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THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

JANUARY 2, 1888.

LANDMARKS OF PROGRESS.

DURING the past two years events in the world of medicine have advanced apace. The beginning of 1886 saw the birth of the HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE, an Association which has gone on, in its undemonstrative way, accomplishing a work which is now seen to be of the very highest importance. About the same time Dr. DUDGEON's pamphlet on "Medical Boycotting" appeared, exposing the action and excuses of Dr. LAUDER BRUNTON and his publishers in connection with their refusal to publish an advertisement of Ameke's *History of Homeopathy* in *The Practitioner*. After this came Dr. DUDGEON's letter to the President and Council of the Royal College of Physicians, pointing out the wholesale appropriation of homeopathic remedies by their examiner, Dr. BRUNTON, in his work on Pharmacology, and the desirability of their rescinding their resolution aimed at the homeopathists.

These several events all betokened the rise of a new spirit in our midst—a spirit of aggression and advance. The reasons why a forward policy should be adopted, were well set forth in a paper entitled "*En Avant!*" by Dr. DUDGEON, read at the International Homeopathic Congress at Bâle.

The success of the Bâle Congress, the third in the international series, was another of the notable events of the year 1886. In spite of very discouraging circumstances, the interest in homeopathy was sufficiently strong

to bring together a body of men from all parts of the world. The honours of the Congress were divided between the president, Dr. MEYHOFFER, the interpreter, Dr. ROTH, and the permanent secretary, Dr. HUGHES, to whose pluck and energy its existence was mainly due when the proposal to hold it at Brussels was abandoned. A large contingent of American homeopaths attended, headed by Dr. RUNNELS, who came fresh from presiding over the great gathering of American homeopaths at Saratoga.

To America, which is the adopted home of Hahnemann's system, we look for the next landmark of progress—the completion of the Westborough Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane. On this institution the State of Massachusetts expended a sum of £66,000, and it can hold its own with any institution of the kind in the world. The two most important asylums in the United States are now administered by homeopaths—the Middletown Asylum, presided over by Dr. SEIDEN H. TALCOTT, and Westborough, which is under Dr. PAINE.

The affair of the MARGARET STREET INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION next claims our attention. It was towards the end of 1886 that a movement was started amongst the staff of that Institution to oust two of its members who had been led to embrace homeopathy. These gentlemen had been converted to the new system whilst holding their posts, and they practised according to their new lights. The other members of the staff, with one honourable exception, set a persecution on foot and endeavoured to get them to resign. In this they failed, Drs. JAGIELSKI and MARSH manfully standing their ground. Meetings of the Governors were called, at which the homeopaths were sustained in their refusal to resign. Dr. DUDGEON, who is one of the Governors, fought most successfully to maintain liberty of opinion among members of hospital staffs, and the cause of fairness was very safe in the hands of the Chairman, Lord GRIMTHORPE. In the end the persecuting members of the Staff, and the Executive Committee who had backed up their action, were censured by the Governors, and instead of com-

PELLING the homeopaths to resign, the persecuting medical men resigned themselves. Their places were then filled either by homeopaths or by gentlemen who approved of every medical man being free to follow the dictates of his own conscience. No greater triumph of the cause of liberty has ever occurred in the annals of medicine, and it is safe to say that without the assistance of the HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE the victory would have been much less certain. The battle was fought and won by the party of advance.

The place of honour in the homeopathic annals of the Jubilee Year just ended is filled by the name of LIVERPOOL. The completion of the magnificent HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, presented by Mr. HENRY TATE to the city of Liverpool, the opening of the hospital, and the congress of homeopaths held at the same time in Liverpool, under the presidency of Dr. A. C. CLIFTON, of Northampton, tend to stamp the name and the occasion on the mind of every homeopathist in the three kingdoms. And it was impossible that events of this importance could be ignored by the allopaths. Their journals felt compelled to make allusion to the hospital and the congress, and though the editors contrived to talk even more astounding rubbish than they usually do when they mention homeopathy, their talk would not deceive any one who did not wish to be deceived, not even the writers themselves; whilst they could not help acknowledging that the system which they have so long pronounced dead is more vigorous to-day than at any former time.

Last and most important of all the landmarks comes the judgment of Mr. Justice MANISTY in the case of MILLICAN *v.* Admiral SULLIVAN and others. Mr. MILLICAN is not a homeopathist. He is on the staff of the Margaret Street Infirmary, which is a free institution. This was sufficient offence in the eyes of his colleagues of another institution, who forthwith adopted most curious expedients to expel him from his post. The crushing judgment of Judge MANISTY is the most complete condemnation of their tactics in particular, and allopathic tactics in general, and

shows how they must be regarded by every unbiassed mind.

In commencing another volume with this brief review of the progress of the past, we cannot help casting a glance over the future. If homeopathy is to go forward and to win acknowledgment of its merits from the authorities in the profession, there is only one way in which this can be brought about; and that way is not the method which some seem to favour, namely, running away. Very few battles are won in that manner. We have on the one side a solid body of the profession who know not HAHNEMANN, and who don't want to know him; and, on the other side, we have those who do know HAHNEMANN, who owe to him all the best resources of their practice, and who are not ashamed or afraid to confess it. But if the latter are to be content to sit down and bask in the condescending smiles of the misbelievers, who happen to have most of the places of power, homeopathy cannot make progress. The question to be answered is, "What think ye of HAHNEMANN?" We who have partaken of the benefits of his labours cannot retain our honour if we sit down tamely whilst his name is being traduced. The misbelievers would accept us with open arms if we would only deny HAHNEMANN'S merits, whilst we used his methods, as they do themselves in a bungling sort of way. There is a party amongst us who incline to adopt this policy. That is not our policy. HAHNEMANN'S method is true, and HAHNEMANN is great. Before we can admit medical men to even terms with ourselves in matters of treatment, they must admit this. When they do admit it they will eliminate sectarianism in medicine at which they are so much horrified, and unless they do admit it, the sin of sectarianism—whatever degree of heinousness it may amount to—will rest on themselves, and the duty of fighting for truth and justice will lie with us. Our watchword is still "Forward!" In any and every convenient way we intend to make our influence felt. To the people we look with the greatest hope. The public

mind once enlightened, the doctors will not be able to afford the luxury of ignorance in which they now so contentedly indulge. The last tract of the LEAGUE—"How they were Converted"—should be in the hands of every homeopath in the land—and of every allopath. Let the homeopaths see to it. The LEAGUE is furnishing the weapons. We urge upon all who love truth and justice to declare for the forward policy, join the LEAGUE if they have not already done so, and fight.

ANOTHER FIGHT FOR LIBERTY OF OPINION IN MEDICINE.

THE signal victory gained for freedom of opinion and practice in medicine at the Margaret Street Infirmary for Consumption in the spring of last year has been followed by a decisive triumph of the same good cause in the Courts of Law on the 19th of last month. As the later contest is connected with, indeed arose out of the earlier one, it may be as well to recal briefly the events we chronicled at the time of their occurrence.

The medical staff of the Margaret Street Infirmary consisted of ten medical officers, viz., two consulting physicians, two ordinary physicians, five visiting physicians, and one surgeon. One of the ordinary physicians, Dr. JAGIELSKI, and one of the visiting physicians, Dr. MARSH, after practising for some years on the ordinary system, became converts to homeopathy and had for several years treated the patients homeopathically. This gave great offence to some of their allopathic colleagues, who endeavoured to oust the homeopathic converts from their posts. They first induced the Executive Committee to call upon these two gentlemen either to cease treating the patients homeopathically or to resign their places on the staff. This Drs. JAGIELSKI and MARSH refused to do. The seven objectors then called a special general meeting of the governors, having previously sent a circular to all the governors, urging them to attend the meeting and support a motion

for compelling the two homeopathically disposed medical officers to resign, and declaring that if the homeopathic practice was continued in the Infirmary they (the seven objectors) would resign their connexion with the institution. At this special general meeting the threatened motion calling on Drs. JAGIELSKI and MARSH to resign their posts was duly proposed, whereupon an amendment was proposed to the following effect: "That any attempt to limit the liberty of opinion or practice of the medical officers is not sanctioned by the laws of the Infirmary, is prejudicial to the interests of the Infirmary and its patients, and is contrary to the spirit of the Medical Act of 1858." After a prolonged discussion the amendment was carried by the majority of the governors, and the seven objecting members of the staff, together with several of their sympathizers on the Executive Committee, resigned. Advertisements were inserted in the medical journals inviting medical men to apply for the posts thus vacated. An election took place and the vacant posts were filled up. The post of surgeon, which was one of those vacated, was filled by Mr. KENNETH MILLICAN, who, though he belongs to the old school, is a strong advocate for liberty of opinion in therapeutics, and has no objection to belong to an Institution where some of the staff pursue the homeopathic treatment.

Mr. MILLICAN had previously been elected surgeon for throat diseases to a new hospital in South Kensington called the Jubilee Hospital. When he accepted the post of surgeon to the Margaret Street Infirmary, the bigots on the Jubilee staff were very much exercised in their minds. They could not find fault with Mr. MILLICAN'S orthodoxy, but their narrow souls could not brook the idea that a surgeon of their staff should be connected with an institution where liberty of opinion in therapeutics was allowed to the medical officers. So the committee of the Jubilee Hospital, consisting by law of medical and lay governors in equal numbers (though how, as the judge observed, that could be the case when their number was eleven, or how one-third of this eleven could retire annually by rotation as

their laws direct, is a mystery which it would puzzle the late lamented Mr. COCKER to solve), first asked Mr. MILLICAN to be so good as to give up his appointment at the Margaret Street Infirmary, or else resign his post in the Jubilee Hospital. When Mr. MILLICAN politely declined the suggested alternative, the Committee, of which, be it observed, Mr. MILLICAN was a member by virtue of his post on the medical staff, adopted the ingenious plan of forming themselves into a sub-committee, excluding Mr. MILLICAN, with omnipotent power, not possessed by the original committee by whom they were delegated, to dismiss their surgeon and appoint another in his place.

Mr. MILLICAN of course could not submit to such palpably illegal and high-handed proceedings, and forthwith commenced an action for wrongful dismissal against all the committee. The case was tried at the Court of Queen's Bench, before Mr. Justice MANISTY, on December 14th. Mr. LOCKWOOD, Q.C., and Mr. H. F. DICKENS were for the plaintiff; Sir H. JAMES, Q.C., and Mr. E. POLLOCK were for the defendants. Mr. Justice MANISTY gave judgment on December 19th. We have much pleasure in reproducing from *The Times*' report the remarks of the judge, as they are as severe condemnation of the action of the Jubilee bigots as we could wish to see:

“His lordship, in giving judgment, said the action was brought by the plaintiff against ten persons said to be members of the committee of management of the Queen's Jubilee Hospital, Gloucester Terrace. The action was dismissed against one; it was therefore in reality against nine. The plaintiff complained that these nine did wrongfully and improperly suspend him from his office as one of the medical men who constituted the medical staff. The hospital was constituted in the present year. By rule 6 the staff was to consist of a president, vice-president, patrons, patronesses, governors, trustees, treasurer, and a committee of management, a secretary, a ladies' committee and a ladies' secretary thereto, an efficient medical and surgical staff, a resident matron, and an efficient staff of male and female nurses and other servants as might be deemed necessary by the committee for the economical working of the hospital. By rule 7 the government of the hospital was to be conducted by a committee, consisting of an equal number of the medical and surgical staff and

lay members, all of whom were to be governors of the hospital; one-third of the lay members were to retire annually, by rotation, but were eligible for re-election at the annual general meeting. It seemed that the committee really consisted of eleven; how then they could have an equal number of medical and lay members he did not know, but it did not affect his judgment. By rule 8 the committee of management were to appoint at any time, subject to confirmation by show of hands or ballot if required at the annual or any special general meeting of the governors, as many physicians and surgeons as might be desirable for the efficient care of the patients, the appointment to be for one year, and to be subject to confirmation by the governors at the next annual general or special meeting which should be held subsequent to such appointment. It seemed, therefore, that the committee had power to appoint the physicians and surgeons, and the plaintiff was one so appointed. The question is whether the committee had power to suspend the plaintiff. It was raised in the paragraph of defence, which said, 'The defendants, in pursuance of the printed rules and regulations of the said hospital, held a meeting on the 26th of May, 1887, and passed certain resolutions, as they were entitled to do, and, among others, that complained of by the plaintiff.' Such being the rules and defence, what actually happened? On the 31st of January the secretary wrote to the plaintiff, saying that he had much pleasure in informing him that he had been elected surgeon to the hospital. All went on happily and pleasantly until April. On April 6th the plaintiff was also appointed to the Margaret Street Infirmary, where homeopathy was practised. (It was perfectly optional there whether they treated the patients by homeopathy or not.) The same day he heard from the secretary saying he would receive a notice calling attention to that appointment. On May 5th a committee meeting was held, and a resolution was proposed that no member of the staff of the hospital should profess or practise homeopathic doctrines, or be connected with any homeopathic establishment or any place where it (homeopathy) is recognized. This resolution was divided into two; both were carried, the plaintiff, who was present, voting for the first half, but against the second. He was then asked what he intended to do with regard to these resolutions; in reply he wrote a long letter, in which he declined to recognize the effect of the resolutions, or to give way to what he considered tyrannical oppression and unmerited censure on himself. He also commented on the assertion made by one of the members that 'Every homeopathic practitioner was a conscious fraud, a liar, and an impostor.' On May 26th a most extraordinary course was taken; there were seven present, and it was proposed that the entire business of the committee of management should be delegated to a committee of ten, leaving out the plaintiff. They actually took on themselves to delegate all their power. It was, he thought, a well-

settled rule of law that one person could not delegate his duties to another. This delegated committee then carried a resolution suspending the plaintiff from his duties. Anything more contrary to decency and rules of law could not well be conceived. The plaintiff was informed of this on the 27th, and on the 30th his successor was appointed. He held a strong opinion that the whole proceeding was wrong from beginning to end, and contrary to the meaning of the rules. There was no necessity for such instant action, and for them to take the law into their own hands was a flagrant and palpable abuse of their office. A more extraordinary or more improper proceeding had never been done, so he would grant an injunction. As to damages, the plaintiff said he would be content with merely nominal damages. In his interests he thought he was wise not to ask for damages, but an order would be made restraining the defendants from interfering with the plaintiff in the performance of his duty as one of the surgical staff, and from suspending him from the duties of such office. The injunction would be granted with costs. Mr. Pollock applied for a stay of execution on the ground that the hospital would be shut up if the injunction were granted. His lordship refused the application."

This report is as usual considerably abridged. A much fuller report will be found in *The Chemist and Druggist* of Dec. 24th. Mr. Justice MANISTY said some much more severe things than here recorded. Thus, he said, *à propos* of the question of damages, that Mr. MILLICAN he was sure would not suffer one farthing of injury to his practice or his character by the illegal proceedings of the defendants, but he would not venture to say that the defendants had not injured themselves by these proceedings to considerably more than that amount. He particularly animadverted on the conduct of Dr. THUDICHUM, who seemed to be the principal mover in this unjustifiable business, as no doubt he was. In fact, the other members of the committee seem to have been led by the nose by this officious doctor. He said truly: "Some people act as though persons practising homeopathy were infected with the plague."

The defendants have appealed against the judgment, and in the meantime the injunction has been stayed, but not the execution of costs. Their appeal will come on this month. We can only hope it may be dismissed with costs. But however that may be, the medical profession generally, and

we who are the representatives of medical progress, owe a lasting debt of gratitude to Mr. MILLICAN for his gallant and single-handed defence of liberty of opinion and practice in medicine. Mr. MILLICAN is not a believer in homeopathy, which he has never studied, but he is a believer in the right of every medical man to treat his patients in the way his conscience dictates to him. If all the profession were like him, the persecution of homeopathy would at once cease, and we might then all work harmoniously together in the noble endeavour to search for the true remedies for diseases, a search which, if honestly and impartially conducted, would, we are sure, lead to the general acknowledgment of the rule *similia similibus curantur* as the guide to curative treatment.

NOTES.

HOMEOPATHIC CONVALESCENT HOME.

