered from a large discharge of muco-pus, sometimes mixed with blood, sometimes apparently nearly all blood, which poured from the bowels after every evacuation. She had been many months under the medical treatment of the late Dr. D. Wilson, who at last told her he considered her disease incurable. She then put herself under the treatment of a practitioner who relies chiefly on oxygen gas for his cures; but she was no better—rather worse—after his treatment. She then came to Dr. Harper, who worked away at her with all the ordinary remedies without doing a bit of good. At last he bethought him of *Thlaspi*, led thereto by my remarks on its anti-hemorrhagic properties in my “therapeutic notes” in *The Monthly Homeopathic Review* of October, 1888, and he found that from the time she commenced using this remedy the discharge from the bowels gradually declined and ultimately ceased, and there has been no return of it.

No doubt *Thlaspi* is a great remedy, and until it is satisfactorily proved we may employ it with advantage in cases similar to those I have mentioned. But it is to be hoped that some of our colleagues endowed with youth, health, and zeal will ere long favour us with a good proving of it, whereby its curative powers may be precisionized. At present we only partially know these from the less satisfactory results of clinical experience.

Cundurango in Cancer.

Mrs. B——, *et.* 69, had been frequently under my care for various slight ailments in former years, but I had not seen or prescribed for her since 1875, as she had removed to a distant quarter of the metropolis, and had fallen into the hands of an allopathic practitioner. She came to me on

the 16th of December, 1886, and told me that for several months past she had been under treatment for an affection of her left breast, which had rapidly grown worse, and her medical attendant, in consultation with an operating surgeon, had frightened her by telling her she had cancer of the breast, and that if she was not operated on for it within a fortnight it would inevitably kill her. I found the breast very tender to the touch all over, the nipple retracted so as to be invisible, a hard, painful swelling of the gland on the outer side of the nipple about the size of an egg, the skin on its centre drawn in, and frequent darts of lancinating pain proceeding in different directions from the tumour. Her health otherwise was not bad, but she was exceedingly nervous, and could get very little sleep at night owing to the darting pains. I prescribed *Phytolacca* 1 every six hours, and an ointment of *Hydrastis* ϕ gtt. xx mixed with *Vaseline* \mathfrak{z} j to be rubbed over the tumour twice a day. If the *Phytolacca* succeeded in allaying the general tenderness of the breast, she was to take *Hydrastis* 1 internally three times a day. She came again on the 29th of January, 1887. She had soon left off the *Phytolacca*, and had been taking the *Hydrastis* internally, and using the ointment as directed. The tumour had not decreased; on the contrary, it was rather larger, and the breast, where the ointment had been applied, was covered with an itching eruption, consisting of small blackish pustules on a red basis, which gave her much pain and discomfort. The shooting pains through the tumour were as bad as ever, and she felt weak and miserable. I now prescribed *Croton Tig.* 2 three times a day, and discontinued the ointment. She again visited me on the 14th of March. The eruption had soon disappeared, but the tumour was larger and exceedingly painful and tender. I again prescribed *Hydrastis* 3x three times a day. I next saw her on the 26th of March. For several days she had been spitting blackish lumps of blood. The tumour was still larger, and the shooting pains darted from it to between the scapulæ. No swelling of axillary glands. I prescribed *Conium* 1 three times a day. I did not see her again until the 31st of May. The pain was now very much less, and the tumour seemed to be smaller; the skin over its centre was still depressed. Continued medicine. She did not return till the 29th of September. The pain had increased, shooting through to the shoulders; the hard tumour was as big as before, and in the centre of the

depression over it there appeared a red nodule of the size of a threepenny-bit, which was very tender. Prescribed *Silica* 3 three times a day. On the 11th of November the tumour was less painful, seemed smaller, but the red nodule in the centre of the depression was decidedly bigger, and very tender. Continued medicine. On the 1st of February, 1888, I found the tumour very tender. The nodule had grown to the size of a walnut, is of a bright red colour, and has a glazed appearance; looks as though it were about to burst. It is the seat of stabbing pains, as if a penknife were thrust into it. It is hard, tender, and evidently connected with the hard tumour in the mammary gland, of which, indeed, it seems to form a part. There is tenderness for some distance beyond the tumour, but the axillary glands are unaffected. Pulse quick and weak, great depression of spirits. I now prescribed *Cundurango* 1, two drops three times a day. On the 12th of June the mammary tumour is decidedly less, the pain and tenderness much diminished. The red lump is smaller, and has a crucial depression in its centre. Continued *Cundurango*. On the 6th of November I found her much better, the original tumour much smaller, not tender or painful, and the red lump has entirely disappeared; where it had been there is now a deep depression of the skin, looking like a contracted cicatrix. Continued medicine. I saw her next on the 26th of July. Hardly a trace of the lump is to be felt. The cicatrix-like depression of the skin is still there, but there is no pain and no tenderness. In short, the disease is gone. She complained of flatulence in stomach and bowels, for which I prescribed *Carbo Animalis* 3. Her last visit was on the 11th of November. The place where the tumour was still presents the cicatrix-like depression, and there is a trace of hardness in the breast below it, but though she does not like the breast squeezed, it gives her no inconvenience. She had not come to see me on account of the breast, but because she was suffering from neuralgic pains in the neck and giddiness, for which I prescribed *Phosphorus*.

I have called the disease "cancer," as it was pronounced to be that by her former medical attendants, and it presented all the characteristic signs of malignant disease. Until I gave *Cundurango* it continued to pursue the usual course of such affections, and on the 1st of February, 1888, it had such a threatening aspect that I feared it was about

to become an open cancer, and I was hopeless of being able to arrest its progress. The steady amendment that took place as soon as the *Cundurango* was commenced was extremely gratifying, and should encourage us to hope that other similar cases may also be benefited by this remedy. *Cundurango* is not an absolutely unproved medicine, but the meagre pathogenesis we have of it gives no hint as to its therapeutic power in malignant diseases, unless perhaps the tendency to the formation of large red pimples, like "incipient boils," and the action on congenital warts noticed in Dr. Burnett's proving, may be looked upon as hints for its use in cancerous tumours that seem to be tending towards ulceration as in the case just recorded. The soreness of the corners of the mouth, which Dr. Burnett regards as a characteristic indication for its employment, was not present in this case.

LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS.

By DR. PROELL, of Gastein and Meran.

Lycopus virginicus seems to be a specific for bringing back an old (but long disappeared) *hemorrhoidal flux* in persons with light eyes. I gave, a week ago, the first decimal dilution to a gentleman (60 years) for noise and throbbing in the head during the night (which prevented the quietness of sleep); because neither *Cactus* (which helped quickly when he had blood-spitting) nor *Kalmia*, nor *Gelsemium* helped radically. The night after taking *Lycopus* he was a little better, and in the forenoon came a bleeding from the rectum (about three tablespoonfuls after defecation) with great general relief. There was chronic *catarrhus bronchialis*. Two days afterwards I gave to an elderly lady (60 years), who had glycosuria, cataract of the left eye, and every third night was very restless, *Lycopus virginicus* 1 dec. dil., one drop in the evening. The following night was excellent, and in the morning came an abundant bleeding from the rectum, with great relief. Both patients are tall, very irritable, have weak innervation of the heart, without decided organic disease of the heart; both are hypochondriacs; have light eyes; noise in the left ear. Both had, years ago, hemorrhoidal flux, which stopped suddenly.