A MEETING was held on Friday, the 18th inst., at the residence of the Treasurer, Major W. Vaughan Morgan, No. 5, Boltons, S.W., when it was announced that upwards of £2000 had been promised towards the establishment of this Home; and it was resolved that a house should be purchased at Eastbourne, and the necessary steps be taken to make the movement known, and to procure additional donations and subscriptions for its support. A circular will at once be sent out describing in detail the proposed *modus operandi*.

CURABILITY OF CANCER.

THE case of the brave Crown Prince of Germany has brought the question of cancer and its treatment prominently before the public. Just at this time comes the address of Sir James Paget on cancer, in which he states that he sees no reason why it should not be cured medically. He seems to look for cure in some microbe-killing specific—where it is not likely to be found. In the same number of *The Lancet* (November 19), which contains Sir James Paget's address, is a series of cases of undoubted

cancer cured by Chian turpentine, by Mr. John Clay, of Birmingham. And why, we ask, should cancer not be curable by medicine? The profession have a way of setting a disease down as incurable when the majority of them fail to cure it, and ascribing all reported cures to failure in diagnosis. But this is a cheap and easy way of getting out of the difficulty of finding remedies. Remedies have been found and are to be found even for cancer. We had better set about the task manfully, instead of proclaiming our helplessness before all the world and doing nothing. Homeopathy has a record of many triumphs over cancer; but we are by no means limited to the use of proved medicines, and if Mr. John Clay or Count Mattei can produce evidence of better success that is trustworthy, we are open to give it due consideration.

THE WORKING OF THE LEAVEN.

MESSRS. POULTON AND OWEN, the well-known homeopathic pharmacists of Melbourne, have forwarded us a copy of *The Age*, containing a report of a lecture on drugs, which shows clearly the set of the current in medical affairs. The lecturer did not mention Hahnemann, but he broadly acknowledged the principles for which Hahnemann contended. Here is the report:

“A lecture on the Drugs which Kill or Cure us was delivered in the Working Men’s College last evening by Professor A. H. Jackson, B.Sc., M.P.S., F.C.S., director of the College of Pharmacy in Melbourne. The lecturer first treated of the medicines of the ancients, describing with poetical illustrations the custom of doctoring weapons whilst leaving wounds to cure ‘by first intention.’ He showed the fallacy of trusting to ignorant observation and experience when treating such a complex machine as a human being with such subtle agents as drugs. After instancing a number of examples from the old *materia medica*, such as roasted toads, the thigh bone of a hanged man, and the philosopher’s stone, he pointed out that such remedies have disappeared from our modern *materia medica*, and that the tendency of modern times is to use the active principles of drugs or standardised preparations therefrom. Owing to the new science of ‘pharmacology’ (*effect of drugs on healthy organism*), and to the advances in our pharmaceutical chemistry, he said the pharmacist is able to supply and the physician to use drugs in a much more potent and definite manner than has hitherto been attainable, precision being the watch-word now-a-days. Professor Jackson illustrated modern drugs by reference to four typical specimens—cinchona barks, coca leaves, Strophanthus seeds, and Gum Benzoin—of which there were a number of interesting specimens on view, together with the finest collection of

alkaloids in Australia. He gave historical accounts of the use and introduction of these drugs, both by the natives who procured them and the white men who turned them to such beneficial account. Throughout the lecturer deprecated the use of patent medicines or the treatment of patients by any one except the duly qualified medical man. Proceedings closed by a hearty vote of thanks being accorded the lecturer by the large assemblage present."

DR. E. M. HALE AND EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS.

OUR worthy and indefatigable colleague, Dr. E. M. Hale, is rapidly following the pseudo-pharmacologists of the Brunton type, and going to the dogs and the frogs. In the June-July (1887) number of *The U. S. Medical Investigator*, in an article on *Spigelia—An Essay on its Virtues in the Light of some Recent Experiments*, he gives an account of the poisoning by *Spigelia* of a dog and frogs. In the dog protrusion of the eye was one of the symptoms, and this led him to think of it in exophthalmic goitre. But, in the name of mercy we ask, what was the need of experimenting on wretched animals to find this out when Hahnemann's provings are so rich in the symptoms of the disease, symptoms so clear and definite that there is no mistaking the relations between the drug and the malady? The symptoms of the provings of *Spigelia*, moreover, are definitely detailed with a fulness that no symptoms produced in animals can approach: for animals cannot explain their sensations. Surely it is a case of the rich man of many flocks taking the poor man's one ewe lamb, for the homeopathist to take to poisoning animals for the sake of the few symptoms he can glean. With Dr. Hale coarse pathology bids fair to become not merely a "supplemental basis" (as the "modest homeopath" puts it) of practice, but the only foundation for prescribing.

THE CHOLERA IN MALTA.

FROM papers sent us by our Malta correspondent we learn that there has been a very fine display of official bungling in reference to the recent visitation of cholera to the island. The medical officer of health appears to be a very pronounced germist. "Cholera is a deadly germ," he writes. "It is absorbed by almost every living thing in the island, though not"—happily not!—"not to such a

degree as to imperil life" in all cases. He advocated quarantine. After a time, the cholera disappeared suddenly. The medical officer had enlightened the Malta public as to his views through the medium of *The Malta Times*, November 5th. *The Malta Standard*, November 17th, makes the following pertinent remarks:—

"Now that cholera has disappeared from among us and clean bills of health are issued, no doubt inquiries into the whys and wherefores of the disease will engage the attention of medical men and men of science. We shall be desirous to see what those medical men say who contended that the germs were the cause of the disease. If, as a medical officer stated in *The Malta Times* a fortnight ago, the Island was full of these germs, and that 'almost every living being' on it inhaled them to a certain degree, how came it to pass that such an inconceivable number of deadly germs, almost all at once, either lost their virulence or took their departure in some mysterious manner?"

OFFICIAL DOCTORING FOR CHOLERA.

WHEN the cholera first made its appearance in Malta, the Government made so many different proclamations in regard to it, that at last it came to be called by general consent the "What is it?" The medical officer of health was so full of germs and quarantine that he had no practical suggestions to make for the treatment of the malady. However, the Governor supplied the want. We quote from *The Malta Watchdog*, November 5th:—

"His Excellency, as Governor, published in the *Government Gazette*, 'The Government desires it to be notified for the information of the public, that the Cholera is not a dangerous disease if treated in its first stages—the first symptoms are *looseness of the bowels*.' Then followed *His Excellency's advice*, 'on the first appearance of looseness of the bowels, therefore, the person affected should, without any delay, send or go to the nearest Police Station, where medicine has been provided *by the Government*, and without loss of time, take a dose. *The Doctor should then at once be sent for.* (Italics ours)."

Naturally, this bit of paternal government alarmed the population; and as panic tends to produce looseness of the bowels, there was a rush for the "Governor's dose." What the dose was is not revealed, but many declared that it "burnt holes" in their clothes when any of it happened to drop on them. Certain it is that the majority of those who took it died within a few hours of doing so, and the rumour soon spread that the Government was purposely

poisoning the people. The medical officer appears to have been carrying out his ideas of quarantine, and the police, under his advice we presume, were hurrying off everybody who seemed in the least out of health, to the Government lazarets—whence few returned alive. Ireland may congratulate herself that she is not the only country that is sometimes “governed too much”!

MELBOURNE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

WE have received the report of this institution for the year ending June, 1887, and are glad to note that the largest homeopathic institute in the Southern Hemisphere shows proof of vigorous vitality. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 570 as against 276 during the previous year. A large number of the cases treated were of a severe type, and the results eminently satisfactory.

DOCTORS AND CHEMISTS.

FROM information that has come to us it would seem that some of our country homeopathic chemists have a very great grievance, and are deserving of more consideration than they receive from the local practitioner. It is hardly fair to a chemist, for instance, when the medical man sends to London for all his ordinary drugs, and then gives the local chemist any amount of trouble when he wants one that is out of the ordinary run. The progress of homeopathy depends in no small measure on the cordial working together of all who believe in it, whether laity, chemists, or medical men. A little more consideration of each other would vastly improve our position in the world.

EDITOR'S CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE again call the attention of our contributors to our change of residence; and request that in future all communications to the Editor may be addressed—34, HARRINGTON ROAD, S.W.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND THE SPECIALISTS.

By DR. DUDGEON.

THE newspaper accounts of the Crown Prince's malady vary so much from day to day, and the opinions of the medical men they record are so inconsistent with one another and so contradictory, that it is difficult to arrive at anything like a clear notion of what the disease really is. The wrangling and strife among the specialists over the treatment to which the royal patient has been subjected or not subjected has been far from edifying, and has led outsiders to exclaim, "How these specialists hate one another!" The conclusions arrived at by the majority of those who have examined the patient seem to be that the disease is cancerous, that a surgical operation is not advisable, and that no cure is possible by medicine. From this last conclusion we must except the hopeful opinion of Dr. Clay that Chian turpentine might be of use, an opinion doubtless not shared by the specialists. But specialists are not infallible as to the curability or incurability of diseases in their own speciality. The case of Field-Marshal Count Radetsky, almost forgotten now, but which created an immense sensation in Europe at the time, illustrates this. I may be pardoned for recalling this case to the attention of your readers. In 1841 Count Radetsky had a tumour in the right orbit which had been growing for four months and had pushed the eyeball outwards and forwards. The Emperor of Austria sent Dr. F. Jaeger, Professor of Ophthalmology in Vienna, and Dr. Flarer, Professor of Ophthalmology in Pavia, to Milan, where the Count resided, in order to report on the disease and to suggest from their experience the best treatment to be adopted. These two specialists met in consultation Staff-Surgeon Dr. Hartung, the ordinary medical attendant of the patient, on the 26th of January, 1841, and after a careful examination of the tumour pronounced it to be cancerous. The situation of the tumour and the age of the patient precluded any surgical operation, and the two specialists agreed that no medical treatment with which they were acquainted could be of use. Dr. Hartung, while agreeing with the learned specialists as to the nature of the disease, thought that its cure by medicinal means was not hopeless. The illustrious patient decided to trust himself to Dr. Hartung's treatment, and at the end of three months the tumour had entirely disappeared, and no difference was observable between the two eyes. The Field-Marshal lived and enjoyed good health for many years after this, and, though an octogenarian, was sufficiently vigorous in mind and body to win

the decisive battle of Novara in 1849. Dr. Hartung, who was a zealous disciple of Hahnemann, employed only homeopathic remedies for the cure of this alleged cancerous affection. The case made a strong impression on me, as I was a medical student in Vienna at the time, and a private pupil of Professor Jaeger, who was seriously annoyed by the comments of the medical journals, allopathic and homeopathic, on the part he played in the case, and who wrote a long and elaborate article in which he endeavoured, but not very successfully, to reconcile the opinion he had given with the course taken by the disease. His defence may be read in the 1st vol. of *The British Journal of Homeopathy*.

May not the case of Field-Marshal Radetsky encourage us to hope that, though the Crown Prince's disease has been pronounced cancerous and incurable by the specialists, it might still be curable by appropriate homeopathic treatment?

FERRUM PICRICUM.

BY ROBERT T. COOPER, M.D.

THE effect of *Ferrum picricum* in causing the dispersion of warty growths is so obvious, that I have hopes it will prove of use in the more obstinate forms of epithelial excrescences.

A lady of about thirty, who was under my care for deafness, directed my attention to the number of warts that were coming on her body. There was a group of considerable-sized seedy warts on the back of the left shoulder (six months' duration); two on the right side of the neck, close together, one on the chest, one on the knuckle of the left thumb (two years), and a pimply condition of the skin of the stomach as if others were about to form.

Ferrum picricum in third decimal dilution, a drop given every day, took away every one of these; they gradually went away, that is, while taking this remedy.

I have been, I believe, the first to show how often warts, especially old pedicled warts, accompany chronic deafness. Reference to this is made in my work on Vascular Deafness, published by Messrs. Baillièrè, Tindall, and Co., King William Street.

The *Ferr. pic.* seems to have most power, as might be expected, over warts and corns of recent duration.

IODOFORM.

BY DR. E. A. NEATBY.

FOR those who treat "likes by likes," a record of the poisonous effects of a drug has an especial value. It is not merely a beacon set up to warn the unwary, or a store of knowledge to be laid by on a dusty shelf, with the unlikely possibility of its some day being of practical use. It is, on the contrary, of immediate service as an indicator of the therapeutic uses of a drug, the service being limited only by the accuracy and completeness of the record; and "the greater the poison, the greater the remedy."

We have, then, the best of reasons for studying the effects of Iodoform, which the following cases will show to be possessed of remarkable and formidable powers. They will serve but as an introduction to the study, but even so cannot fail to be of value. The names of the observers will be a sufficient guarantee of the accuracy and completeness of their statements, as far as accuracy in a proving on the sick, and completeness when the result is due to local absorption, can be expected.

The most complete and interesting general account of the action of Iodoform is to be found in Mr. Treves' article on the subject in *The Practitioner* for October, 1886. We shall take the liberty of making lengthy quotations from this paper, and shall follow them by narrating separately some of the cases which have furnished the material for the pictures Mr. Treves has drawn. By this means the grouping of the symptoms as they occurred in the various patients will be preserved. The author divides the cases of poisoning into two classes, the acute and the more chronic.

Of the latter he writes: "The evidences of poisoning develop very slowly and insidiously. There is malaise and possibly some loss of strength, loss of appetite, with occasional vomiting, and above all, the patient is weighed down with a sense of depression. There is usually a moderate degree of fever, and an unusually rapid pulse. The sleep is at first broken, and there is some wandering at night. Headache is not uncommon. In time the patient becomes apathetic and disposed to sleep. He is melancholic, his memory is distorted and impaired, he is troubled by the dread of death, or some impending danger, and takes no interest in his surroundings. He remains in a con-

dition of drowsiness, he wastes, he possibly becomes dirty in his habits, his tongue becomes dry and brown, he makes no complaints, and sinks into a more or less complete state of hebetude. Some patients in this condition have lost power of their legs, and all control over their sphincters. Others have been able to be propped up in a chair, and to move about a little (as occurred in one of my own cases) until within a short while of death. In the fatal cases the patient becomes weaker and weaker, and in time utterly vacuous. He ultimately dies comatose. If the Iodoform be left off, recovery may ensue in time, even when the symptoms have persisted in a marked manner for some time. This is well illustrated in one of the cases recorded by Marcus Beck. In this phase of poisoning, the progress of the case may be extended over weeks, and possibly over months."

In the former class of cases, "the symptoms usually develop much more rapidly, and they may indeed appear with some degree of suddenness. There is perhaps, in the first place, some malaise, then complaint of headache, which is often intense, and of vertigo. The sleep is broken or the patient is quite sleepless. There is excitement and wandering at night. The temperature is high without appreciable cause, and may run to 104°, 105°, or 106°. The pulse is remarkable in its rapidity, mounting often to 150 and 180. There is often albuminuria, the appetite is greatly impaired, and there may be vomiting. In one instance this vomiting was very obstinate. The excitement passes into delirium. The patient has hallucinations, sometimes hallucinations of grandeur, and his symptoms may approach those of acute mania. Patients in this condition have been removed to asylums. Among rarer complications are tremor, stiffness of certain limbs, convulsive movements, diplopia, and irregular respiration. Patient wastes, and, becoming more and more prostrated, may sink into a comatose condition and die. In not a few examples the symptoms have developed suddenly, and have commenced by sudden fever or sudden and intense headache, or sudden and unaccountable delirium. In some patients the symptoms have very closely resembled those of meningitis—a circumstance that has been most usually noticed in children and young subjects."

Mr. Treves then describes a case of Iodoform rash observed by himself. In a girl, aged thirteen, on whom

he had operated for ununited fracture of the ulna, the temperature, which had been normal for three weeks, rose to 100° in the evening of June 1. "The entire forearm became evenly swollen, edematous, and a trifle red." The next day a crop of vesicles had appeared, about thirty in number, very small, limited to the forearm, and not more numerous in the vicinity of the wound. The evening temperature remained at 100° for six days. No more vesicles appeared, and those present soon became pustular, and by the sixth day were discharging.