Meran, October 21, 1889.

DANGERS OF CARBOLIC ACID.

By F. R. M.

UNDER the above heading there appeared in *THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD* for July three cases of mortification due to the use of compresses of varying strengths of solution of Carbolic Acid. In the first, the phalanx of the thumb was the part inflamed by the use of the destructive agent, which took two months to heal, but not before the loss of half of the thumb. In the third case, two phalanges of the forefinger, through which the finger had to be amputated.

Since the appearance of the above, the following letter by Dr. T. Billroth, of Vienna, on the same subject, appeared in *The Lancet* for August 31st:—"I have lately seen four cases in which fingers which had suffered a most insignificant injury became gangrenous through the uncalled-for application of Carbolic Acid. Carbolic Acid is now much less used in surgery than formerly; we have only gradually become acquainted with its dangers. The acid may not only cause inflammation and gangrene, but also blood-poisoning, and so may even prove fatal. It is useful only in the hands of a skilful surgeon, and ought never to be used without his advice."

As the cases published in *THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD* were the first I had seen recording the worst of injuries that can be sustained by the tissues, and interested me not a little, I venture to submit notes of the following case which came under my care, and may have interest for others, for among some of the faculty the knowledge of the great danger that is likely to ensue from such a mishap is not rife. Some to whom I mentioned the accident—for it was a unique case in my experience—declared it would be all right, and no fear need be apprehended; but on reading the former-mentioned cases they modified their opinion. Still, it is well known in gynecological practice the dangerous collapse that has supervened when the Acid solution has been introduced into the uterine cavity.

On July 4th, Blanche M., a typical little blonde of nearly four summers, burnt the dorsal aspect of the second phalanx of the third finger of the right hand, to which I applied a dressing of 4 per cent. Carbolic Oil. Next day, owing to a misunderstanding, the mother applied as a dressing a 20 per cent. solution of Carbolic Acid, instead

of 4 per cent. Carbolic Oil ; and when I saw it in the evening the finger was swollen, tense, and hard, the palmar aspect having the characteristic white and puckered appearance as from long immersion in hot water, while the dorsal aspect was black—a sphacelus of the integuments being the result. I therefore prescribed immediate fomentation with warm water, followed by the application of warm bread poultices, and gave *Lachesis* 6 internally.

July 11th.—All feeling in the finger lost, and under the cut of the scalpel the integument had that peculiar tough feeling that one experiences in dissecting *post mortem*. Continue *Lachesis* and add *Hepar. Sulph.* 3x, two hours alternately, with linseed poultices externally.

July 15th.—Suspended *Lachesis*, continued with *Hepar*.

July 17th.—Whether due to leaving off the internal administration of *Lachesis* or not, I am unprepared to say, but on this day symptoms appeared analogous with provings of the drug, viz., considerable languor, headache, dilated pupils, feverishness (temp. 101, pulse 140, resp. 30), followed by vomiting and acute dyspepsia and irritability of disposition, which continued with more or less severity for about a week, but disappeared under *Bell.* and *Ipec.* followed by *Merc.* The urine was not examined.

July 21st.—Finger extremely painful, dreading the application of fresh poultices, under which, with occasional doses of *Hepar.*, suppuration was going on nicely. A large excrescence now appeared at the distal portion of the second phalanx, the seat of the burn, which I feared might be disintegration of the bone. Dust with *Pulv. Cuprum Sulph.*

July 22nd.—Loss of the finger seemed imminent, particularly as the digital extremity was flexed and pushed forward from the site of the excrescence.

July 24th–31st.—The condition of the finger remained about stationary, after which a gradual improvement was perceptible under *Calendula* dressings.

August 15th.—The finger itself much better, but promised to be stiff in its joints, with a loss of the nail. A small excrescence, however, still remaining, which appeared not to improve under *Calendula* lotion of various strengths from gtt. ii. to x. to the ounce. Dust with *Cuprum Sulph.* as before, and at a friend's suggestion, to keep the discharge sweet, dressed with 4 per cent. Carbolic Oil.

August 23rd.—Improvement very tardy. Return again to *Calendula* lotion, and give *Silicea* 3 internally.

Within three weeks of this date—ten weeks after the accident—the finger had not only recovered without apparent permanent damage to the periosteum, or necrosis of the bone, as I for a little time feared would result; but, with the exception of the terminal phalanx, which is somewhat atrophied and the nail itself corrugated (an *unguis vulnerarius*, in short—no lunula present) and more exposed in its length owing to corresponding shrinking of the nail follicle, no further damage to the tissues appeared. The finger is now quite useful, minus a stiffness at the distal articulation, and a lateral curving of this part of the digit towards the thumb; the second joint being perfectly free and supple.

Every effort was made to keep up the general health, which as a rule is excellent, and thus aid nature to throw off the lesion.

During the earlier portion of the trouble, nearly the whole finger was edematous from the tip, terminating in a red ring of demarcation round the centre of the third phalanx, which looked ominous as to the future of the finger. There is no doubt that the nail and finger will not again assume their pristine appearance; but even so, taking all circumstances into consideration, I consider we are extremely fortunate in saving the finger intact.

Manchester, November 1, 1889.

RHUS v. BRYONIA.

By JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.

A CASE illustrating the difference of action of these two remedies occurred at the hospital recently.

Jane J., 32, complained on August 21st that for three months she had the following attacks:—

Pain in the loins, going down the right thigh nearly to the knee.

The pain was made worse by motion.

Bryonia 30 was given.

On September 4th I saw her for the first time. No change had occurred.

She said the pain was of a severe cramping nature.

On analyzing the symptom "worse from motion" I

ascertained that the pain was worse when *first beginning to move*, that it was *better by continued motion*, and was worse again on sitting down.

She had been low and fretful for some years, and was easily affected by the least thing.

I gave *Rhus* 30 three times a day, and the pain left her at once, being gone the day after she got it.

Most of the *Rhus* pains are worse on beginning to move, but afterwards the more the patient moves the *better* the pains become; with *Bryonia* pains, the more the patient moves the *worse* they become.

TWO CASES OF NOISES IN THE HEAD CURED BY NATRUM SALICYLICUM.

BY JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.

CASE I.—Jessie H., 30. This patient first came to me in October, 1888, complaining of a cough which she had had for years. It was *worse*—on going to bed, on rising in the morning, and on entering a warm room. She had also a headache over the eyes. *Bryonia* 12 put an end to the symptoms for some months. She returned in July of this year, the cough having come back. She had other symptoms which induced me to give *Sulphur*, which did good; but in a fortnight she again presented herself, this time complaining that she was very deaf. *Mercurius* 30 failed to do good.