"On June 5th, a remarkable exanthem appeared." Its appearance had been preceded by intense headache and giddiness. With its development in the evening, these symptoms disappeared. The forearm was less swollen. On the morning of the 6th, "the exanthem covered the left arm and shoulder, the greater part of the face, and nearly the whole of the front of the chest, and some parts of both sides of the neck." "The eruption appeared in the form of patches," consisting of closely-packed papules, of less size than a pin's head, and set upon a pink erythematous base. The papules could be felt as well as seen, and they were paler than the surrounding skin. The patches were irregularly round, and varied in size from a sixpenny to a half-crown piece, and the margins were well defined. There were no catarrhal or other constitutional symptoms after the rash appeared, and the child seemed quite well. The eruption was gone the next day. Mr. Treves then refers to cases recorded by three other writers,* of a local irritation from Iodoform much like the local condition described by himself in the case just recited. A case reported by Zeissl will be mentioned below.

The slightness of the resemblance to Iodine poisoning is noticed.

ABSTRACTS OF CASES.

1. Marcus Beck, in *The British Medical Journal*, June 17, 1882, p. 903:—

(a) A man, aged 61, was operated upon for strangulated femoral hernia.

During the progress of the case, on Sept. 3, 1881, Iodoform on lint was inserted into a sinus; on the 7th, Iodoform was puffed into a sinus. It is recorded that the patient was emaciating rapidly.

* Neisser (seven cases), Goodell, Fabr

“On Sept. 20, he was feeling low, and could eat no food; is dull, heavy, and exceedingly drowsy, disinclined to make any exertion; wandering at night.

Sept. 26 and 27.—Temperature 101.6°. Pulse 130. Tongue dry and brown. Wasting continues; patient is passing into a hopeless condition of hebetude and exhaustion.

Oct. 1.—Began to mend soon after the Iodoform was discontinued.

(β) A burn case; a man *æt.* 34. Urine contained albumen, granular and hyaline casts, and triple phosphates.

Dec. 12.—Iodoform begun. Temperature 101.6°. Pulse 100.

Dec. 16.—Burns satisfactory, but bronchitis has set in, and patient is delirious. Pulse 130.

Dec. 17.—Temperature 104°. Urine not albuminous.

Dec. 31.—Cough is bad; occasionally delirious; is emaciating rapidly.

Patient got worse and died Jan. 31.

For a week before death pulse ranged from 145–155. Broncho-pneumonia and congestion of both bases were found at the autopsy.

(γ) Burn case; a boy *æt.* 4. Admitted Jan. 1, 1882. Next day Iodoform was begun.

Jan. 5.—Slept very little last night, and screamed as if suffering from meningitis; draws up legs a good deal; is suffering from intense headache. He remained in the same condition for the next few days.

Jan. 9.—Better; less screaming; more conscious. Temperature 100–103°.

Jan. 10.—Still screaming in a peculiar way. Pulse 144.

Jan. 12.—Temperature lower; more unconscious; very restless.

Jan. 14.—‘Twitching’ and ‘rolling.’

Jan. 25.—Iodoform left off.

Jan. 26.—More restless, but less crying out; paler; more conscious.

Feb. 2.—Screaming nearly ceased; takes notice.

Feb. 17.—Rational, and quite restored to health.

(δ) Boy with lumbar abscess, which was opened Jan. 21. Dressed with Iodoform wool. Temperature 99.2°.

Jan. 24.—Urine 1037, loaded with urates. Temperature 99°.

Jan. 26.—Temperature 104.6° at 11 a.m. Pulse 138, weak. Skin hot and moist; vertical headache, drowsiness, nausea; breath smells of Iodoform; discharge slight and sweet.

The wound was washed out with carbolic acid; this was followed by better sleep, less headache, and disappearance of the nausea. Urine contains urates, but no albumen.

Feb. 1.—Went on well till this date. Then pain in occiput and left lumbar region set in. Temperature 103.8°. Patient is drowsy, and has no appetite.

Then he improved again until Feb. 17. For thirty-six hours he was drowsy, had headache, nausea, and loss of appetite. Pulse frequent, full, and compressible. Temperature over 103°. After the thirty-six hours he improved, the temperature fell to 101°, and he seemed himself again on the 19th. Feb. 19, in evening, temperature rose to 105.6°. A punctiform rash appeared over arms, knees, and dorsal surface of feet. Tongue furred; throat sore.

Feb. 20.—Rash is faint. Temperature 99°. Boy became and remained quite well.

2. Behring, *Deutsch. Med. Wochenschrift*, January 31, 1884, p. 68 :—

After dressing a wound of head with Iodoform for three weeks (during which there was nothing beyond loss of appetite) the patient suddenly began to behave as if out of his mind. The following day he continued to talk nonsense, would not take any food, and would not remain in bed. During the next night he tried to run away, and became violent. This lasted till morning. He was quieter when visited by Dr. Behring, but answered questions unwillingly and hesitatingly. Dr. Behring was struck with his wild look and his sunken features. The tongue was thickly coated and not tremulous; no tremor of hands (he had not been a heavy drinker). Temperature not more than 99°. Pulse 104 and of high tension.

The use of Potass. Bicarb. as an antidote (to recommend which Dr. Behring wrote his paper) soon relieved the symptoms. He was restless the next night, but did not wander. On the third day the appetite began to improve. The wound continued to do well.

3. Neisser, *Deutsch. Med. Woch.*, July 24, 1884, p. 467. Dr. Neisser's case tends to show that certain individuals have an unusual susceptibility to the influence of Iodoform.

After a single inunction the patient slept so heavily that he could scarcely rouse himself in the morning; he had confused headache and anorexia till mid-day, just as after taking a dose of morphia. This occurred several times; if the Iodoform was omitted, the symptoms did not supervene; if recommenced, they returned.

Neisser also mentions a case in which the application of Iodoform to the entrance of the vagina was followed by inflammation of the skin of the inner surface of the thighs.

4. M. Fabre (in the *Gazette Med. de Paris*, October 18, 1884, p. 494) relates a case of eczema following the application of Iodoform. But this patient had previously had eczema without Iodoform, and Iodoform without eczema. It is therefore not a very reliable case.

5. Mackenzie, G. Hunter (*The British Medical Journal*, December 6, 1884, p. 1131), records that a boy, after six weeks' treatment with Iodoform, gradually became excited with delusions of mistaken identity. The symptoms ceased on leaving off the treatment.

6. Black, *The British Medical Journal*, January, 1885, p. 70. Report of a case of Iodoform poisoning following on the insufflation of the drug into the tunica vaginalis. Suppuration was set up. The mental condition is reported as follows: "Delusions, dressing himself in strange costumes, imagining himself a prodigious height and growing rapidly.

His ideas were all of an exalted character ; he imagined he had the best tenor voice in the world, and proceeded to hire a large concert hall," &c. This patient was sent to an asylum ; recovery took place in four months.

7. Pollock, R., paper read before the Southern Medical Society, Edinburgh (referred to in *The Practitioner*, vol. ii., 1886, p. 138). For painful local affections two patients received respectively twice a day for weeks a pessary and a suppository, each containing gr. v. of Iodoform. After a time "they became so gradually unconscious, and the loss of power so imperceptibly came on, that general paralysis was feared. They lapsed into a dreamy state, followed in a few days by complete stupor and loss of power over the sphincters. They could be roused by great effort to take a little nourishment, but soon lapsed into unconsciousness. This condition lasted some days, and passed off, leaving no permanent bad effects."

8. Lutz, in *The St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal* for 1886, describes choreic symptoms following the use of Iodoform in wounds.

9. Warfvinge, from Schmidt's *Jahrbücher*, vol. 198, p. 29, 1883 :—

A case of gangrene of vulva after enteric fever began to be treated with 1–2 grammes twice daily on January 1st. By January 3rd the temperature was over 104° F. without any recognized complication to account for it. The patient became pale, restless, and somewhat collapsed.

Jan. 4.—The temperature fell ; patient was otherwise the same.

Jan. 5.—Vertigo, very restless, delirious, gets out of bed, no sleep all night, urine albuminous.

Recovery on leaving off the Iodoform.

10. Seeligmüller in Schmidt's *Jahrbücher*, 1882, from *Berlin. Klin. Woch.* :—

To a lady, æt. 24, recovering from typhus, a suppository containing 1 gramme of Iodoform was administered once or twice a day from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15. She became melancholy, irritable, and subject to violent headache.

In February, excitement, drowsiness, and great weakness of the heart came on, followed later by sleeplessness, with renewed excitement.

On the 24th of March, Dr. S—— saw her. She manifested mental heaviness, attempted to run away, had illusions and delusions, and was very obstinate.

11. Neuber, G., from *Archiv. für Klin. Chir.*, xxvii. 4, p. 767, 1882 :—

Woman, æt. 65 ; excision of tongue. The use of 4 or 5 grammes

at the operation only was followed by loss of consciousness, restlessness, hallucinations, refusal of food, frequency of pulse, with normal temperature.

After two weeks, the patient died, and a small piece of Iodoform was found in the bronchial tubes.

In a case of excision of breast, in which Iodoform was frequently used, there supervened marked frequency of pulse, with normal temperature, loss of consciousness, and similar symptoms to the above.

12. König, from Prof. Schmidt's *Jahrbücher*, 1882 :—

Case of Colporrhapy: on 1st day after, nausea and vomiting, loss of consciousness, deafness, and apathetic expression.

On the 2nd day the patient sprang out of bed at night, was very noisy, had spasms of the extremities and of the face; then loss of consciousness, cyanosis, shallow respiration, small frequent pulse, and retention of urine.

Recovery ensued on washing out the vagina.

In concluding this account of the hitherto ascertained pathogenetic effects of Iodoform, I will quote from a paragraph on the so-called physiological action of Iodoform on p. 119 of *The Lancet* for July 21, 1883 :—

The heart's beats (in a dog) were lessened, and the arterial tension by the administration of 1 gramme, slightly increased; by more than 2 grammes tension was slightly diminished.

The temperature rose a degree or two after a moderate dose; it was lowered by a large dose, and tetanic spasms came on.

Local anesthesia, paralysis, and diminution of reflex action occurred in the limbs into which the Iodoform was injected; universal rigidity, persisting after section of the cord, set in later.

From 3 or 4 grammes there followed :—

First, profound sleep, photophobia, anesthesia, staggering gait, slight diminution of superficial and deep reflexes, and contracted pupils.

Secondly, spasmodic paraplegia, with tremor on exciting voluntary movements, permanent erection of penis, and edema of prepuce; later still a tendency to go backwards, and to turn round in a small space was noticed.

Thirdly, the animal repeatedly cried out, intense and general tetaniform contraction set in, with exaltation of the reflex irritability, clonic spasms, rotation of body, dyspnea, and dilated pupils.

The convulsions were uninfluenced by section of the cord.

Large doses also cause nausea, vomiting, dysenteric stools, albuminuria, and hematuria, lessening of the number of and crenation of the coloured corpuscles, fatty degeneration of all the viscera, glomerulonephritis, intense hyperemia of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, especially of the grey matter, accompanied by changes in the nerve cells. (*Rummo of Naples.*)

The application of these facts to the healing of the sick remains to be made by each one of us whenever and wherever we can. There are, however a few conditions to which

names have been attached, which the perusal of the cases related calls to mind. They are chiefly affections of the nervous system, viz., meningitis, general paralysis of the insane, delirium of various kinds, lesions of the spinal cord, especially "descending lesions," e.g., lateral sclerosis, and chorea. Inflammatory affections of the skin are of frequent occurrence, especially eczema. The description of the "physiological" action recalls or mentions many conditions occurring in the sick, and calling for treatment by the physician.

Most of the conditions which I have just mentioned show an appalling and saddening tendency either to end fatally or to leave the sufferer an invalid and cripple for life. Consequently we shall the more heartily welcome any drug which shows a likelihood of being of real service in such cases. I believe that no use has yet been made of the action of Iodoform by any of those who openly avow belief in the principle of homeopathy. But I shall be glad to be informed that I am wrong. For this reason I have thought it might be useful to bring the subject before the readers of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, although I have no original contribution to make to it.

If avowed homeopaths have overlooked the curative virtues of Iodoform, other homeopaths (perhaps unconscious ones) have not done so.

The chief therapeutic interest so far, centres round its power over the tubercular process, both local and general. Its local use in local tubercular conditions is widely recognized and successfully adopted. It may be a mere local or a chemical action; and even if so, what matter? if it cures. But it *may* be something more and other; time will show.

Keetley, in his *Index of Surgery*, speaks of Iodoform as having revolutionized the treatment of tubercular disease of bone, and rendered the prognosis incomparably more hopeful than before. By erosion and Iodoform, limbs are saved which were formerly unhesitatingly condemned.

Dr. R. S. Smith, of Bristol, read a paper on Iodoform in phthisis at the International Medical Congress of 1884 (*The British Medical Journal*, August 30th). From the internal administration of from one to six grains daily there was improvement in 29 out of 46 cases in the following respects: increase of appetite and weight, and diminution of pyrexia, cough, expectoration, and night sweats. This is encouraging

if borne out by subsequent investigation, for these patients were presumably treated without climatic changes.

It is true that Dr. Hunter Mackenzie* finds that Iodoform insufflations do not lessen the number of tubercle bacilli; but it will be allowed that it is of more importance to cure the patient than to kill the bacilli.

We next come to the membranes of the brain, where the presence of tubercle sets up an inflammation almost universally ending in death. A few persons have ventured to say that they have cured tubercular meningitis, but they have not obtained much credence. It is usual to say that, if the patient recovers, the diagnosis was wrong. Now this is surely mere assumption, for proof either way is usually impossible. It is not enough to say that tubercular meningitis is part of a general tuberculosis, and hence necessarily fatal. We need some proof.

And I am most thankful to be able here to quote a case which appears to me of great value. If we have once made the diagnosis of tubercular meningitis, is there not a danger of our folding our hands and saying the little patient *must* die? Is there not a danger of our being content to palliate the sufferings (and how little can we do!), to the neglect of more specific treatment? I think so. Either we ought never to make the diagnosis of tubercular meningitis, or we ought never to allow ourselves to believe that it is universally and inevitably fatal, lest it paralyze our efforts.

Tubercular meningitis is *not* universally and inevitably fatal. Let us make up our minds to this. And now for the case in proof, or, shall I say, in evidence to which I referred.

1. Dr. Carrington presented at the Pathological Society a specimen showing old tubercular inflammation of the meninges which were thickened by old fibrous tissue. Both the naked eye and microscopic examination confirmed the diagnosis of miliary tubercle. Moreover, the subject had old tubercular phthisis, spinal caries, and chronic joint disease. So at least one patient has recovered from tubercular meningitis; he died subsequently from the exhaustion due to the caries (*British Medical Journal*, January 8, 1887, p. 63).

2. The second piece of evidence has more direct relation to the subject in hand.

* *The British Medical Journal*, December, 6, 1884, p. 1131.

In *The British Medical Journal* of November 21, 1885, p. 983, full reference is made to a case of tubercular meningitis cured by the use of an ointment of Iodoform 1 in 10. The case was that of a boy aged eight, and presented the symptoms of meningitis. The diagnosis rested upon the symptoms, combined with the facts that *the mother had died of phthisis, and four brothers and sisters had died of tubercular meningitis.*

The symptoms were: headache, torpor, convulsions, strabismus, and pyrexia. During treatment by calomel and iodide of potassium, the patient continued to get worse. The pale face became flushed, he tossed about, severe clonic spasms of the limbs and facial muscles took place.

Then the treatment by Iodoform began: it was rubbed into the scalp three or four times a day, and the head covered by some impervious material. Next day there were less convulsions; the sleep was calmer; the spasmodic contractions, formerly excited by the slightest noise, now ceased to be so. Consciousness shortly returned, and the child's face became of a more natural colour. This was accompanied by severe coryza and redness of lips, irritable cough, and breath smelling of Iodoform.

Less directly in connection with tuberculosis, but bearing on meningitis and its relation to Iodoform, are the cases recorded by Mr. Holt, L.R.C.P., Ed., of Burnley (*The Practitioner*, May, 1887, p. 342). Details need not be given. He relates three cases presenting the symptoms of meningitis, all of which recovered after the inunction of Iodoform. All were well marked, and, in two of them, distinct enlargement of the head was noticed.

In two other cases, similarly treated, the patients died. The symptoms of meningitis in these cases were less well marked, and the treatment had been continued only one day in each of them.

In the cases which recovered, the improvement began in from three to seven days.

Before leaving the subject of tuberculosis, I may point out the frequency with which the symptoms of pyrexia, emaciation, rapidity of pulse, and loss of appetite were caused by Iodoform. I do not say for a moment that Iodoform has caused the development of tubercles, but would suggest that it appears to be working on the same lines. Perhaps it might even produce tubercles if suitably administered. Other foreign substances have done so.

The use of Iodoform in lupus is allied to the uses already referred to. It is given in doses of 10 centigrammes twice a day (*The Practitioner*, August, 1887, p. 139).

Iodoform has been used locally in erysipelas (see *The Lancet*, July, 1886, p. 31). A. P. Selitski, a Russian surgeon, found that an ointment of 1 in 8 or 1 in 10 lessened the swelling pain and redness of the skin, and reduced the temperature.

See also four cases rapidly arrested by the same agent in *The Practitioner*, May, 1884.

Dr. Colleville (in *L'Union Med. du Nord Est*) recommends Iodoform in vaseline to prevent pustulation in variola.

There are, of course, many other local and general uses to which Iodoform has been put—notably its use as an antiseptic. The cases I have quoted has been such as to suggest a possible homeopathic relationship between the pathogenesis and the recorded therapeutic action of the drug.

There is some resemblance between the action of Iodoform and some of the profounder effects of Iodine, as might be expected from its composition. It has been suggested that the anesthetic effect noticed may be owing to its close chemical relation with chloroform, the formula being respectively CHI_3 and CHCl_3 .

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 For many others, see Schmidt's *Jahrbücher*.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

BY DR. USSHER.

CORNEAL DEPOSIT.

A LITTLE girl five years old has had three attacks in two years. She is singularly bright and intelligent, and as far as looks go, the picture of health. This is a peculiar form of corneal deposit. Old-fashioned people would call it a chronic corneitis. It is by no means a common disease, but very subtle, has the photophobia of strumous ophthalmia, stealthy look, and lachrymation.

When the child was sometimes led, her father observed that she did not see things, and stumbled over them. As I saw her there was a widespread white background to the cornea as white as if it was daubed with flake white, denser in the centre; an extension of it would have made her quite blind. The parents are now watchful for the beginning, and bring her. I have seen only a few cases of it, always in scrofulous children, and say unhesitatingly that *Silicea* 6 x is its remedy. Most excellent results have attended its use. When *Silicea* is too long given, I have seen troublesome aphonia follow; this occurred after scarlet

fever, when gland suppuration took place. It is well to bear in mind that the vocal apparatus in children is very easily disordered. This disease is not to be confounded with aquo capsulitis: the latter is punctiform, and cured rapidly by *Apis* 12; the other is dense white, like the whitened ear drum, so often seen, and for which our remedy may be suggested. It is remarkable how quickly a case requiring *Silicea* responds to it. I do not desire better remedies for corneal troubles than *Hep. S.*, *Silic.*, and *Sulphur*, the two first *alternated* are highly efficient. The photophobia was arrested by a few globules of *Conium* 200, a very cogent proof that high potencies are things of power in these cases: any one can put that to the proof. Two doses are generally enough. Highly lauded as *Aurum* is, it has disappointed me too often to be trusted. Another medicine that is well to the fore is *Arsen. Iod.* 12 and 6; the former is now removing very decidedly the discolouration of the skin that attends old ulcers, and its power as a winding-up remedy in a disease like this is very desirable.

BALDNESS

in children in its circular patches is common enough; they are generally set right by a constitutional remedy, and the hair takes care of itself. *Calc. Carb.* 12 and *Calc. Phosp.* 12, alternate weeks, mostly succeed. Occasionally they are more obstinate: such a case now in hand. A note in *The Homeopathic Recorder* set me thinking. *Arnica* applied to the knee of a lady gave rise to a crop of hair. I thought it might do so elsewhere, though it came not from the pharmacy of Boericke and Tafel. With a first decimal made with oil, I rubbed it well in; the hair is growing rapidly and faster in the first rubbed spots than in the second, so the constitutional remedy is not hindered by it, and the patient looks all the better. The scalp is an amazing organ for sucking up remedies; and for those odd people who dislike powders and water, there is yet another way! It tickles my fancy to find in a list forwarded to me that a medical destiny attends the exudations of the scalp, literally scratching the head for a new idea!

Wandsworth.

CLINICAL JOTTINGS.

By RICHARDS GRAY, Ph.D. (Phil.), F.S.D.M. (Lond.).

IN July last I was consulted by Miss I. of Sevenoaks, aged twenty-five, relative to great distress caused by prolapsus uteri and hepatitis, according to the diagnosis of the London and provincial allopathic physicians whom she had consulted during the last three years, with only, as it were, a moment's subsidence—a relapse usually occurring in a few weeks.

On examination I found that not only were the disorders above-mentioned present, but there existed also a small tumour in the pelvic region about the size of a large nut—semi-detached—three inches from the labia, which at times made sitting not only irksome, but painful.

I gave *Hydras. Ca.* to be injected morning and night by means of a vaginal syringe, and the same as a medicine—internally morning and night—a tablespoonful as supplied. *Sanguin. Ca.* was also given to be taken at eleven and three; five drops in a tablespoonful of cold water as a dose.

The third day a marked change for the better had taken place, yet the bowels were still constipated. *Podophyllin* was therefore prescribed on alternate days with the *Hydras. Ca.* It had the desired effect, a regular daily relief being established.

On the seventh day another visit was paid, and the effect attending the medicaments and applications was most gratifying, the patient herself saying, "I feel quite like another person."

At the end of a fortnight the tumour, which had gradually lessened, came away, detaching itself without any known pain or disturbance. *China Off.* was now given at eleven and three in place of *Sanguin. Ca.* with the happy result that at the end of a month the lady left for Normandy on holiday, continues well, and has not yet returned.

1, Bouverie Road, E., Folkestone.

 NASAL POLYPI CURED BY TEUCRIUM.*

By DR. WILLIAM GALLEUPE.

Case 1.—Master C., aged eleven, of nervous bilious temperament. September 13, 1869, his mother states that he has had

* Extracted from *The Medical Visitor*.

much trouble about the nose for seven years; trouble began soon after having scarlatina in rather a severe form; has been gradually increasing from the commencement, though variable, and at times quite severe.

For three years past he has scarcely been able to breathe through either of the nares, or only for a short time. In walking, or if fatigued, or on going up stairs, cannot bear to have his mouth closed. When asleep makes much noise like snoring, and has frequent spells of choking; must be aroused to prevent strangulation.

During the past few years he has had frequent spells of bleeding from the nose, and from slight causes. At times the bleeding commenced in school, and obliged him to go home; has avoided picking or irritating the nose as much as possible; has a constant secretion of watery mucous from the nose; is otherwise in good health.

On examination both nares were found quite filled with polypi, which appear to arise from a broad attachment to the spongy bones. The outside of the upper part of the nose is much swollen, as though something from within had pressed it out. His mother said that this swelling of the nose was not noticed until about two years since, and had been steadily increasing since. She also states that various applications had been made to the nose by injections, some temporary, by an allopathic physician, and she thought, with some temporary benefit.

I prescribed *Teucrium marum verum* 30th, of three pellets each, to be repeated twice a week for two weeks, and once a week afterward.

October 21.—Reports improvement; can breathe through nose tolerably well; much less noise in breathing at night; feels much less of the pressing sensation in the nose. Gave powders of *Teucrium* 200th, to take once in seven days.

November 27.—Reports general good effect; can breathe through nose quite well now; sleeps more quietly; the choking spells not noticed; fulness of external nose is perceptibly less, and the internal appearance decidedly improved. It now appears like a thickening of the spongy bones.

January, 1870.—Reports no trouble from the nose now; can breathe through it quite easily and naturally, and sleeps with mouth shut; neither running nor any amount of other exercise affects him.

May 15.—Reports having some cold, and feels some of the stuffed sensation at nose, but can breathe easily, and exercise freely and keep the mouth shut; has been entirely free of the difficulty up to the time of taking this cold.

POLYPI OF BOTH NARES. Case 2.—Master H., aged about

fifteen years, has had much trouble about the nose for ten years; at times cannot breathe through it; is much affected in his breathing at nights; has much discharge of water and mucous from the nose; in warm and damp weather a fleshy substance will protrude from both nostrils. On my first seeing him my attention was called by seeing the polypi hanging out of both nares, even with the lower edge of the upper lip. I called their attention to it. They replied that it had been so at times for a year or more; that they were not aware that anything could be done for it.

I prescribed *Teucrium m. v.* 30, in powders of three or four pellets each, to be repeated once in four to seven days, and made three prescriptions in the course of five months with decided and marked improvement; patient could breathe quite easily and naturally from the nose, and there was none of the former watery or mucous secretion which was so very troublesome; there had been no protrusion from the nose for several weeks.

The family removed from the city and I lost sight of the patient for about fifteen years; I then accidentally met him in the street, he stated that he had scarcely had any trouble about the nose since, until within a year or more, when, owing to bad colds, the stuffed feeling recurred, affecting his breathing somewhat, but not so as to prevent his breathing freely through the nose.

LACHESIS CASE.

By W. P. WESSELHOEFT, M.D.

ON the 4th of April, 1869, was called to see T. P., Boston Highlands; æt. thirty-nine, dark eyes and complexion, considerably emaciated, his face deeply pock-marked in consequence of variola, which he had many years ago. Sitting on the sofa, his head hanging forward, lower jaw dropped, the tongue lying loosely between the teeth, saliva running from the mouth, his eyes without expression, he has the full appearance of an idiot. His articulation is very imperfect, the tongue lolling about in his mouth, with only occasionally an intelligent word; is uneasy and restless, his eyes rolling vacantly from object to object, frequently endeavouring to rise, which is done with great effort and awkwardness, and after getting on to his feet the *body bends toward the left*, to such an extent, that his keeper is obliged to support him from falling over toward this side. In walking, drags his feet, and the direction of his steps is

always *toward the left*; is entirely unable to feed himself, dropping his food into his lap and out of his mouth; must be fed, and seems quite indifferent to food.

Upon close questioning, I find his left arm and left leg seem more useless than the right, although this is not very apparent to me. He seems impressed that he is followed by enemies who are trying to harm him, attempts to leave the room as if frightened by visions close behind him.

It was entirely impossible to get an intelligent answer from the patient, but his wife's account is as follows:

Has been "doctoring" for costiveness for more than a year; about three months ago a fistula in ano appeared, which was operated upon eight weeks ago. A few days after the operation, complained of his head, particularly pain in *left temple* and occiput, aching pain in lumbar region; five weeks ago came home from his work feeling dizzy, faint and nauseated, talked incoherently, and soon afterward used a language no one could understand, as it were a foreign tongue; has been entirely without mind since; will frequently cry and whine, then laugh in the silliest manner; has not slept at all at nights, sleeps only for a minute or two at a time, during the day; is often violent at nights, so that he can with difficulty be kept in bed; endeavours to climb up the bedpost, and grasp at imaginary objects; is indifferent to food, but will eat a little when fed. After the most powerful drugs he has small costive operations only once in six or seven days, voided with great difficulty.

This patient was seen and treated by three allopathic physicians, one a physician from an insane asylum. They gave up the case as incurable, and advised the patient to be taken to an insane asylum. In their opinion he could live but a short time.

The wife, whom I had relieved of sick headache some years ago, sent for me. I gave her no hope, but required a month's time to try a remedy which seemed strongly indicated. Should he grow more troublesome and boisterous, it would then be time to send him to an asylum.

The pathogenesis of *Lachesis* has the most striking similarity with the prominent features of this case, of which I will here mention the *left-sided* affection of head and limbs, the dropping of the lower jaw, the paralytic condition of the tongue, the lolling speech, and, above all, the symptoms of the sensorium.

On the 4th of April, I gave a dose of *Lachesis* 200th (Dunham) dissolved in six tablespoonfuls of water, a tablespoonful to be taken every four or five hours until used up.

On the 8th of April, four days later, I saw him again; he slept two hours the second night, speaks better, articulates more distinctly, answers in a vague dreamy way, is still followed by enemies, and endeavouring to get out of the house, broke a large pane of glass in the front door; can feed himself better, and walks with less inclination toward the left, had a good stool the evening before. *Sacch. lact.*

April 12.—Reports a great deal better, speaks connectedly, horrid visions coming up through the floor of the room occasionally, continual pain in left temple, but less severe, has had good operations. *Sacch. lact.*

April 16.—Talks quite rationally, says he has lost all his fancies and visions since the last two days, slight pain in left temple, backache nearly gone, two good stools, has been out to walk, and does not require the assistance of his nurse. *Sacch. lact.*

April 22.—Complains of left temple, as if a screw were being driven into it, forgets recent occurrences, dizziness every afternoon, appetite excellent, speaks well. *Lachesis* 200th, in water, every six hours a tablespoonful, for twenty-four hours. In a week after he rode out, and is now, May 18, as well as he ever was, and much better than for two years. The only difficulty he complains of is a soreness in the rectum, lasting several hours after an operation. I told him this was the most favourable symptom he could mention, and if he were fortunate enough to have the fistula reappear, would never be troubled with his head again, even if it took years to cure that affection strictly homeopathically. — *American Journal of Homeopathic Materia Medica.*—(*Medical Visitor, May 28th.*)

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

THIRD Ordinary Meeting of the Session, Thursday, December 1, 1887. Dr. Edward Blake, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The SECRETARY announced that the paper for the next meeting would be read by Dr. Cooper on "Auto-massage in Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose."

Dr. WOLSTON then read his paper on "Electro-cautery: its Applicability to Naso-pharyngeal and other Maladies, with Illustrative Cases and Morbid Specimens."

The first case Dr. Wolston narrated was one of lupus. For two years he had treated it by cross-cutting with benefit, but incomplete success. Electro-cautery cured completely by two applications at nine months' interval. A shallow ulcer associated with nasal polypus was best treated by electro-cautery, the flat electrode being applied after washing with cocaine solution. In polypus he used wire cautery, and for sores flat cautery. He then described the case of a miner of 27 who had had polypus for twenty years; and after treatment at various hospitals without benefit, Dr. Wolston removed a hundred and twenty polypi by electro-cautery within the course of a few months, and gave complete and so far permanent relief. The polypi taken from this patient were passed round.

Dr. Wolston distinguished a disease, which he called mulberry degeneration of the inferior turbinated bone, from ordinary polypus, though often occurring with it. This disease rarely affects taste and smell, though it does cause deafness; whilst few patients with polypus are deaf. This is only reached by cautery loop. A case illustrating this was narrated. A further difference between the mulberry degeneration and polypi is the absence of tendency to recur in the case of the former.

Two cases of hypertrophy of posterior turbinated bodies causing deafness were narrated, and the removed specimens shown. Dr. Wolston then indicated other operations that could be performed most advantageously with electro-cautery. He did not neglect specific medication.

Dr. GALLEY BLACKLEY then read his paper on "Some Affections of the Skin and its Appendages Treated by Electrolysis." Dr. Blackley said his attention to the subject was first drawn by recommendations of Dr. Althaus on the treatment of nevus. He narrated a case which he treated on this plan with great success. It is in the case of small nevi not larger than a shilling where it is most applicable. Dr. Blackley said that it was not uncommon in nevi to have a permanent stain of the iron when steel needles were used. Therefore it was necessary

to be careful in nevi of the face. A case of xanthoma was next narrated. For the removal of superfluous hair electrolysis is unequalled. Crops of warts are well treated by this method. Small sebaceous or fatty tumours ought to yield to electrolysis.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. DUDGEON expressed the great interest he had felt in the paper. He thought we ought to congratulate ourselves on possessing a surgeon who was such a skilful operator in such cases. The medicinal treatment of polypus had not been attended with great success in his hands, but to one patient he gave *Calcareæ*, and some time after the patient blew out the polypus into his handkerchief when blowing his nose.

In reply to Dr. Dudgeon, Dr. WOLSTON said polypi might be attached to any portion of the nose except the inferior turbinated bone. Dr. Woakes looked upon the polypi as the fruit of the disease rather than the disease itself, which he considered as being itself something deeper, and that it is only effectually treated by removal of the middle turbinate bone. Dr. WOLSTON regarded the anterior turbinated body as an advanced guard of the eustachian tube. It is an erectile tissue.