July 20th. The *right* ear is most affected.

There is a sensation as if it was stopped up.

In addition to this, there are buzzing noises.

I now prescribe *Natrum Salicyl.* 3, one drop three times a day.

August 3rd. Is very much better. Is less deaf. Has less of the buzzing noise.

On September 7th she reported herself perfectly well.

CASE II.—Joseph H., 31, husband of above. On June 8th he came complaining of a dull pain across the forehead and down the back of the head, which he attributed to cold. He complained also of a sinking sensation at midday; confined bowels; numbness of left leg; cold, damp feet; and unrefreshing sleep. He received *Sulph.* 30, and in a fortnight (June 22nd) he reported that the numbness of the left leg had gone; but he was still

unable to sleep after midnight. He then told me that for three months he had had *humming in the head*. I gave *Sacch. Lact.*

July 6th. He has caught cold, and the noises are worse. *Right ear most affected.*

Is giddy.

Still not sleeping well.

I gave him *Natrum Salicyl.* 3 three times a day, resulting in the steady disappearance of all his symptoms.

In these two cases the only cured symptom which is new to the drug, so far as I am aware, is the *sleeplessness after midnight*. This had resisted *Sulphur*, which had done good in other ways. The patient was especially struck with the improvement of his sleeping as soon as he commenced to take *Natr. Salicyl.*, and it may therefore be regarded as a valuable indication for the drug. The noises, deafness, and giddiness are well-known characteristics of *Natr. Salicyl.*; but it is worthy of remark that in both these cases the affection was right-sided. Whether or not the medicine has greater affinity for the right side than the left experience must show. That it has an affinity for the right is proved by these two cases.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

SECOND Ordinary Meeting of the Session, Thursday, November 7, 1889. Dr. E. Blake, Vice-President, in the chair.

Dr. DAY showed a case of mercurial tremor in a mercury worker. There were no other symptoms of mercury in the patient.

The paper for the forthcoming meeting was announced, "The Care of the Ears, with Special Reference to the Action of *Calendula*."

Dr. DAY then read his paper entitled "Some Unusual Cases in Obstetric Practice, with Remarks upon the Relation of Homeopathy to Obstetrics." A number of difficult cases were described; and then the second part of the paper—The Relation of Homeopathy to Obstetrics—was considered. He expressed a hope that a maternity department would be established in connection with the homeopathic hospital.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. MADDEN agreed with Dr. Day that in obstetric operations we were not much helped by homeopathy, though he had observed much benefit from homeopathic medicines in preparing patients for confinement, and also in relieving after-pains, and preventing after accidents. He hoped Dr. Day's suggestion of the establishment of a maternity department in connection with the hospital, or, better still, in a separate building, would be carried out, so that our obstetric nurses might be trained in our own institution.

Dr. DYCE BROWN had hoped for more remarks from Dr. Day on the action of homeopathic remedies. There is little scope for medicines in the majority of obstetric cases, since in ordinary cases none are required, and when interference is needed, it is chiefly surgical, and is common to the two schools. The question of the action of medicines is a matter of personal opinion, and published cases will not convince opponents. He did not agree with the giving of medicines to alter mal-positions: the use of instruments was much better. He deplored the advice given in some works to give medicines for *post partum* hemorrhage instead of clearing out the clots. For inflammatory fever following confinement homeopathy was at a great advantage. But, on the whole, he did not think obstetric cases were of much use as proving the power of homeopathy: it was a matter of private opinion. Dr. Dyce Brown thought to get up a separate maternity department would not be an unmixed benefit. It would be dividing our strength whilst the hospital was so small as it is.

Dr. GOLDSBOROUGH agreed with Dr. Day, and disagreed with Dr. Dyce Brown, in thinking it very advisable that a separate maternity department should be established. He thought many drugs might be indicated in labour and pregnancy. In the vomiting of the latter *Ipec.*, *Kreasote*, and *Apomorphia* were especially good. Dyspepsia in the fifth month is combated by *Nux Vom.* In the constipation of the later months *Collinsonia* 1x acts admirably. In the fourth month there is frequently met with a state of spinal irritation and exhaustion, when *Sepia* and *Actea Rac.* act admirably. During labour two medicines had served him well—*Ignatia* and *Puls.* When the patient is exhausted (especially in the case of a primipara) *Ignatia* gives immense relief. In some instances, when the uterus seems to get tired and the pains flag, instead of *Ergot*, five drops of the mother tincture of *Puls.* will bring on a strong pain. For after-pains, doses of *Gelsem* ϕ , a few drops after each pain, acted well. If *Gelsem* does not relieve, and the pains are felt in the back, *Act. R.* acts well. *Verat. v.* ϕ given every hour relieves fever from congestion of the uterus. When there is

inflammation *Colocynth*, *Bry.*, *Aconite* are called for. The injection of hot water with antiseptics is effective; and the internal use of *Arsenic* is homeopathic to septic conditions.

Dr. MOIR thoroughly agreed with Dr. Day that there was great room for developing this department in connection with the hospital. We must keep up the specialist departments. The development of this work would be much better carried out by specialists. One reason why he objected to do midwifery work was that he was constantly seeing infectious cases. A specialist could keep himself clear of them. He referred to a case of high temperature after confinement in which an allopath had confessed himself powerless, when a few doses of *Verat. Vir.* soon restored the patient.

Dr. NEATBY said *Calc.* and *Sabina* were of great value in preventing premature births. *Arnica*, *Secale*, *Ignatia*, and *Gelsem* were very successful in relieving after-pains. In the vomiting of pregnancy he mentioned *Cocculus*, in addition to those mentioned by Dr. Goldsborough. *Collinsonia* had given him great satisfaction in relieving constipation. *Puls.* and *Op.* had given him no results in promoting labour pains. He was desirous of seeing a maternity department added to the hospital.

Dr. HUGHES thought it was a mistake for homeopaths to refuse obstetric work. He was glad to see the younger men were taking it. He was struck with the way in which Dr. Brown pushed aside the possibility of *Pulsatilla* rectifying mal-presentations. It was possible for nature to rectify a mal-presentation, and, if so, it was possible for us to assist nature by medicines. If the evidence was satisfactory, that was no reason to deny it. He confirmed Dr. Goldsborough's remarks about the medicines he had mentioned. In delayed labour he never needed to give *Secale* in material doses. One medicine that had not been mentioned in this connection was *Caulophyllum*. This is called for when the pains are irregular. *Pulsatilla* is best when the pains are weak from the first.