Dr. ROTH expressed his thanks to Dr. Wolston for his paper, and remarked that it had drawn the largest audience of the society for years. An oculist in St. Petersburg had used electricity for solution of cataract, and with success. He had used diluted nitric acid as a mode of application to polypi. He has seen *Thuja* have great effect in warts. Dr. Roth asked if polypus was found in any particular geographical localities.

Dr. ALEXANDER, of Portsmouth, said that he had been formerly associated with Dr. Wolston. The greatest relief in cases of removal of polypi was the removal of dyspnea which came on paroxysmally at night. In one case of twenty years' standing on which he operated, he observed that when he got to the last polypus and removed it there was a rush of air, and the patient exclaimed that no one could appreciate the delight of breathing who had never had polypi removed. He had removed twenty-seven polypi in one and a half hours. [Dr. Wolston said he had removed from ninety to one hundred in an hour.] He had never met with a case of deafness caused by polypi. The only way in which they could cause it would be by pressing the orifice of the eustachian tube. He had on several occasions met with patients who had polypi and yet retained their smell. He mentioned a case of lupus in a boy, in which he had used the cautery, and one operation was sufficient to cure it. In a case of epulis which had returned after operation, electro-cautery cured completely, cocaine was used preparatorily. In a case of anal polypus, attached

by pedicle to the anus, which had been treated by allopathists for years by caustics, he chloroformed and removed by electro-cautery. The patient, a woman, is perfectly well now. He had observed immense improvement in general health after removal of polypi. Nevus also was well treated by electricity.

Dr. COOPER said Dr. Wolston's paper was extremely instructive. He thought there was no doubt that polypus cases were suitable for operation; but as a homeopathic society we ought to try and avoid operations. He told a story of a celebrated practitioner who had built up a large practice, and when asked how he had managed it said, "Oh, I turn every case I can into a uterine case." Gentlemen who were given to operating were apt to turn every case they could into an operating case. He mentioned a case of a patient who consulted him, and who had, among other complaints, a small growth not worth calling a polypus, which Dr. Cooper removed without the patient knowing it. Yet, the patient thought it a most serious affair, and a specialist had made an appointment for removing it. This, Dr. Cooper thought, was an imposition. An obstinate case of deafness, due, as Dr. Cooper perceived, to crowded teeth, came to him, and he ordered the patient to have two teeth removed. A new tooth appeared although the patient was forty years old. He regained his hearing, and is now following his occupation. He had had his turbinated bones nearly operated out of his head, and had been condemned as incurable by celebrated specialists.

Dr. DYCE BROWN said that if the polypi return as readily as after the evulsion, electricity could not be called a cure. The time that elapsed after the operation must be considered. Polypi did disappear with internal remedies, and this he thought the better way. Two cases he had treated lately—in one of which all discomfort disappeared and the polypus shrivelled. The other case had been treated with internal remedies and the polypus had disappeared. When in Scotland it returned, and Dr. Brown advised the patient to see Dr. Wolston, but sent some of his old remedy to take till he could go to Edinburgh; the remedy *Calc. Carb.* 30 acted so well that he had no need to see Dr. Wolston. The first was treated with snuff of *Kali Bichrom.* and *Calc. Carb.* 30 internally. The second was treated by *Calc. Carb.* internally alone.

Dr. CARFRAE said he should like to make a few remarks on electricity in uterine cases. He had been led to look into the subject by Dr. Roth many years ago, who lent him Tripier's work. His results were not very promising, but lately he had been again referred to it by Apostoli. He said the use of

electricity was part of Hahnemann's system, at least magnetism was. He said this because it had been stated that electricity was not in place in a homeopathic hospital. His experience only dates from the time of his return from the holidays. Electrolysis is suitable in some cases of dysmenorrhea—neuralgic, membranous, and from stenosis; in cases of metritis with hemorrhage and glairy discharge; cases of pelvic cellulitis and hematoma; in fibroids; hemorrhage from retained products of abortion. He mentioned (Case I.) a girl H. who had dysmenorrhea temporarily relieved by dilatation. Faradisation was no use. Cured by the continuous current. (Case II.) Dysmenorrhea cured by continuous current after failure of faradisation and other means. The positive pole was applied inside the uterus by means of an aluminium sound. (Case III.) Chronic metritis with profuse leucorrhœa; pain between the periods, greatly improved and practically cured. (Case IV.) Similar case cured. (Case V.) Retroflected uterus, pain after period—cured. (Case VI.) Dysmenorrhea, result of retained products of abortion, cured. Other cases of the kind were related.

Dr. NEATBY asked if Dr. Wolston had had any opportunity of comparing the treatment of lupus by Volkmann's spoon with that by electricity?—Of Dr. Blackley: If mixed nevi of small size are suitable for treatment by electrolysis?—Of Dr. Carfrae: If cases of menorrhagia associated with ovarian neuralgia or chronic ovaritis are suitable for treatment by electricity, and if the application is made during or between the menstrual periods?

Dr. DAY regretted that they had not seen the apparatus in action, and asked if the measurement of the strength of the current had been observed.

Dr. BREMNER said it was necessary to know the strength of the current used. He asked Dr. Blackley what battery he used, what kind of electrode, and where he applied the positive pole?

Dr. CARFRAE, in reply to Dr. Neatby, said he used the current between the periods.

Dr. BLAKE (in the chair) said he had seen the current very useful in follicular pharyngitis. It removes thickness of utterance, and raises the voice several notes. He had found it of great use in removing uterine papillomata; especially in cases which bled freely. In fistulas and sinuses it was of the greatest use. Many cases sent to him as piles turn out to be polypi. These are easily removed by electricity. A case of polypi of nose with lupus was treated with *Kali Bichrom.* 30, 3x, and local insufflation of the same, with the result of curing the polypus. In nevus an olivary body was sufficient, and no needle was required. In cases of cure of fibroids it may be the local irritation of the needles and not the electricity which produces their disappearance.

Dr. WOLSTON (in reply) thanked Dr. Blackley for his paper.

He had used *mono-chloroacetic acid* with great success in nevi and moles. He could not give a general reply to Dr. Roth's questions of locality, but thought there must be a strong tendency to the malady in this country. He had no doubt that there must be some homeopathic remedy to prevent evolution of the disease after removal. After operation he put the patient under homeopathic treatment. It was important to keep the nares dry, as the polypi, like fungi, thrived in a dark damp cavity. Often the smaller polypi were crammed in the recesses, and came down after the more obvious had been removed. He took exception to Dr. Alexander's statement that he had found polypi on the inferior turbinated bone; he thought they were not real polypi but fibromata. [Dr. Alexander said he had examined them microscopically, and found them to consist of mucous tissue.] He thought nine-tenths of the deafness of the country was due to adenoid growths in early life. As for length of time mentioned by Dr. Dyce Brown, he named the case of a gentleman operated on four years ago, and examined again quite recently; Dr. Wolston cannot find any signs of return, though the patient has some feelings that make him fear it. He used very few instruments. In regard to the strength of the currents, it is a question of experience how much power to use, and it must be done intermittingly.

Dr. COOPER said he had many cases of adenoid growth, and would be glad if gentlemen would come and see his treatment of them at the hospital.

Dr. BLACKLEY (in reply) mentioned the case of a patient of his who had suffered from polypus, and been treated in all ordinary ways without success. He treated him twelve months with medicines without success. He then used electrolysis, and with success. He mentioned another case in a child, in which the "polypus" proved to be an ivory button, which had been eighteen months in the nose. He had seen chloro-acetic acid used, but had never used it. The objection to caustics was that they left a larger scar than electricity. He thought that mixed nevi were more suitable than the purely cutaneous ones. You go by sight as to the amount of current you use. It is better to have the needles as close as possible. The galvanometer would not help you. It matters very little where the positive pole is placed. The patient treated for warts by electrolysis had been treated by him by medicines before, and for a long time in vain.

REVIEWS.

CHOLERA.*

THE author of this work tells us that it is based on the results of fourteen years of homeopathic practice ; and it is easy to see, from a cursory perusal, that it is the product of one who has had long practical experience in dealing with the disease. He speaks of what he knows, and not merely of what he has read in books. Works of this kind are always refreshing to read, and helpful to those who are in practice. We can strongly recommend Dr. Ghosh's treatise to our readers, whether they are likely to meet with cholera or not. All who have to treat the disease should certainly possess themselves of this book ; but its value and interest is by no means limited to these. We have all to treat choleraic attacks, and the nice differentiation of the remedies given by Dr. Ghosh cannot fail to be helpful to all.

One practical point brought out by the author in writing of *Veratrum* is its value in *painless* cases of cholera as well as in those where cramps are present. Some interesting experience with *Ricinus Communis* is reported ; *Carbo Veg.* comes in for great praise ; and among the outside medicines *Cantharis* and *Cina* have important places assigned to them.

We are rather astonished to find our author deprecating the use of prophylactics. We confess the grounds he gives for objecting to them do not seem to us very strong. We should certainly advise the use of *Veratrum*, or the copper plate in case of a visitation.

ANNALS OF THE BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.†

THE proceedings of the last session of the *British Homeopathic Society* have appeared in abridged form in our own pages. They form in full a very creditable volume, embracing a wide and interesting area as regards subjects.

* *Cholera, and its Treatment on Homeopathic Principles.* By Radha Kanta Ghosh. Calcutta : Benguy and Co. London : Homeopathic Publishing Company.

† *Annals of the British Homeopathic Society and of the London Homeopathic Hospital.* London : Trübner and Co. New York : Boericke and Tafel. August, 1887.

GLEANINGS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL
MEDICAL CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON.

RESORCIN.

Dr. JUSTUS ANDEER, of Munich, read a paper on "Resorcin and its Preparations." In this paper the author briefly gave the result of ten years' experience with pure resorcin. He had found it non-toxic, antiseptic, and possessing many advantages over carbolic acid, being free from odour and non-corrosive to the skin. He had obtained excellent results from it in eczema, in keloid, and in parasitic skin diseases, as well as diseases of mucous membranes. In the form of keratine-coated pills, it can be given for bronchitis, or in combination with castor-oil (1 to 2 per cent.) for diarrhoea and dysentery. For local use it may be combined with cacao-butter as a salve, or it may be made up into a soap of varying strength, from 1 per cent. up. Failure to obtain satisfactory results from its use may arise from not using a chemically pure resorcin, or from giving it in insufficient doses.

Dr. LEWIN said that all are familiar with the writings of the lecturer upon the subject of resorcin. He thought that by devoting exclusive attention to this one member of a group the others might be in danger of having their value slighted. What is the value of thymol? What does resorcin accomplish more than phenol, carbolic acid, and others of this class? He questioned the statement that resorcin is not toxic, since it can in large doses present a condition of cerebral confusion and excitement which closely resembles mania.

Dr. ANDEER replied that the agent was an efficient antiseptic, tasteless, odourless, and in ordinary doses free from toxic effects. He considered it a valuable addition to our therapeutic resources, and superior to phenol and thymol in many respects.

MANGANESE.

Dr. JOHN N. UPHEN, of Richmond, Va., read a paper entitled "The Emmenagogue Action of the Manganese Preparations." The usefulness of potassium permanganate when used as a deodorizer and disinfectant is based upon its readiness to part with its oxygen. Its mode of action is not clear, but in small doses internally it acts like iron, improves the general nutrition, and causes an increased and easier flow of blood at the menstrual period. The permanganate of potassium and the oxide of manganese are both used, the latter being more acceptable to the stomach than the former. It is given in gelatine-coated pills (gr. j. to ij. after meals), and to get its full effect it must be given before three successive periods. In amenorrhoea,

due to an impoverished and cachectic condition of the blood, oxide of manganese, given in combination with some form of iron, will undoubtedly prove of benefit. It is also useful where the condition is due to defective nervous or vascular supply, when pain is present due to functional disorder; also when no obstruction exists, but the endometrium is in a state of chronic congestion, or affected by inflammation due to obstruction which has been removed; in all cases of vicarious menstruation; in amenorrhœa of plethora and obesity; *in fine*, when the menstrual derangement is due to functional and not mechanical or obstructive cause. Especially had he found it advantageous in membranous dysmenorrhœa. An interesting case was reported in illustration of the latter class.

GRINDELIA IN ASTHMA AND EMPHYSEMA.

Dr. PHILLIPS said that with reference to one drug mentioned, grindelia, he had obtained excellent results, and had a long series of notes of its successful use in asthma and emphysema with dilated heart.

POISONINGS AND PROVINGS.

GREEN RIND OF HORSE CHESTNUT.

(From *British Medical Journal*, Nov. 19th.)

POISONOUS SYMPTOMS ARISING FROM EATING THE GREEN RIND OF THE HORSE CHESTNUT.

Soon after taking up my residence at Handsworth, a rural suburb of Birmingham, some twenty years ago, I was requested to visit a neighbour's child who was dangerously ill. The patient, a well-grown and usually healthy boy, of between three and four years of age, had been eating the green rind of the fruit of a horse chestnut tree, some of which, happily in the interest of diagnosis and treatment, he had vomited. The child sat on his mother's knee, resting his back against her chest, indicating the absence of muscular prostration. The pupils were widely dilated in bright light, the motor muscles of the eyeball and the levator palpebræ were normal in their action, the face was flushed, the pulse full. The little patient was drowsy and apparently slept, which was interrupted at short intervals by sudden awakings and screams, attended by what appeared to be great terror as from a dreadful dream, or as if some terrible object was bodily present when he opened his eyes; questioning failed to elicit from the child the cause of his terror (delirium). On the following morning all the symptoms had subsided, the sole treatment having been an emetic.

The poisonous symptoms here narrated were, I presume, due to the presence of esculin. Scientific investigators in the field of pharmacy are not agreed as to whether esculin and gelsemic acid are identical (*vide American Year-Book of Pharmacy*, 1882, p. 169, quoted by Wynter Blyth at p. 329 of his work on *Poisons*, 1884). The above case seems to support the views of those who contend that the two alkaloids are different. Although an account of the poisonous effects of eating the green horse chestnut has eluded my search in books, I cannot doubt that some of our brethren, practising in remote country districts, must have met with cases similar to the one here recorded.

Birmingham.

J. VOSE SOLOMON, F.R.C.S.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEFENCE FUND.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—You may remember that early in 1887 an effort was made to eject two old and tried physicians from the staff of the Margaret Street Infirmary, because they practised homeopathically, and its failure resulted in the resignation of many of the staff.

The Medical Press tried to “boycott” the institution, and to intimidate all non-homeopathic practitioners from applying for the vacancies. Mr. Millican, however, among others, though not a homeopath, braved their displeasure, and on his appointment as Surgeon and Laryngologist, defended the course he had taken in a letter to *The Lancet* of April 23rd, in which he boldly expressed himself in favour of liberty of opinion and free professional intercourse, whereupon the Queen’s Jubilee Hospital, to which he was previously attached, and for which he had worked with considerable zeal, passed a resolution condemning homeopathy and all association with homeopaths, and called upon him to resign one or other appointment. But in defence of his principle, Mr. Millican steadily declined, and on his practical dismissal from the hospital staff, instituted proceedings against the committee.

The case of Millican *v.* Sullivan and others, therefore, was more a public protest in favour of medical freedom, than a private suit. Under these circumstances I would ask, is it fair to allow him to bear the expense all alone? The expense has been very considerable, and as I have consented to act as treasurer in the matter, and the principle at stake, though of infinite importance to the laity, is one of really vital interest to the homeopathic

members of the profession, I venture to appeal to your readers to contribute towards the legal expenses.

Yours,

5, Boltons, London, S.W.

W. VAUGHAN MORGAN.

The following sums have been received, and at least double this amount is required :

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Dr. Dudgeon	5	5	0	Dr. Byres Moir	1	1	0
Dr. Dyce Brown	5	5	0	Dr. Cooper	1	1	0
Dr. Harper	5	5	0	Dr. A. Shaw	1	1	0
Dr. Roth	2	2	0	Dr. Clarke	1	1	0
J. Deane Butcher, Esq. ...	2	2	0	Gerrard Smith, Esq.	1	1	0
Henry Tate, Esq.	2	2	0	C. Knox Shaw, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. C. C. Tuckey.....	1	1	0	General Beynon.....	1	1	0
Dr. Lloyd Tuckey	1	1	0	Major Vaughan Morgan	1	1	0
Dr. Wheeler (Clapton) ...	1	1	0	R. P. Harding, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. Pope	1	1	0	A. E. Chambre, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. E. Blake	1	1	0	W. Debenham, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. Percy Wilde	1	1	0				

HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

Sir,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your journal, to invite the attention of the homeopathic chemists to the Homeopathic League.