Dr. BURFORD said he could scarcely understand Dr. Brown's objection to having maternity beds in the hospital. It was true, as Dr. Brown said, that there was much common ground in obstetrics between the two schools. But if we are cast out from fellowship from the ordinary obstetric societies, where are we to look for fellowship if not to homeopathy and its special societies and institutions? He endorsed Dr. Neatby's remarks on the vomiting of pregnancy, but he had obtained the most satisfaction from medicines chosen with respect to the totality of the patient's symptoms. Dr. Madden had spoken of the advisability of substituting Porro's operation for craniotomy. This he did not endorse, cesarean section being a very serious operation indeed. The question of the action of *Pulsatilla* in rectifying mal-positions

is not so much a case of private opinion, as Dr. Dyce Brown had said, as it is one of observation.

Dr. BLACKLEY had found *Arnica* given for a month or six weeks before labour of great advantage. *Apomorphia* in the vomiting of pregnancy had given him good results. This bit of practice we owe to Dr. Dyce Brown, who was the first to apply it, Dr. Blackley himself having been the first prover of the drug. With regard to establishing a maternity department, he could not think that feasible with the present institution. In the new hospital he hoped to see a separate obstetrical wing.

Dr. BLAKE (in the chair) said in China maternity was very fatal. It was not true that the women of uncivilized nations suffered less than those of civilized. The diminution of mortality was due largely to the spread of antiseptics. The substitution of vaseline for lard had done much good. Dr. Blake put on a binder before delivery, and tightened it after. He ordered a hot rectal douche immediately he entered the house. He advised obstetricians to use a warm antiseptic vaginal douche in all cases by way of preventing ophthalmia in the child. He approved of fomenting the perineum before delivery. It occupied the nurse. He had found homeopathy of enormous value in many of the side issues that crop up in every case. *Tabacum* relieved the vomiting of pregnancy, especially when associated with salivation. The heartburn of pregnancy was relieved with a powder composed of equal parts of *Carbo Veg.* 1x and *Sodæ Bicarb.* crude.

Dr. DAY (in reply) thanked the members for the way in which his paper was received. He said he thought Dr. Dyce Brown's remarks were not consistent in condemning a separate obstetrical department which he considered in a large degree surgical, and at the same time approving of the appointment of a surgeon.

REVIEWS.

MERCURY AND ITS SALTS.*

In this pamphlet Dr. Pope has put together in a very interesting style the leading facts about the mercurial preparations in medical use. The history of the drug is very well sketched. The objective appearances of the different mercurial throats are thus described (p. 3):

* *On the Physiological Action and Therapeutic Uses of Mercury and its Salts.* By Alfred C. Pope, M.D. Revised from lectures delivered at the London School of Homeopathy, 1882-83. Published by the Author, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

"A considerable degree of similarity exists between the disturbances of physiological action produced by the vapour of the metal and those arising from its salts. At the same time a tissue which is somewhat influenced by one form of the drug may be, and often is, much more so by another. For example, in every form it acts upon the throat, the *M. Vivus* produces simple ulceration of the mucous membrane; *M. Solubilis* ulceration with pain when swallowing; the *Proto-iodide* digs more deeply, as it were, and with ulceration of the surface gives rise to inflammation of the follicles; the *Biniiodide* again goes as far as this and farther, producing swollen tonsils also; the *Bichloride* renders the throat of a darker red colour than the other salts, and the pain is more burning; while the *Cyanide* gives rise not only to inflammation and swelling of the throat, but to the development of white follicles of a tenacious quality, resembling the diphtheritic deposit."

Here is the fever of *Mercurius Solubilis* taken from Hahnemann.

"Fever: At first, heat and redness of the face, and a sensation of heat over the whole body, especially in the palms of the hands, without externally perceptible warmth, then alternations of internal chilliness, which obliged him to lie down; a shaking chill lasting into the night, and even with this chill a sensation of heat in the palms of the hands with icy coldness of the tips of the fingers."

From Huber Dr. Pope quotes the following description of the mercurial neuralgia.

"Mercurial neuralgia rarely begins suddenly, but generally develops gradually in the following manner: To the place which is the seat of the neuralgia the patient feels first a slight drawing, which soon subsides again, returning in a few weeks; thus gradually forming shorter intermissions, and finally appearing as fully developed nerve pains. These pains are drawing or tearing, are rarely confined to one spot, but generally appear in several portions in the course of an affected nerve. The pains intermit without assuming a definite type, particularly in protracted cases, the pain skips from one nerve to another, especially during great fluctuations of atmospheric pressure. A slight exposure to draught, over-heating, mental emotion, slight touch of the affected part, a slight physical exertion, are sufficient to call forth a violent attack. Such patients are able to bear dry warmth and dry cold. Dampness produces an attack at once. When ordinary people seek the shade at 94° F., the subjects of mercurial neuralgia delight to expose themselves to the heat of the sun. At night such patients are generally quiet; digestion, as well as secretion and excretion are commonly natural. Fever was never observed in connection with mercurial neuralgia, which is one of the most obstinate diseases, and often torments a patient for years."

Dr. Pope deals in an interesting way with the different spheres of action of the drug, including the action of the *Cyanide* in diphtheria. A characteristic case of mercurial rheumatism is quoted from vol. xiv. of *HOM. REVIEW* recorded by the late Dr. Martin. The patient was a farm-labourer of the Cambridgeshire fens,

aged 28. He suffered from rheumatism of the wrist, which he attributed to a wetting ten days before, though he had no pain in the joint at times for some weeks. The pains were *much worse at night*, were aggravated by the least motion of the joint, and extended to the elbow. The forearm was edematous and hot. The fingers looked long and tapered to a point. The wrist was swollen, hot, and slightly red. *Merc. Cor.* 2x a grain every two hours put an end to these symptoms in a few days.

THE UNPROVEN IODIDES.*

THE title page of this pamphlet tells us that it was "Prepared for the Bureau of Materia Medica of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and read at the Annual meeting at Lake Minnetonka, June, 1889." The two Iodides dealt with at length are the *Iodide of Silver* and the *Iodide of Gold*; but he suggests that the *Iodides of Ammonium, Antimonium, Baryta, Lithium, Manganum, Palladium, Platina, Phosphorus, Sodium, Sulphur, and Zinc* may be treated in the same way. According to Dr. Hale it is not necessary to prove these compounds, but merely to make a "synthetic Pathogenesis" of each by bringing together the characteristic symptoms of the two elements of which they are combined. That this doctrine is to a certain extent true is proved by the striking results that have been obtained from the *Iodide of Arsenic*, which was first given on these grounds before it was proved. Dr. Hale tells us he has had "very gratifying results" from the *Iodide of Gold*, in several cases of syphilitic and senile paresis, and in one case of laryngeal croup.

Looking at the arrangement Dr. Hale gives us, we are struck with the incongruous nature of the symptoms he has classed together under the same category. For instance, in the arrangement of *Iodide of Silver* under *Mind* we find two symptoms only. From *Argentum* we have "increased cheerfulness and disposition to talk the whole day," and from *Iodine* "sadness with excessive nervous excitability." Now which of these is to be taken for an indication? or is either? or both? or do they neutralize one another? and leave the mind symptoms a blank? In order to answer these and similar questions satisfactorily, two things are needed—provings and clinical observations. We have no doubt these are valuable and therapeutic agents, but we fear Dr. Hale's method, ingenious though it be, gives us no solid scientific bases for using them intelligently.