The object for which the League was established is, as you are no doubt aware, to diffuse a knowledge of homeopathy among all classes, and to this end a number of pamphlets explanatory of the principles and advantages of the system have been published. The Committee of the Homeopathic League are anxious that these pamphlets should have as wide a circulation as possible, and they naturally look to the chemists to assist them in this direction. Certain of the chemists have taken the matter up warmly, availing themselves of every opportunity for calling the attention of their customers to the work of the League, and, in some cases, sending out a copy of the League leaflet with their accounts.

Apart from the desire which we must all feel for the progress of homeopathy in this country, it is to be remembered that the more the system becomes known, and adopted, the greater will be the demand for homeopathic remedies. The chemists, therefore, in supporting the League, will be advancing their own interests, and will, at the same time, be assisting in hastening the arrival of that time when the law of similars will be the universal rule of practice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. H. LAURIE,

Secretary, Homeopathic League.

16, Blandford Square, N.W.

THE CHOLERA GODDESS AND HOMEOPATHY.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—As most of your readers are aware, the people of India have three million gods and goddesses. To have three masters claiming your service is bad; to have thirty must be worse; to have three hundred must be terrible, and to have three thousand must be horrible; but who can satisfy three million gods? Beside, the vicious old goddesses claim your attention, and who will dare to offend them? Perhaps none is so dreaded as *the black goddess Kali*, who gave her name to Calcutta. She is supposed to cause all the diseases and to lead cholera to war and slaughter. She is worshipped from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya mountains. Princes bow before her, and poor men seek her favour. From June to September, 1887, sixty thousand died of cholera in India, so the old lady has been busy, filling thousands of homes with sorrow and sadness. At Poree, cholera broke out among the pilgrims a few months ago, and six thousand died while worshipping Juggernath.

I baptized among others a young woman from Chorkata, on account of which the people are very angry, and swore to *thrash all the Christians* that would ever dare to visit their village. We have in forty villages Christians; but on hearing this, I urged on our preachers and our people not to go there. However, they dreaded cholera, and had a meeting to consider the matter. They all agreed that Kali guides the cholera; that their only hope of escape was to offer her a good sacrifice and *gorge the old goddess* with blood. One man suggested that goats should be offered; others said: "Our neighbours have offered goats, but they die." Then sheep were suggested, but some one said: "In other villages sheep have been offered, but they died likewise." (Three hundred and fifty died in one week according to Government statistics.) Fearing that the goddess was tired of goats, they decided to offer *a young buffalo* and nine sheep. Hindoos and Santhals gave freely to save their lives, and a Brahmin priest was engaged to do it in proper style. The offering was made in the morning, and the deluded people went home all happy, thinking that everything was for the best. That very afternoon cholera arrived, and before midnight eighteen were dead. The young baptized woman came in hot haste, saying that her mother had cholera. My medicine acted, and her life was spared. All that came under my treatment lived. I have never lost a cholera patient, and I hope I shall not lose my next case. I have seen patients in all stages, and always found my treatment successful. I do not trust the nurse but watch my case. My medicine is *Cuprum trit. 2x.* a grain dose every 5 minutes, 10m, 20n,

30m, prevent drinking of water. Repeat the dose should there be any more vomiting. I have never given more than 4 doses. For a male patient I appoint two young men to shampoo (press) the legs downwards; for female patients I appoint two young women. After 3 hours, when the patient is out of danger, you may give $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of milk or beef-tea every hour. For natives I use $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of conge or milk every hour, and give 1 dose of *Veratum* 3x. to prevent a relapse. As for *the Brahmin Priest*, he bolted as soon as the cholera arrived. It is the same with all hirelings, when the wolf comes they run.

Should a homeopathic physician wish to go out to India and work there in connection with our Mission, we will give him a hearty welcome and a station all to himself. Bethlehem is about 1,400 feet over the sea-level, rather beautiful; has 10,000 heathens, worshipping all manner of creatures, surrounding it, and has two wards for patients.—Yours sincerely,

A. HAEGERT.

Bethnal Santhal Mission, 11, King's Parade, Durdham Down,
Bristol, December 9, 1887.

VARIETIES.

CALCINED OYSTER-SHELLS AS A REMEDY FOR CANCER.—In a recent number of *The Lancet*, Dr. Peter Hood, of London, refers to a communication of his, published in the same journal nearly twenty years ago, on the value of calcium carbonate in the form of calcined oyster-shells as a means of arresting the growth of cancerous tumors. In a case which he then reported, that of a lady nearly eighty years old, the growth sloughed away, and left a healthy surface after the course of the remedy, as much as would lie on a shilling being taken once or twice a day in a little warm water or tea. He now reports another case of scirrhus of the breast, in the wife of a physician, in which the treatment was followed by an arrest of the growth and a cessation of the pain, the improvement having now lasted for years, and no recrudescence having thus far occurred. He urges that the remedy can do no harm, and that the *prima facie* evidence in its favour is stronger than that on which, at Dr. Clay's recommendation, the profession displayed an extraordinary eagerness to try Chian turpentine. He would restrict the trials to well-marked cases of scirrhus, and insists that no benefit should be looked for in less than three months.—*N. Y. Medical Journal*. (*Medical Counsellor*.)

THE RECOGNITION OF HOMEOPATHY.—Messrs. Churchill, as is well known, publish a *Medical Directory*. In 1852 the late Mr. Churchill issued a circular to every member of the medical profession, asking the opinion of each as to the propriety or otherwise of retaining in *The Medical Directory* the names and qualifications of medical men practising homeopathy. Some of the answers received were amusing

enough! One, writing from the Harrow Road, said, "No list of homeopathic 'quacks and humbugs': I will not have my copy if you do; mind that!!!" Another says, "No; silent contempt and rope enough are the remedies." Another, presumably a homeopath, writing from Liverpool, said, "Omit my name at your peril. I beg to say that I am a qualified practitioner." Mr. Churchill, seeing that the omission of the name of a qualified practitioner would expose him to an action at law, continued to publish the names of all qualified men, but in deference to the prejudices of the majority refused to insert their public appointments. Recently, in reply to the firm's annual circular, Dr. Alfred Drysdale, of Cannes, named his public appointments, and threatened possible legal action in the event of their insertion being refused. The editors of the *Directory* reply intimating disregard of the threat, but stating in future they will insert present and past homeopathic appointments and published works. They explain that they had hitherto ignored homeopathy in the interests of the large majority of the profession, and that their motive in adopting a different course is that "members of the profession, from lack of information they expected to obtain from the *Directory*, have entered into professional relations with homeopaths, only to be unpleasantly terminated when they were made aware of the practice." Dr. Drysdale replies that he is aware they had been acting in the interests of the majority, and against the interests of the minority, but he fails to see how this makes their conduct any the less unjust. These particulars are gathered from *The Homeopathic Review*.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Black (G.).** First Aid: A Book of Ready Reference in times of Emergency, a Manual of Instruction for Ambulance Students, and a Practical Guide to the rendering of help in case of accident or sudden illness. Post 8vo, pp. 216. (Ward and Downey. 2s. 6d.)
- Buck (A. H.).** A Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences. Vol. 5. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 813. (New York. 30s.)
- Creighton (C.).** The Natural History of Cow-Pox and Vaccinal Syphilis. Post 8vo, pp. 154. (Cassell. 3s.)
- Hunter (A.).** Hydropathy: Its Principles and Practice for Home Use. Chiefly intended for Mothers and Families. New ed. Post 8vo, pp. 376. (Menzies, Edinburgh.) (Simpkin. 4s.)
- Jones (H. M.).** Practical Manual of Diseases of Women and Uterine Therapeutics. 3rd ed. Post 8vo, pp. 586. (Baillière. 9s.)
- Jones (T.).** Diseases of the Bones: Their Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment. With Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 386. (Smith and Elder. 12s. 6d.)
- Lusk (W. T.).** The Science and Art of Midwifery. New ed., revised and enlarged. With numerous Illustrations. Roy. 8vo, pp. 768. (Lewis. 18s.)
- Mackenzie (Sir M.).** The Hygiene of the Vocal Organs: A Practical Handbook for Singers and Speakers. 5th ed. Post 8vo, pp. 240. (Macmillan. 6s.)
- Munk (W.).** Euthanasia; or, Medical Treatment in Aid of an Easy Death. Post 8vo, pp. 100. (Longmans. 4s. 6d.)
- Seifert (O.) and Muller (F.).** Manual of Clinical Diagnosis. 3rd ed., revised and enlarged. By Dr. Friedrich Muller. Translated by W. B. Canfield. Post 8vo, pp. 170. (Pentland, Edinburgh.) (Simpkin. 5s.)
- Transactions of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society.** Vol. 12. Session 1886-87. 8vo, pp. 210. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.) (Simpkin. 7s. 6d.)
- Tyrell (W.).** The Tonic Treatment of Epilepsy and kindred Nervous Affections. Post 8vo, pp. 170. (Triebner. 2s. 6d.)
- White (J. Charters).** A Manual of Elementary Microscopic Manipulation for the use of Amateurs. 12mo, pp. 104. (Roper and Drowley. 2s. 6d.)

SHORT NOTES, ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, ETC.

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.

NOTICE.—We always go early to press, and would therefore beg that all literary matter and correspondence 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.

DR. MOORE, LIVERPOOL.—The very interesting communication you send will appear next month. Many thanks.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Dr. Simpson, Liverpool; Dr. Moore, Liverpool; Mr. E. H.

Laurie, London; Dr. Clifton, Northampton; Dr. R. T. Cooper, London; Dr. Dudgeon, London; Dr. Berridge, London; Dr. Ussher, Wandsworth; Dr. M. Reed, Cheltenham; Major Vaughan Morgan, London; Dr. Gatchell, Chicago.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS
RECEIVED.

American Homeopathist. — Malta Standard.—Medical Counsellor. — Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Revista General de Homeopatia.—Zoophilist.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—Medical Advance.—Medical Annals.—Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics.—Medical Visitor.—Homeopathic Recorder.—Chironian.—Chemist and Druggist.—Baby.—L'Art Medical.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—La Reforma Medica.—Californian Homeopath.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—Revista Argentum Clericias Medicas. — Homeopathic Physician.—Transactions.—American Institute of Homeopathy.

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

THE GREAT FIGHT IN *THE TIMES*.

It is impossible in a single article to do justice to the great battle which has been raging in the columns of *The Times*, and which has ended in such a signal victory for Homeopathy and the liberty of opinion in matters medical. The publishers of this journal, recognizing the importance of the affair, have determined to publish the whole of *The Times* correspondence separately. It was at first intended to issue it as a supplement to our present issue; but the length of it has rendered this impossible. It will therefore appear as soon as possible as a separate publication, under our editorship.

Without doubt the event is the most important that has occurred in the annals of British Homeopathy for many years past. Never has Homeopathy had such an admirable ventilating before the public, and never before has Orthodox medicine received such a knock-down blow. The two admirable leading articles in *The Times*—the one which appeared at the outset of the fight, and the other which summed up at its close—mark an epoch in the history of medicine. They indicate, with a plainness not to be mistaken, that the game of “bounce” is over. Hitherto orthodoxy has been able, by the sheer force of its position, to impress the public with a sense of its infallibility, and to “bounce” them into believing the truth of its assumptions. But now it has been found out. We found it out long ago, and knew what its arrogance amounted to, but not so the public. The public has long taken it at the estimate it has

placed on itself, and judged those who opposed it with the same one-sided judgment. But the time for this is past now. It has shown its real character too plainly. Lord GRIMTHORPE found it out; "Sceptic" found it out; *The Times* (which has hitherto believed in it and backed it up) has at length found it out; and now it may possibly have found itself out. In that case it may henceforth say with PAROLLES, in "All's Well That Ends Well" (after *he* had been found out)—

"Who knows himself a braggart
Let him fear this, for it will come to pass
That every braggart shall be found an ass.
Rust, sword! cool, blushes! and, Parolles, live
Safest in shame!
There's place and means for every man alive"

—and for every doxy. Orthodoxy will, of course, not die (though Prof. GAIRDNER pronounced it defunct some months ago), but it will never again have the credit or the power it once had. Much petty persecution it will be able to put in force, but now that its true character is exposed, it is our fault if we let it hinder us or the work we have in hand.

Also it will be our fault if we let its persecuting spirit injure the hero of the fight. The fight has brought out many heroes, but the one whose courage in withstanding the bigotry of his own side—for he himself is a surgeon and not a homeopath—gave rise to the battle, is Mr. KENNETH MILLICAN. By his courage he has brought himself under the trades-union ban of his orthodox brethren, as well as incurring serious pecuniary loss. Our correspondence columns will show that efforts are being made to indemnify Mr. MILLICAN against the latter, and we take this opportunity of pointing out that is the duty of every homeopath to give his mite to this fund. Homeopathy owes it to itself to be more than generous here. Mr. MILLICAN has fought the battle of fair play better than it would have been able for any homeopathist to do it; and if we homeopathists allow him to suffer pecuniary loss it will be to our undying discredit, and we shall deserve all the calumnies the orthodox have heaped upon us. Let every one, lay and medical, send

to Major VAUGHAN MORGAN his contribution, that he may not only be able to defray the legal expenses of Mr. MILLICAN, but also hand him in addition a substantial evidence of our appreciation of his conduct. The legal expenses do not represent the measure of Mr. MILLICAN'S losses, and it must not be the measure of our contributions. And we need hardly remind our medical readers that Mr. MILLICAN is a surgeon of repute. When we require the service of a specialist there is no need to go cap in hand to surgeons of the "J. C. B." and "R. B. C." type, when we can do better for our patients by securing for them the services of men who have, in addition to professional skill, a sense of honour and the courtesy of gentlemen.

THE MEDICAL JOURNALS AND *THE TIMES* CORRESPONDENCE.

THE work and aims of the Homeopathic League have received the most complete vindication that could possibly have been given in the recent correspondence in *The Times* and its consequences. The promoters of the League, after due consideration of all the efforts that had been made to bring the profession to be fair to homeopathy and homeopaths, and of the completely negative results of these efforts, came to the conclusion that it was vain to expect any redress in that quarter, and they said—"To the people we must go." To the people they have gone, with a vengeance; and it is now seen that whenever the people are put in possession of the salient facts of our case, the people are on the side of fair play.

It is different with the profession. The defenders of orthodoxy, in almost every letter, complain of the question being brought before the public. A Star Chamber tribunal is the one they prefer. And the medical journals re-echo the sentiments of their champions in the uncongenial lists of the public press.

The British Medical Journal was the first (Dec. 31) to take Lord GRIMTHORPE to task for his attack on allopathic

boycotting, endeavouring to discountenance everything he said on the score of his lay ignorance, and to justify the boycotting on the ground that homeopathy is, in the opinion of "the wisest and the best among us" (!), "a nullity or a fraud."

The following week the *Journal* pounced on Lord GRIMTHORPE'S slip in stating that there were 10,000 homeopathic practitioners "in Great Britain" instead of in "the world," and made a great point of it; and the "nullity or fraud" accusation was again paraded, like a stage army, several times before the reader. "We do not need to argue with Lord GRIMTHORPE whether homeopathy be or be not either a nullity or a fraud. Our case is, that such is the conclusion at which the medical profession generally, including without exception all its most eminent men and all its recognized leaders, have long since arrived." The old argument, in fact,—“Have any of the Pharisees believed?” Truth and goodness are alike powerless against this, and consequently they must go to the common people to find acceptance and support.