* *The Unproven Iodides.* By Edwin M. Hale, M.D., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia: Sherman and Co., Printers, 1889. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co.

EXTRACTS.

THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

(From the *American Journal of Homeopathy*, September, 1889.)

Chelidonium Cough. Dr. ST. CLAIR SMITH: Miss E., a teacher, has had a cough for several weeks, which she cannot get rid of, notwithstanding she has tried "everything." It is a dry, racking, fatiguing cough, night and day; no expectoration and no pain. It is worse at night, preventing sleep. She says she is completely worn out, and certainly she looks so. Says the cough is excited by a sensation as if the throat and larynx were full of dust, which the coughing does not relieve. I was not acquainted with the symptom, and turned to a repertory, and found it under *Chelidonium*. I gave her a few powders of the 3d, with directions to take a powder every two hours and report in two days. She did not report for a week, and then came to tell me that she had only taken three of the powders, when the "dust" had left her throat, and with it the cough, which never returned.

Dr. J. A. FREER, Washington, D. C., reports the following verification of some *Apis* symptoms: Mr. G. applied to me for treatment for right-sided orchitis, of gonorrheal origin in its incipency. *Gels.* 3 was administered, but without relief. The following day the swelling and tenderness had increased, and throbbing pain in the testicles and cord was complained of; this, together with the redness of the skin over these parts, led to the selection of *Bell.* 3, which relieved much of the pain and redness, the swelling remaining the same, and the tenderness nearly so. *Clematis Erecta* 3 was now administered, but without any improvement.

The patient had for a day or two complained of some aggravation between the hours of four and five p.m., and the evening before the employment of the following remedy this had been very severe, consisting of a dull, heavy pain in the testicles and cord, and of an intense aching through the loins and hips, extending down the right leg, causing great restlessness. This would continue until midnight, when it would gradually abate, permitting him to sleep from two or three o'clock. After hearing these symptoms, and making a careful examination, decided to give him *Rhus Tox.*, but as I was about to prepare this, he exclaimed with some vivacity, "I had my pet dream all last night." In reply to my question what this was he replied that he dreamt that he was flying; said he would be walking along when he would pick up his feet and fly to any distance he desired. I immediately drew out instead of *Rhus* my *Apis* vial,

and administered this in the third potency, with the satisfaction of seeing the trouble all clear up as if by magic.

From CLARENCE PAYNE, M.D., Port Jervis, New York :

Case I. *Carbo Veg.* 30 relieved greatly in twenty-four hours, and cured a case of aphonia in boy of twelve years, which had stood for over a month and resisted the use of *Phos.* 3 and 30, *Sul.* 30, *Caust.* 3, and *Spong.* 3. *Carbo Veg.* 30 was given on indication of aggravation in evening and in damp weather.

Case II. *Nat. Mur.* 30 relieved promptly following symptoms : Patient, Mrs. L. M., age 43. Chill for several days past, lasting from ten a.m. to one p.m., followed by fever lasting all of afternoon ; no sweating. Has no appetite. Is very thirsty. Little or no taste, white tongue. Frontal headache during fever. Also cough during past two weeks, hard, raises frothy mucous and blood in streaks. Cough caused by tickling in throat, with aggravation on lying down, and causes nausea.

Case III. *Rumex* 3 relieved decidedly the symptom of great itching all over after undressing in evening, in the case of Mr. C., aged 60.

Case IV. *Lach.* 6 cured a severe headache of a year's standing, with following symptoms, in case of Mrs. S., aged 44 : Pain in back of head and neck, also on top and on left side ; aggravation during night and on waking in morning ; often with nausea. Very apt to wake from one to three a.m., when pain is severe. Scalp feels sore. Neck sensitive to touch, etc.

Case V. *Calc. C.* 8 cured bronchitis, with following symptoms : Case of Mrs. F., aged 33. Loose cough, raises mucous tasting like brimstone, caused by tickling in larynx, and is aggravated in morning. During day thin discharge from nose ; at night nose is dry and stopped, and she has to breathe through mouth. Is very sensitive to cold, and gets easily out of breath. Feet feel cold and wet. Patient is tall and thin, not "fair, fat, and flabby."

From ROBERT BOOCOCK, M.D., Flushing, Long Island : I can fully endorse the curative powder of *Iodide of Arsenic* in certain forms of humid asthma, having been successful in a few cases. I want to speak of this medicine as a means of curing the summer complaints we often meet during the hot weather. Two years ago I lost almost all my chickens by chicken-cholera. Last summer a new lot of hens and chickens began to die off by the same disease. I thought it a good chance to try *Ars. Jod.* 1. I mixed about two pounds of meal with two drachms of the remedy, and left the mixture in the chicken-house for them to take at will. It cured every case. I had a good lot of it left to throw away.

In severe cases of cholera infantum it promptly cures when all our usual remedies failed.

Baptisia is a favourite remedy for headache and disordered

stomach, with bad taste. It is curative in bilious headache, and also in dyspepsia, producing a gone feeling. I have tried to prove it many times in the first decimal, which has only developed one new feature, producing the subjective *smell of burnt feathers*; this has nowhere been noted. My oldest son was sure one night that there was something burning in the house, and aroused us. I asked him if it was like burnt feathers. He said yes. I then knew it was the *Baptisia*. This should cure certain cases of ozena or catarrh.

In flushings at the climacteric, *Belladonna* is my remedy—"anguish about the heart, headache, redness of the face," etc.

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.

RELATIVE POWERS OF HIGH AND LOW POTENCIES.

Our correspondent "Ferrum" has kindly forwarded to us the following letter addressed to him privately by Dr. Van Den Heuvel, of Kimberley, South Africa; and also a letter of his own which we have pleasure in appending to it:—

MR. "FERRUM,"

DEAR SIR,—Reading in the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD for June your long letter *re* "Relative Powers of Low and High Potencies," I beg the favour to call your attention upon the question of Dosage as submitted by Dr. Piedvache to the Homeopathic Congress of Paris. I doubt if you will be satisfied by those laws, given by Drs. Jousset, Hale, Claude and Bernard; they are too complex and turn to confusion the powers of discernment of practitioners. I hope you will favour us—I mean the public—with an opinion through the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, and keep the attention fixed upon the question of Dosage, debated since 1835, and worth a solution. A solution is near, but it is advisable to analyze first the arguments of the Parisian Congress. Apologizing for intruding on you by a private letter, I remain, Dear Sir, sincerely yours,

DR. TH. VAN DEN HEUVEL.

KIMBERLEY DIAMOND FIELDS, SOUTH AFRICA,

August 26, 1889.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Doubtless many lay readers will, like myself, feel very grateful to Dr. Watson for his interesting and instructive remarks on the subject of Dosage.

Seeing that different attenuations may be regarded as distinct and separate drugs, may we not hope that in future more notice will, when possible, be taken of this fact?

In his Pharmacodynamics, although Dr. Hughes, under *Tellurium*, remarks that, "as it was proved mainly in the third and fourth triturations, it would seem that it should not be given lower in disease"; yet, under *Ac. Carbol.*, we are simply told that provings were made "with the medium dilutions"; that *Ac. Oxal.* was proved in the first and second triturations; of *Arg. Nitr.*, that "both the crude drug and the attenuations" were used in the exhaustive proving.

Fortunately, in the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*, the proving of each attenuation is kept separate and distinct; which, on the above theory, will make the work so much the more helpful and valuable.

Perhaps Dr. Heuvel can throw some light on the subject, which may add to the value of those numberless extracts, or even whole volumes of *Materia Medica*, in which no hint is given as to what attenuation was used in the provings of the various remedies.

In challenging a sceptical person in health to take a course of some attenuation, which would be a suitable medicine? I imagine such ones as *Ars.*, *Nux.*, or *Sulph.*; *Natr. Mur.*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Calc. Carb.*, or *China*, No. 3 or No. 6. And it would be easy, if not to make, at least to raise, the attenuation in the presence of such a person.—Sir, yours very respectfully,
FERRUM.

[We reserve at present our remarks on this interesting subject, which we are very glad to have ventilated in our columns. We invite our readers to continue the discussion, which we will sum up in due time.—ED. H. W.]

MISS BROWNE, Bordeaux, is thanked for her communication and remittance. The latter we have transmitted to the publishers of the journal.

DR. TYRRELL, Toronto. The passage inquired about is quoted in the *Homeopathic League Tract*, No. 9. We have referred your query to the writer, and as soon as we have his reply we will publish the reference. In the meantime we can answer for its being genuine.

QUERY.

IS IODIDE OF ARSENIC A PERMANENT SALT?—When proceeding to make a trituration of this chemical compound, I placed a few crystals of it on writing paper, and observed that the paper beneath and for some distance around them assumed a brown tint, such as iodine alone would give. Also the cork of the bottle in which I put the first trituration after a while darkened, as a cork in a bottle of iodine would do. Now, I conclude from these facts that either this salt of arsenic is readily decomposed, throwing off its iodine, and therefore leaving arsenic simply as a residuum; or else that the salt itself is one that is readily dissipated in vapour. In either case, therefore, it would seem to be a very uncertain remedy, its trituration ultimately becoming one of arsenic alone, or plain sugar of milk alone. At any rate I think we must come to the conclusion that when using the triturations of this substance they should always be fresh made.—F. H. B., Carsington.

ANSWER.

The *Iodide of Arsenic* is a very unstable salt, and when given in the lower attenuations should always be freshly prepared or specially kept. If kept in a stoppered bottle and in the dark it will retain its properties a considerable time. Of this the colour is the best evidence. The lower triturations should have a pinkish hue. If the colour is dark or purplish it is a sign that the iodine has been liberated, and has coloured the sugar of milk. Like other unstable salts, in the higher attenuations it is beyond the reach of chemical action, and retains its properties indefinitely. But there has been but little clinical experience with these.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * 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.

A CORRECTION.

DR. CAVENAGH, 10, PRYNE STREET, HULL, writes that he has nothing to do with an advertisement for an Assistantship which appeared in our advertising pages in October, giving reference to his address. It was inserted without his knowledge or authority, and he is not seeking an assistant or an assistantship.

MR. ARTHUR HART, Homeopathic Chemist, late of Sloane Street, has removed to 43, ALBERT GATE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (In order that this address may not be misleading to some, it may be useful to state that Albert Gate extends as far westward as the Barracks.)

Obituary.

JOHN ROCHE, M.D.

THE announcement of the death of Dr. John Roche of Norwich will be learned with deep regret in many places besides the city in which he died and for many years resided and practised. Wherever he took up his abode, Dr. Roche speedily won the affection, respect, and veneration of the community among whom he laboured. It may be said of him that he died in harness, for though for some years past his son, Dr. E. B. Roche, who joined him in practice in 1877, has borne the brunt of the work, Dr. Roche never entirely ceased to practice up to the day preceding the day of his death.

John Roche was born at Cork on February 18, 1815. He was

educated at that city; was apprenticed to Dr. S. Hobart, and was a medical student in Cork for five years, from thence proceeding to Dublin, where he qualified in surgery and midwifery in 1836. In 1837 he took the M.D. degree of Glasgow University. In 1838 he married and took up his residence at Cork, and commenced to lecture on midwifery at the School of Medicine at Cork; a post which he afterwards relinquished, having to leave Cork owing to his father's death. He settled in Liverpool in 1841. He was concerned in starting the Lying-in Charity of that town, and was one of its first medical officers. During the Cholera epidemic of 1848-9, he saw a great deal of the disease and saw cases treated homeopathically. Being a sincere lover of truth he felt called upon to investigate the treatment, and like all who have done so fairly and patiently, became a convert to Hahnemann's reform. He announced his conversion in 1850. He became a member of the British Homeopathic Society in 1851, and medical officer of the Liverpool Homeopathic Dispensary in the same year, continuing in the appointment until 1863, when he left Liverpool for Ipswich.

On leaving Liverpool the following testimonial was presented to him:—

“TESTIMONIAL.

“LIVERPOOL HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY, Oct. 7, 1863.

“The Committee having this day received the resignation of Dr. Roche, one of the Honorary Physicians of this Institution, are desirous of expressing the great regret they feel at the loss of his valuable services, and they beg to convey to him by this resolution the assurance of the high sense they entertain of his character, not only as a medical practitioner, but in every relation of life.

“The Committee feel satisfied that the poor of this large town will have great reason to lament the loss of a kind and sympathizing friend, a skilful practitioner, and an honest and upright man.

“On behalf of the Committee,

“JOHN YATE LEE, *Chairman.*”

For six years he practised in Ipswich, being succeeded by his eldest son, Dr. William Roche, who still continues to represent homeopathy in that town. In 1869 Dr. Roche took the practice of the late Dr. Bayes in Norwich. Dr. Flint was for some years in partnership with him. In 1877, his son, Dr. E. B. Roche, joined him in the practice, and now succeeds him.

For three years Dr. Roche has suffered from cardiac dyspnea, and later on was attacked with angina. He did some work on Nov. 4th, and died in his chair on Nov. 5th, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The general affection and regard in which he was held in Norwich was evidenced by the hundreds of poor and rich who assembled around his grave when he was interred on November the 8th. His was the type of a well-spent life.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RELATIVE POWER OF LOW AND HIGHER POTENCIES.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In your last issue Dr. Banerjee records his experience in the use of the higher attenuations, and invites discussion. Amongst other points of interest in his letter, I note especially the observation that in tropical regions the employment of these medicines is attended with some difficulty owing to the “violent reaction” sometimes induced by them. It is well known that aggravation may result even from the lower attenuations in sensitive patients. But I believe climatic conditions have not hitherto been supposed to exert any influence on the action of our medicines. Hahnemann lays stress on the fact that the homeopathic remedy often produces an apparent aggravation, which is in reality nothing more than a medicinal disease extremely similar to the primitive one, and rather more intense in its nature. The dose is not to be repeated under these conditions; and the curative effects are fully developed when the apparent aggravation has subsided.