The Lancet burst into a leader on January 7th. It endeavoured to be patronizingly facetious to Lord GRIMTHORPE, and defended its own intolerance in this fashion: "We must be compelled to recognize what we regard as false, and go through consultations which we deem to be a farce, because our refusing such recognitions and such consultations might injure the man in his business whom we refuse to meet, as if"—observe the lofty indignation of the Pecksniff of medical journalism—"as if our duty was to promote a medical man's *business*, and not the recovery of our patients." This veracious journal, full of the righteous indignation it is always ready to work up on due (or undue) occasion, goes on to deliberately misrepresent homeopathy and homeopathists in the fashion we have been accustomed to for many years past. We say it deliberately states what it must know to be false, for the truth has been over and over again pointed out to it, and over and over again it has refused to insert

corrections of its false statements when they have been pointed out. The editor concludes with a sneer at Lord GRIMTHORPE for his daring to do justice to bone-setters, and an appeal to the old argument already used by his brother scribe of *The British Medical Journal*,—"Have any of the Pharisees believed?"

The following week *The Lancet* could only repeat one of the falsehoods of the week before, and its sneers at Lord GRIMTHORPE and the bone-setters.

But the course of the controversy having run so deadly counter to all *The Lancet's* desires, a second leader appeared on January 21st. Again the sneer at his fairness to bone-setters is the most powerful weapon this high-toned journal can find for Lord GRIMTHORPE. Going back to Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, it is prepared to endorse his words to the effect, not merely that the Pharisees have not believed in homeopathy, but that they "know" it to be a system which has "no foundation in reality." "The scientific and moral aspects of homeopathy," says this highly scientific and moral authority, "remain very much where they were *ante bellum*." Perhaps this has some meaning; but this we need not trouble ourselves to discover.

The Medical Press (Jan. 11) also justifies the boycotting of homeopaths, on the ground that they are, in the opinion of the allopaths, sailing under false colours. It enters more into real argument than the others, and professes a certain degree of open-mindedness. Dr. DUDGEON took advantage of this in his letter which we print elsewhere: but it will be seen by the editorial remarks appended to the letter that the show of liberality was little more than show, and that the spirit of pharisaic unbelief is just as strong in *The Medical Press* as anywhere else. *The Hospital Gazette and Students' Journal*—a journal conducted by medical students, and therefore indicative of the mind of the rising generation of doctors—is the only one which has the candour to admit that the champions of allopathy have in *The Times* correspondence covered themselves—not with glory—but with ridicule. This is not the first time

this journal has evinced signs of liberality and openness to truth, which we regard as of hopeful omen.

After all, what does it all amount to—the sneers, the falsehoods, the bluster, and the pharisaism of the medical journals? Why, just nothing! The only one that has any effect on the impressionable portion of the medical profession—*The Hospital Gazette*—shows indications of reasonableness and liberality. The rest preach to ears that like certain doctrines; they alter no one's opinions; they do not touch the outside public. The very thing they dread has come upon them—the question is taken absolutely and entirely out of their hands. We have gone to the people with our appeal, and most magnificently, most triumphantly have the people sustained our appeal. In spite of their protests *The Times* has opened its columns to the question, and all the lay journals throughout the country have taken it up. The vast majority of these have declared strongly in favour of the persecuted section of the profession and against the persecutors; in favour of the courageous member of the dominant school who dared to be fair to his homeopathic *confrères*, and when persecuted for his fairness by the pharisaic section, took his case to the law courts and thence to the public press. Sustained by one judge, and not condemned by the judges of appeal though they gave the case against him, every right-thinking man and woman who has studied the facts has pronounced in his favour. What the medical journals say does not matter one straw; so for the future they may as well endeavour to speak the truth, and love their neighbours, since it no longer avails them anything to indulge in *odium medicum* and mendacity.

THE PRESS AND THE CONTROVERSY.

SINCE the great correspondence on homeopathy and allopathic boycotting that has taken place in *The Times* is soon to be presented to our readers in a separate form, it has occurred to us that it would be a useful thing to collate the opinions of the other journals on the merits of the case. We have therefore collected the

comments of many different journals. We have excluded purposely from this collection the comments of medical journals, which we have dealt with elsewhere, and also the comments of *The Saturday Review*, which are simply "Saturday revilings" of even more than medical virulence.

We give the extracts in the order of their dates—

SPORTING LIFE. *December 28, 1887.*

"As to the main question, I once heard a profoundly able and experienced M.D. say that if he were ill he would just as soon be cured by a quack or an old woman as by 'a regular practitioner.' That is my view. As to the etiquette of the profession, so called, that is all rubbish. 'Look at here!' as the author of 'Through Green Glasses,' would exclaim, is not massage quackery and was not the late Mr. Hutton a quack!"

GLOBE. *December 31, 1887.*

"ODIUM MEDICUM."

"Mr. Millican has said his say, very sensibly—indeed it is scarcely possible to take exception to anything he puts forward. But there is still this difficulty to be got over; nor do we think that even Lord Grimthorpe, in to-day's *Times*, appears fully to appreciate it. Granting that an allopath, with a mind more than ordinarily open, is perfectly justified from a scientific point of view in associating with his homeopathic brethren, it is not for him to say on what particular principles a particular hospital shall be managed. . . . But, on general principles, we are still of opinion that science, and patients, will be best served by following out the two opposed principles of medicine side by side and apart—if, indeed, it be true that they are any longer really opposed. . . . If homeopaths were wise in their generation, they would cease to distinguish themselves from their brethren by a sectarian designation, which means little, and provokes opposition. It is the homeopath to whom the orthodox object—not to so-called homeopathic remedies when their efficacy is proved."

MORNING ADVERTISER. *January 7, 1888.*

"The controversy which has been raging for weeks past between the allopaths and the professors of homeopathy is probably as 'caviare to the general,' and as much remote from the interest of the great public as the ancient issues between the Cynics and the Cyrenaics, or the quarrel of the Stoics with the Epicureans. . . . The first bout in the business appears to have occurred between Dr. Millican and Dr. Thuydichum, and these more or less redoubtable champions having, in the language of mediæval chivalry, '*rompt leur deux lances*,' a host of other combatants eager for the fray have, as the Western term has it, 'waded in,' till the scrimmage has become as mixed in its way as an election riot or a Tipperary faction fight. The merits of the question are more of professional than of public interest, seeing that, however it results, the general populace will not only come out of it none the wiser, but that they will continue all the same at the mercy of Diafoirus or of Sangrado, no matter whether he drenches them with

ample doses or employs the infinitesimal method affected by the homeopaths. . . . There is a suggestion of the forceps and the scalpel, of aloes and asafœtida, in their sharp and acrid exchanges that fully justifies the editorial discretion which has put up for legend in the lists wherein they cut and thrust the expressive heading, ‘*Odium Medicum.*’ ”

THE TOPICAL TIMES, *January 7, 1888*, asks—

“Whether the Jubilee Hospital won’t need more Hospital and less Jubilee in future ?

* * * * *

“Whether it is true, as ‘the Founder’ asserts, that Mr. Millican practised homeopathically at the said institution ? And if so, why he didn’t put it in his statement of defence ?

* * * * *

“Whether the admirable leader in the other *Times* doesn’t put the position in a nutshell ? ”

ST. JAMES’S GAZETTE. *January 10, 1888.*

“Much may be said (and is said) on both sides.”

MANCHESTER EXAMINER *and also* SHEFFIELD EVENING STAR.
January 11, 1888.

“There is one matter very powerfully brought to the front in to-day’s batch of letters which ought to be very carefully inquired into. Various correspondents declare that the globules sold by many homeopathic chemists, as aconite, lobelia, nux, and so forth, are not different, but are the same globules, and are equally innocent of aconite and of nux, being, in fact, mere globules of sugar and milk run through a sieve, made wholesale for the trade by an ingenious London confectioner. Surely this grave statement ought to be brought to the easy test of analysis.”

GLASGOW HERALD. *January 12, 1888.*

“The other day Lord Grimthorpe had it all his own way, and slaughtered his opponents with a riotous and savage pen ; yesterday the doctors had the best of it, and exhibited a fearful joy in jumping on the noble Lord for an unfortunate slip he made in describing vaccination as a homeopathic form of treatment. What will be the end of it all nobody can tell, but while the battle goes on it affords much amusement to the cynical lay mind—an amusement which is not decreased by the terrible earnestness of the rival and not over-courteous champions.”

THE GLOBE. *January 12, 1888.*

“Six more columns of letters in *The Times* to-day upon ‘*Odium Medicum!*’

“ODIUM MEDICUM.

(*An Horatian Ode.*)

“Odi æmulantem fessus ‘homœopath.’

Odi æmulantem nec minus ‘allopath,’

Rixasque Chironum minorum

Bellaque pharmacopœiarum.

“ Simplex honestumque est regimen meum :—
‘ Protrude linguam,’ ‘ quomodo stat tuus,
Mi care (vel, cara), appetitus?’
Virginibus puerisque dico.

“ O Tempora, O Buckle, accipite hæc mea :—
Odi tenaces propositi viros ;
Tu care Grimthorpe, litterarum
Mitte supervacuos labores.”

THE GLOBE. *January 13, 1888.*

“ ‘ Flaccus, junior,’ commenting on our Horatian Ode upon Odium Medicum, sends us ‘ two rival definitions straight from Horace himself’ :—

“ *The Allopathic pill* : ‘ Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.’

“ *The Homeopathic pitule* : ‘ Magna modis tenuare parvis.’ ”

GLASGOW HERALD. *January 13, 1888.*

“ The war between the homeopaths and allopaths—or H’s and A’s, as Lord Grimthorpe for the sake of brevity has decided to call them—is continued with great spirit in to-day’s *Times*, and the H’s for the moment make the best show, and seem to have a decided ‘ pull.’ At all events they have to-day advanced more than one point which the public will expect the members of the regular medical profession to meet. This is especially the case with regard to the assertion that the allopaths, despite all their contempt for the homeopaths, have borrowed from them a considerable number of drugs which were not in ordinary medical use before, and have incorporated these drugs in the pharmacopœia for use in accordance with homeopathic precept, namely, in small doses, and for the cure of diseases showing similar symptoms to those which the same drugs would produce in a healthy subject. This is what the Rev. Robert Spalding would call ‘ a good hard knock,’ and the public will be disappointed if ‘ R. B. C.’ and ‘ J. C. B.’—who are now identified by one of the angry homeopaths, as Mr. R. Brudenell Carter and Dr. J. C. Bucknill—do not in their next contribution to the controversy grapple with the charge and explain it away.

“ In the meanwhile the average lay mind gets some instruction as well as a good deal of amusement from the lively contest between the two schools of medicine. The home truths with which no doubt, amid a good many exaggerations, both sides are belabouring each other take the layman behind the scenes, and show him a good deal more than he had ever suspected about medical science and its ways. That the range of professional knowledge as to the operation of particular drugs, and particularly as to the reasons on which such operation is based, is much more limited than has commonly been supposed, will come as a great shock to many trusting minds.”

SCOTTISH NEWS (GLASGOW). *January 14, 1888.*

“ WHEN DOCTORS DIFFER.

“ A charming controversy has been going on in *The Times* in which we are all more or less interested, though the less we are interested the better for us. Lord Grimthorpe began the discussion by comment-

ing, in his delightfully pungent manner, upon a particularly fine specimen of professional intolerance which he discovered in the Law Reports. One of the physicians in the Queen's Jubilee Hospital was turned out by the Committee, largely composed of brother-physicians, because he did not share their own intolerance of homeopathy. They think homeopaths knaves and fools, while this audacious Dr. Millican actually seems to fancy that they ought to have fair-play like other people. He is not a homeopath himself, and does not want any homeopathy in the Queen's Jubilee Hospital; but he is connected with another place, an infirmary or dispensary, where poor people are treated by a mixed lot of doctors, who are at liberty to please themselves and their patients as to the sort of 'pathy' they profess. This is extending a very modified sort of tolerance to homeopaths, but it is too much for these charitable, large-minded orthodox people, so they solemnly excommunicated their erring brother; and then, as he did not kiss the rod, they invoked the secular arm in the good old-fashioned, heresy-hunting style, and expelled him. He went before Mr. Justice Manisty, who pronounced the whole proceedings irregular and illegal, and reinstated the Doctor who dared to tolerate heretics. There is a 'pious founder' of the Queen's Jubilee Hospital who thinks it very hard that he and his friends may not do as they like in that institution. He has issued obscure threats that the shutters will be put up if the Courts interfere with his high discretion; but nobody seems to mind much. In fact, there is no evidence that this Jubilee institution, in which such very unjubilee-like passions prevail, is in the position of supplying what inventors call a 'felt want.' It seems to exist chiefly for the honour and glory of the 'pious founder,' whose woes do not excite much compassion in the breasts of a heartless world.

"This is the pretty little history that Lord Grimthorpe has pounced upon, and he has made a very pretty little controversy out of it. He adduced the action of these doctors as a fair specimen of the general attitude of the profession towards any of its members who dare to think for themselves. If the profession had been wise, it would have taken the line that intolerance of this sort is much to be deprecated, and that these flaming professors of orthodoxy do not fairly represent the broad culture of their fellows. That would have been rather an awkward retort for Lord Grimthorpe, who would very likely have emitted a few more sarcasms and then 'dried up.' But the doctors, to the amazement of their judicious friends, defended the action of the Queen's Jubilee Hospital, and that so hotly as to run a tilt even at the Judge who laid down the law of the case. Their spokesmen in *The Times* have used very little argument, but a great deal of vituperation. They say in so many words that all homeopaths are either fools or knaves, and that homeopathy is an imposture. When asked for evidence, they say in effect that they are not going to argue with people who have no medical knowledge, that they are the infallible judges in the case, and that their verdict ends the matter. Now, if all the men with medical knowledge and training were on one side, and all the men who have neither were on the other, there might be something to be said for this theological mode of controversy. But the homeopaths are men with just the same medical knowledge as their orthodox opponents, taught by the same teachers and trained in the same schools. Some of them, like Dr. Dudgeon, of London, were excep-

tionally brilliant students, and some, like Dr. Drysdale, of Liverpool, occupy positions of great influence and estimation among the community at large. They were orthodox practitioners before they became homeopaths, and they sacrificed position, prospects, and money in making the change. In such circumstances it is absolutely childish to suppose that the matter can be settled by orthodox people shrieking 'knave, fool, impostor' at those who disagree with them. The public at large have no means of investigating nice medical questions for themselves, but they have common sense enough to draw conclusions from this pretty display of dogmatism and ill-temper. Homeopaths speak with just the same authority as allopaths, whatever that may be worth. Indeed they possibly speak with rather more, because they know and have practised both systems, while the orthodox know only one, and are manifestly far too prejudiced and furious to look at anything but gross caricatures of the other. When the orthodox fall back upon their infallibility, they forget that it is just their infallibility that is in question.

"What makes their position all the more absurd is that their spokesmen stand convicted of a really extraordinary number of gross blunders in questions of fact, arithmetic, and logic. There is one tremendously dogmatic and long-winded person, signing himself 'R. B. C.,' whose identity is an open secret. He has crammed into a single letter in *The Times* blunders enough to destroy a score of men's reputations for accuracy. Many of them have been exposed, and there are many more which nobody has yet mentioned. His logic is as shaky as his facts, and his arithmetic as crazy as his temper. If men want to be thought infallible upon points which we cannot test, they ought to be moderate and exact in their statements upon questions of common knowledge. There is another very damaging thing—namely, the evidence adduced by that malicious Lord Grimthorpe to show that these infallible gentlemen do not believe in their own infallibility. Now, if the augurs must sometimes indulge in a quiet laugh at their own pretensions, they ought to do it strictly in private. But these doctors, with their fine pretensions to medical knowledge and scientific method, have made public confession that they know nothing, that their science is a sham, and that their only hope lies in the fact that when men's minds are enfeebled by disease or distracted by apprehension they are easily humbugged. Lord Grimthorpe has quoted ever so many slashing statements of this kind by eminent orthodox practitioners, successful men, and men at the head of their profession. No notice has been taken of them by the spokesmen of medical intolerance; but there they stand all the same. We offer no opinion about homeopathy, but it cannot be of greater impotence than is orthodox medicine, according to its own chief professors. Perhaps, after all, it is an improvement upon the old style, and that may explain why men bred in the old school adopt it. At any rate, its professors make much the best appearance in an argument. They keep their temper; they do not call names; they appeal not to infallibility, but to experiment; and, all put together, they have not made nearly so many demonstrably false statements as 'R. B. C.' alone in a single letter."

COUNTY GENTLEMAN. *January 14, 1888.*

"But could not the globules be analyzed? If no trace of medicine could be discovered, it would be a just inference that, though the

globules might have been sold, as well as prescribed, in good faith, they are actually only sugar of milk pills. Such tests would be more convincing than any number of letters to the editor."