The relative powers of the high and low attenuations can only be determined by clinical experience. There is a mass of evidence on the subject, which is, indeed, one of the most difficult problems in homeopathy. It has been amply proved that when the *simillimum* is found, high attenuations of the remedy act with marvellous promptitude and permanent results. But such precision seems almost impracticable in many cases, an exact medicinal analogue of the aggregate symptoms being apparently beyond our ken. The next best thing, therefore, is to cover the broader features by *similia*; and in the latter case the lower attenuations would appear to give the most satisfactory results.

The question as to repetition of the dose is another great difficulty. There is much to be said for the single dose in chronic cases; and I think we often impair the curative effects by repeating the higher attenuations. In my own experience I have found that whilst one may repeat the lower potencies frequently with benefit, and continue their administration for a long time, it is not advisable to adopt this method with the 30ths or 200ths. I never repeat the latter attenuations after the medicine has made a distinct impression. But this is a point on which I would gladly learn from the experience of other physicians.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED PULLAR.

53, Moorgate Street, November 11, 1889.

"TELL-TALE."

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—A straw even may show the direction of the wind. During the recent "London Dock Strike," the working men of this town contributed to the relief of those on strike. When that was over, there was a balance in hand of £45, and this the leaders of the movement here decided to give to "*the Northamptonshire General Hospital*" and to "*the Northamptonshire Homeopathic Dispensary*." To the former, the older and larger institution, £30 was paid, and to the latter, only 35 years of age, £15 was paid. This fact will testify to the hold which homeopathy has upon the working classes here, and will gratify the believers in homeopathy everywhere.

I am, yours respectfully,

A. C. CLIFTON, M.D.

Northampton, Nov. 14, 1889.

PRIMULA OBCONICA, &c.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to be told, indirectly on the authority of an M.D., that handling *Primula obconica* has apparently provoked, and, some months afterwards, renewed an attack of eczema in a man not previously subject to the disease; and that, in another instance, it caused an attack of lichen and irritation of the lips. The *Primulas* generally appear to be very innocent plants; but perhaps some one else may be able to mention similar instances to the above, or to throw some light on the matter. My informant considered the irritation of the hairs to be the principal cause, but thought the plant might also contain some acrid juice which added to the irritating effect. It is a pretty and useful species, flowering nearly all the year, and I believe is very frequently cultivated.

When the Bishop of Central Africa was in England, I heard him mention that Clove plantations are very unhealthy; that the slaves cultivating them do not live long. Has the Clove been proved? It is not in the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*. The only medicinal properties that Lindley, in his *Flora Medica*, ascribes to *Caryophyllus aromaticus* are: "Stimulant and carminative, similar in effects to *Eugenia Pimenta*. Oil of Cloves is a common remedy for toothache."—Sir, yours very respectfully,

FERRUM.

VARIETIES.

INSECT FLOWER GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.—It appears that insect flowers (*Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium*) are now being grown on a large scale in California, and that the powdered flowers are sold in that State under the name of buhach. The plant was first introduced into California about twelve years ago by a Mr. Mileo, a native of Dalmatia, who succeeded, after some trouble, in growing the plant on an extensive scale, and in 1880, associating himself with other capitalists, established the Buhach Producing and Manufacturing Company. At the present time the company have about 300 acres of this plant under cultivation at their farm near Atwater, Merced County, California, and own mills for grinding the dried flowers to powder at Stockton, near San Francisco. The cultivation of the *Pyrethrum* requires careful and intelligent supervision, and it cannot be grown successfully without irrigation. It requires three years from the time of sowing to grow plants capable of producing a paying crop of flowers, and then they will bear from four to five years longer. It is at its prime, however, in its fourth or fifth year. The plant grows about thirty inches high, and is set out in rows four feet apart, and from fifteen to twenty-four inches apart in the rows. The flowers are harvested towards the latter part of May. The stalks are cut just above the roots, and the flowers stripped from them by passing the plants through a kind of comb. The detached flowers fall into a box below, and are carried to the drying-ground, where they are spread on sheets and exposed to the rays of the sun during the day, being repeatedly turned over in the meanwhile. They are covered during the night to prevent their absorbing moisture, as the perfect drying of the flowers is most important in order to retain the volatile oil which gives the powders its insecticide properties. It is also very necessary that this operation should be done quickly, and that the flowers during the drying process should be protected from moisture. A slight dew falling upon the flowers at this time will injure their colour, and reduce their strength as an insect-destroyer. In this respect the Californian-grown flowers are said to be better cured, and, consequently, more valuable than those produced in Dalmatia, the particular conditions of soil and climate in California being extremely favourable to the growth and curing of plants rich in the essential oil which renders them so destructive to insect life.—*Chemist and Druggist*, Aug. 24.

OXALATE OF CERIUM.—This remedy was introduced to the profession by Sir J. Y. Simpson. He found it useful in the vomiting of pregnancy, and in many cases of vomiting from uterine irritation; also in pyrosis, hysterical emesis, and various dyspeptic conditions of the stomach—especially atonic dyspepsia. According to Dr. E. M. Hale (*Med. Era*, Oct., 1888) the clinical experience with this drug in the above disorders, has been in many cases brilliant and surprising, relieving serious cases when all other remedies failed. There being no proving on record, the exact symptoms calling for its use cannot be given. It appears to act more upon the motor than on the sensory nerve of the stomach. It is of some value in the vomiting of children—from reflex, intestinal, or cerebral irritation. Several physicians found it to have decided palliative effects in the spasmodic stages of

whooping-cough. It changed the whoop, or spasm of the glottis, to an ordinary cough. Recently several papers have appeared recommending its use in all severe, shaking, spasmodic coughs, those of a nervous or reflex origin, and in chronic bronchitis and laryngitis. In cough, or in vomiting, it is evident that it is the spasmodic element which is most under the control of cerium. Theoretically, it ought to be useful in spasm of the stomach and intestines. Dose, 1 or 2 gr., crude, or 1x to 3x. A new use of this drug is to relieve the pain of dysmenorrhea. Dr. Chambers says, in the *Medical Record*, that he has given it in many cases with excellent success. He cannot state exactly what form of dysmenorrhea it cures, but adds: "it is in that kind, however, occurring in fleshy and robust women, with scanty discharge, in which the pain comes on before the flow, or at its commencement, accompanied by a feeling of tenesmus, and is relieved when the flow is thoroughly established." He says he does not remember a failure when given for the above symptoms. The dose he finds most useful is five grains every hour till relieved. He cautions us to use only the pure drug.—*New York Medical Times*.

INCUBATION PERIOD OF MEASLES.—M. H. Leroux (*La France Médicale*, No. 89) relates cases of measles in which it was fairly evident that the usual period of incubation (twelve to fourteen days) had been exceeded. In one case a child, aged seven years, who was sent into the country the day following the appearance of the rash on his sister, developed the rash himself twenty days later. In another a school-girl, whilst suffering from an attack of scarlatina was also incubating measles. For the scarlatina developed on March 29th; the fever declined on April 10th; but on the 14th she again complained of sore-throat, had coryza, &c., and on the 15th showed measles rash. She had been separated from her schoolfellows for nineteen days, and either the measles had an incubation period of at least this duration or it must have been conveyed to her whilst suffering from scarlet fever. The third case was one of a boy of eight years who had been isolated from a younger sister suffering from measles, and who did not exhibit the rash himself until twenty days afterwards. Of course in each case the contagion might have been conveyed by a third person, but M. Leroux is perfectly satisfied that this did not take place. The second case is remarkable as an instance of concurrence of two specific infective disorders.—*Lancet*, August 17th.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA is not only the best remedy for rhus poisoning; but Dr. Gatchell says he found it in the form of a lotion a sovereign application in itching or painful erythematous eruptions. It relieves the unpleasant sensation as if by magic, and, preventing the scratching and rubbing, promotes the cure. A lotion made by mixing one part of the tincture in ten parts of water is all that is required (*Cal. Homeopathy*).—*Albany Medical Annals*.

THE EFFECTS OF BAD FISH.—Among the most curious problems of medicine must be reckoned the strange diversity of results which follow the ingestion of various articles of diet. Frequently shellfish are accredited with having produced serious symptoms, and numerous theories of explanation have been proposed, the one which is now

currently accepted being that a poisonous principle is formed which has been isolated by Brieger and termed "mytilotoxine." This substance, however, is said to act like curara in paralysing motor nerves, and must be considered as distinct from the material which so often gives rise to gastritis and enteritis. In an inquest recently held by Dr. G. Danford Thomas evidence was given of the ingestion of fried plaice, and the symptoms appear to have followed this so closely as to leave little room for doubting a causal connection. On the other hand, it would seem that others who partook of the same meal were not affected. The whole question bristles with difficulties, and has hardly received the attention it merits in this country. The existence of ptomaines possessed of poisonous properties has long been assumed, and in many cases demonstrated, but the conditions under which they are produced, and their effects upon the human being, have scarcely been satisfactorily formulated. In the subject of the inquest above referred to, some special circumstances must have been in operation, rendering the deceased more prone to toxic agencies. Special immunity from the effects of a poison cannot be taken to disprove its existence, for it is a matter of common experience that a certain proportion of those exposed to infectious fevers escape.—*Lancet*, November 16th.

THE POISONOUS EFFECTS OF WATER GAS.—A new use for nitro-glycerine has been discovered by Dr. Kloman, of Baltimore. Called to see a negro girl in a profound state of coma from poisoning by illuminating gas, Dr. Kloman determined to try the effect of nitro-glycerine, and injected a solution containing one-fiftieth of a grain into her arm. At the time she was quite pulseless; in two minutes a return of the pulse at the wrist could be made out, and in five minutes there was a full and strong pulse, and the girl made a rapid recovery. As evidence of how much more dangerous the modern illuminating gas (the so-called water gas) is than that made from coal, Dr. Kloman mentions that since 1881, when the water gas began to be used in Baltimore, there have been fifty-one deaths from this form of poisoning, whilst before that date there was but one death.—*British Medical Journal*, November 9th.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

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| <p>Bayley (T.). A Pocket-Book for Pharmacists, Medical Practitioners, Students, &c. (British, Colonial, and American). 32mo. (Spon. 6s.)</p> <p>Bennett (W. H.). Clinical Lectures on Varicose Veins of the Lower Extremities. With three Plates. 8vo, pp. 90. (Longman. 6s.)</p> <p>Bowlby (Anthony A.). Injuries and Diseases of the Nerves and their surgical treatment. 8vo, pp. 520. (Churchill. 14s.)</p> <p>Bramwell (Byrom). The Treatment of Pleurisy and Empyema. With four Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 80. (Pentland. 3s. 6d.)</p> | <p>Brown (W. H. J.) and Campbell (A.). The Complexion: How to Preserve and Improve it. New ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 138. (Renshaw. 2s. 6d.)</p> <p>Cunningham (D. J.) and Brooks (H. H. John). Manual of Practical Anatomy. Part I.: Upper Limb, Thorax, Lower Limb. 2nd ed. Post 8vo, pp. 454. (Simpkin. 9s.)</p> <p>Davies (N. E.). Foods for the Fat: A Treatise on Corpulency. With Dietary for its Cure. Post 8vo, pp. 138. (Chatto and Windus. 1s.)</p> <p>Dunman (T.). A Glossary of Anatomical, Physiological and Biological Terms. Edited and Supplemented with an Ap-</p> |
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- pendix by V. H. Wyatt Wingrave. Cr. 8vo, pp. 178. (Griffith and Farran. 2s. 6d.)
- Fenwick (E. H.). The Electric Illumination of the Bladder and Urethra as a means of Diagnosis of Obscure Vesico Urethral Diseases. 2nd ed. 8vo, pp. 292. (Churchill. 6s. 6d.)
- Gant (F. J.). The Student's Surgery: A Manual in Parvo. 8vo, pp. 854. (Ballière. 10s. 6d.)
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- Macnamara (C. N.). Leprosy a Communicable Disease. 8vo, sd., pp. 74. (Churchill. 2s.)
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- Nixon (C. J.). Handbook of Hospital Practice and Physical Diagnosis. 8v pp. 356. (Churchill. 9s.)
- Pollock (C. F.). Leprosy as a Cause of Blindness. With Notes of Forty-one Cases. Post 8vo, pp. 86. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Schofield (A. T.). Manual of Personal and Domestic Hygiene. Post 8vo, pp. 162. (Allman. 2s.)
- Smith (J. Greig). Abdominal Surgery. 3rd. ed. 8vo, pp. xvi-799. (Churchill. 21s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

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BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—El Criterio Medico.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Monatsblätter.—Albany Medical Annals.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.—California Homeopath.—New York Medical Times.—Medical Advance.—Revista Argentina de Crenuas Medicas.—Hahne-mannian Monthly.—American Homeopathist.—Launceston Daily Telegraph.—Launceston Examiner.—Medical Visitor.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—Medical Counsellor.—Clinique de l'Homeopathic Complex.—Medical Era.—Sunday Sentinel, Indianapolis.—Observations on the Climate of Florida, by Dr. Stout.—Letters Discussing Homeopathy, by Dr. Wanless.—Modern Methods for Cure of Obesity, by Dr. Jacques Meyer, Karlsbad; translated by Dr. Butcher.