CHRISTIAN WORLD. *January 14, 1888.*

"Statistics are appealed to on both sides, but Lord Grimthorpe is especially strong on this point. In a Paris hospital, he says, 8·5 per cent. of patients died under homeopathic treatment, and 11·3 per cent. under allopathic. In a Vienna hospital 5·7 per cent. died of pneumonia under the former system, and 25·5 under the latter, and the results were similar in other diseases. From a report furnished to the House of Commons it appears, too, that in 1854 only 16·4 per cent. of cholera patients died in the homeopathic hospital, whilst 51·8 died in the other hospitals. The controversy has not been entirely confined to Lord Grimthorpe and the doctors. One Paterfamilias dwells with satisfaction upon the fact that homeopathy enables patients to dose their olive branches themselves, and so save heavy doctors' bills, whilst a pupil of Meissonier, the great French painter, tells how he cured the artist's dog of paralysis by administering Rhus Tox and Arsenicum 3 x, which fact is duly attested by Meissonier and his son. One of the allegations most freely made against homeopaths, and which they naturally resent most keenly, is that their medicines frequently contain no drug at all, but are made in bulk of pure sugar, and are distributed into bottles bearing different labels. Mr. Frederick Ross, of the firm of Leath and Ross, in reply to this charge, bears emphatic testimony to the care bestowed by homeopathic chemists in the selection of drugs, and in making up the various medicines. So rests the controversy at present."

OBSERVER. *January 15, 1888.*

"There may have been excellent reasons in the present state of opinion why it might be more to the interest of the hospital to have a doctor who was not only an allopath himself, but looked upon homeopathy as the unclean thing; but the notion that to hold courteous intercourse with homeopaths is a crime justifying immediate dismissal is so far from sound as to be little short of monstrous. This was the view of Mr. Justice Manisty, and the English public is clearly of the same opinion. . . .

"Most of them admit that their homeopathic brethren are strict dietarians, and that they have brought arnica, aconite, and many other valuable drugs into general use. Then we have the fact that among their ranks they number many able men, and even professional bigotry will scarcely insist that these hundreds, if not thousands, of successful practitioners are all either knaves or fools. In matters of medicine we sit in such general darkness, we need light so much, that we cannot afford to throw away any possible source of illumination. How great that need is may be gathered, to some extent, by any one who has even cursorily perused the correspondence we have been discussing."

DAILY NEWS. *January 16, 1888.*

"Mr. Millican has not long enjoyed the relief which he obtained from Mr. Justice Manisty the other day. Mr. Millican is, or was, surgeon to the new Jubilee Hospital, in Gloucester-terrace, and he

discharged his duties there to the satisfaction of all concerned, until it was discovered that he also visited the Margaret-street Hospital, where patients are occasionally, though not invariably, treated in the homeopathic way. Thereupon Mr. Millican was dismissed with a kind of ignominy from the Jubilee institution, as though to show that we have not freed the human mind from all its fetters in the last fifty years. The Jubilee Hospital could not tolerate even so negative a recognition of homeopathy as might be involved in the willingness of an allopathic doctor to darken the doors of an institution which the heretical system is allowed to enter. It might have been thought that the action of the Jubilee Hospital Committee would have been disavowed by a general body of practitioners who are believed to be men of the world, as well as men of science. It has, however, proved very much the reverse. There has been a public correspondence on the subject, in which the *odium theologicum* has been far outdone in intensity by the bitterness with which the rival schools of medicine have assailed one another, and more particularly by the want of charity, and even of decency on the part of what may be called the regular clergy of medical orders. One of the Jubilee Hospital Committee has gone so far as to say that 'every homeopathic practitioner is a conscious fraud, a liar, and an impostor;' and no one has called on him to apologize or abscond.

"In these circumstances Mr. Millican brought his action for relief, and he had little difficulty in persuading Mr. Justice Manisty to give him an injunction to restrain the Committee from interfering with him in discharging his duties as Jubilee Hospital surgeon. As he had certainly not practised the hated system in their precincts, and indeed he had never practised it at all, this decision seemed equally in accord with justice and with common sense. It is not, however, in accord with equity, as was demonstrated with much nicety of legal phrase by the Court of Appeal on Saturday. The case was taken to that court, and the Master of the Rolls, with Lords Justices Fry and Lopes concurring, gave judgment against Mr. Millican, who is, accordingly, to be dismissed, without relief, from the Jubilee Hospital, and the defendants are not to be restrained, perpetually (which was the absurd point in Mr. Justice Manisty's injunction) or otherwise, from the course they have taken in regard to him. The Judges were careful to say that they gave no opinion on the merits of the case; they only held that Mr. Millican had no remedy by way of injunction, though he might have had a claim for damages, if he had suffered any. The relation between himself and the committee, it seems, was a merely "personal" relation; and, in such matters, equity, which is now fused with the common law, knows nothing of wrongs that do not involve a pecuniary loss. Mr. Millican was obliged to argue his case throughout on this narrow ground; and his despairing attempts to prove that his subscription of a guinea a year to the charity should count for something, and that he had the same right to relief as a wrongfully-expelled member of a club, all came to nought. Much sympathy will naturally be felt for Mr. Millican, who has heavy costs to pay, and who is not to blame for the uncertainty of the law. There is not, and never has been, the slightest aspersion upon his professional or personal character. He simply differs from more rigid practitioners in the view which he takes of homeopathsists."

ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE. *January 16, 1888.*

"The great homeopathic case has been settled at last, so far as that desirable result can be brought about in the law courts. Dr. Millican is adjudged to have no legal grievance in being dismissed from the Queen's Jubilee Hospital on account of his supposed leaning towards the homeopathic heresy. But though he has failed at law, Dr. Millican has had a great success in the newspapers—not in vanquishing the allopaths, for that were too much to expect—but in raising quite the loudest discussion of a somewhat unexciting recess. Now that the action at law is over, and Parliament is preparing to meet, the great dispute will doubtless die and be buried with the dead season. It has been very amusing; but we have had quite enough of it."

BRISTOL MERCURY. *January 17, 1888.*

"The allopath, however orthodox, however righteously determined to countenance no heresy, would be compelled to admit that the homeopathic system, like his own, is not absolutely inconsistent with the continuance of human life."

NEWCASTLE DAILY LEADER. *January 18, 1888.*

"Some Tory journals cannot be complimented on their manner of telling the truth, even when it has no connection with politics. There has been a great deal of law, and a great deal more talk and writing, about Mr. Millican, a surgeon at the Queen's Jubilee Hospital, who was dismissed because he attended a hospital where homeopathy was occasionally practised. It seems that a doctor ought to carry his objection to homeopathy to the point of declining to save the life of a homeopathist. The *St. James's Gazette* speaks of Dr. Millican's 'supposed leaning towards the homeopathic heresy.' Now, he was never supposed to have such a leaning. He merely attended a hospital where homeopathy is the [a] recognized practice. Hospitals complain of poverty. If much bigotry of this sort is exhibited they will complain with more reason."

COURT CIRCULAR. *January 21, 1888.*

"The long controversy which has been going on in *The Times* regarding homeopathy has resulted in a complete triumph for the advocates of allopathy, or the system of medicine commonly practised in this country. Homeopathy is, of course, quackery pure and simple, if practised on the lines laid down by the inventor, who held that the greater dilution the more powerful the effect of the medicine. We do not suppose, however, that so-called homeopaths differ much in practice from allopaths. Lord Grimthorpe rushed into the controversy, and his ignorant bluster was rather amusing."

NEW AGE. *January 21, 1888.*

"After all, what does it matter whether a physician is a homeopath or an allopath, so long as he puts his patients on the right path to recovery?"

NOTES.

MR. KENNETH MILLICAN.

UNDER the heading of "Coming Men," *The Figaro* of January 14th gives an interesting sketch of the career of Mr. Kenneth Millican. Perhaps the representatives of persecution and bigotry will learn that they injured no one but themselves by indulging their malice. There is a love of fair play in English people, and when a case is put clearly before them they are always ready to visit with condign displeasure the guilty parties. They have sustained Mr. Millican in the courageous stand he has taken, and in a manner which must be galling to his obscure persecutors.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE opinions we have quoted from the various journals throughout the country on *The Times* controversy, contain much that is amusing as well as instructive. They show plainly enough that the great hindrance to homeopathy is the dense ignorance on the subject that prevails, and this the correspondence has served in no small measure to remove. Perhaps the most amusing of all the quotations is that from *The Court Circular*, which actually has the courage—not to say audacity—to hold that the allopaths had the best of it! Possibly this may be accounted for by the fact that the editor is a gentleman who once studied medicine, and has never been able to divest himself of the *odium medicum* he then imbibed.

DR. DUDGEON.

OUR correspondent Dr. Hastings makes a proposal which we are sure will meet with a hearty response wherever homeopathy and the love of liberty and fairness are known. No more fitting time than the present could be chosen for presenting a testimonial to the translator of Hahnemann's works, the defender for forty years and upwards of Hahnemann's system, whose ability and prowess have compelled even his foes to respect and fear him, and who, as the late *Times* controversy has shown, is still the foremost in the fight. We hope to be able to announce by our next

issue that a committee has been formed to receive subscriptions, and to determine the form the testimonial should take. But in the meantime our first concern is Mr. Millican. When we have done our duty in securing Mr. Millican from injury, we can afford ourselves the luxury of raising a testimonial worthy of himself and of homeopathy to Dr. Dudgeon. We shall not be in a hurry to close the list, and we intend to give our distant brethren an opportunity to join us in honouring him and ourselves at the same time.

FASHIONS IN ANTISEPTICS.

THE following is from the *Medical Press* of January 11 :

ANTISEPTICS.—The fashion in lady's head-gear is not more fickle than that in antiseptics. Carbolic acid, thymol, menthol, iodoform, iodol, corrosive sublimate, eucalyptus, and many more occur to the mind on the mention of antiseptics. And just as each new remedy attained the popularity that placed it in the front rank, there came a rumour of dissatisfaction, at first indefinite and slight, but surely and gradually increasing until the popular idol fell. Of carbolic acid we hardly trust ourselves to speak whilst a row of disused spray vapourisers stare us in the face as embodiments of a discarded fad. Iodoform recalls the memory of lost patients for whom, in a moment of weakness, iodoform was recommended to promote the healing of simple ulcers. Scarce had a patient left when he found himself commiserated with by a dear friend, who diagnosed from smell, on having "such a disease," considering he was a married man. To a delicate and sensitive minded woman, with a full confidence of the benefit obtainable from antiseptics, a gentleman of much experience writes, "a fine corrosive spray during childbirth caused cramps, salivation, and mercurial fœtor, together with the dismissal of the attendant when the patient came to know that to the physician's fad her trouble was due." The craze still continues, though in a modified form, physicians and surgeons are still found going round with soap flakes of various medications, showing that certain fashions die slowly. Amongst the most recent of these protective soaps is one containing 3 per cent. of biniodide of mercury, the present fashionable antiseptic. Gentlemen who still believe that medicine may be followed as a mechanical occupation, in which the scrubbing brush with malodorous drugs replace brains and experience, will find much comfort in the knowledge that as quickly as one panacea dies out or becomes disgraced, the ingenuity of the chemist produces another, and exclaims, in the words of Hood's pedler, "The last new patent, nothing comes nigh it."

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

(1) LINSEED TEA; (2) OINTMENT FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

SOME time ago we published a receipt for making Linseed Tea. Having been recently informed by one of our readers that there was a better way than the one we recommended, we have pleasure in reproducing it. Here it is:—

“*Linseed Tea*.—To six ounces of Linseed add one quart of cold water, put it over the fire, and when it boils, draw on one side and let it simmer for twenty minutes, stirring it now and then. Strain through a fine gravy strainer, flavour with lemon and sweeten to taste. Before using the linseed, *wash it well in several waters*. We add three ounces of sugar candy before straining, afterwards the juice of a lemon. Linseed tea made after this receipt is pleasant to the taste and most healing to the chest.”

To the kindness of the same lady we are indebted for the following receipt for an ointment for chapped hands:—

“*For Chapped Hands*.—1 oz. Oil of Almonds; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Spermaceti; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. White Wax; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of Camphor—melted together. Pound the camphor and spermaceti, then put all these ingredients into a jar, which place in a pan of water; let simmer till melted.”

STATUS OF HOMEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT who is an authority on Indian affairs sends us the following note:—

“The oldest and most noted Homeopathic practitioner in India, Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, is now the recipient of civic honours—and emoluments. He has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta, a post held alternately by citizens of different nationalities—two or three years ago by a European merchant, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Mahendralal is formally known as a former “Professor of Chemistry” in the Calcutta University, under which designation the appointment was announced. But his claims to public notice rest more prominently on his service to general science, astronomy included, of which he has been the chief expositor in Calcutta for many years past—and in which capacity he has been honoured by successive Viceroys. All this time he has carried on his profession as a homeopathic practitioner, and in this capacity has had to endure the consistently bitter opposition of his allopathic *confrères*. Some few years ago, when he was nominated Syndic in the Medical Faculty of the University, a dead set was made against him by the Allo-Medical profession; and though he found champions in the Senate, he judged it most expedient to retire from the nomination. The appointment of Sheriff, being in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor (at present Sir Stewart Bayley), the *Odium Medicum* is so far powerless.”

We heartily congratulate Dr. Mahendralal on the conspicuous recognition of his high character as a citizen.

ALARMING EFFECTS OF A MINUTE DOSE.

The following is from *The British Medical Journal*, January 21, 1888:—

“COCAINE TOXEMIA.”—Toxic symptoms were exhibited in an adult after 4m. of a 4% sol. given hypodermically. The leading symptoms were nausea, emesis, headache, blindness, deafness, loss of taste and smell, profuse perspiration, lividity, gastric cramp; pulse frequent, feeble, irregular, intermittent; inspiration shallow, gasping, irregular, difficult, convulsive, suspended; impairment of gait, speech and swallowing; muscular rigidity, palpitation, sense of suffocation and constriction of chest; loss of motion and sensation in limbs; restlessness, prostration, giddiness, faintness, feeling of impending death, convulsive twitchings, paralysis, mania, delirium.

A VERY ORIGINAL OBSERVER.

DR. LAUDER BRUNTON has discovered that *Nux Vomica* is a good thing for sleeplessness in sedentary persons, especially when due to worry or over-work. It flashed upon him all in a moment. He tells us all about it in his journal, *The Practitioner*, for January, pages 28 and following. It is difficult to imagine how he can have avoided seeing it in the homeopathic works with which he (or his copyist) is so very familiar; but it cannot have been from them that he learned it, because he doesn't tell us that it was. It played upon his fertile imagination in a manner most scientific. “It occurred to me,” he says, “that if I could convert the condition of over-tiredness into one of simple tiredness”—so simple and yet so subtle!—“the patient would naturally fall sound asleep without the use of any hypnotic.” “It occurred to” him, moreover, that strychnine was just the very thing to work this miracle, in $\frac{1}{2000}$ th grain of the sulphate, or from five to ten drops of the tincture of *Nux Vomica*. It is a pity Dr. Brunton's very original mind does not occasionally discover something that homeopaths have not discovered already.

TO OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND EXCHANGES.

As some letters and packages are still sent to our old address, we once more ask our distant colleagues and brother editors to make a note of our new address, and direct in future to 34, Harrington Road, London, S.W.

TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

WE fear that many of our contributors will be disappointed this month in not seeing the articles which they have been so kind as to send us. We hope, however, that they will find the echoes of the great fight which we have collected, of such an interesting nature that they will be in some measure compensated for their disappointment.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ALLOPATHIC EVASIONS.

By DR. DUDGEON.

IN connection with the controversy recently carried on in *The Times* respecting the behaviour of the representatives of old-school medicine to their colleagues of the homeopathic school, the following correspondence I lately had with one of the most eminent surgeons of the metropolis, Sir Prescott Hewett, Bart., Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, &c., &c., who, by the desire of a patient, came to examine and give his opinion as to the necessity or otherwise of surgical interference in his case may be of interest. I may mention that the great man received from me a history of the case, made his examination, and agreed with me that no surgical operation was possible. Nothing was said about medical treatment. Only rest and nourishing diet were advised by the surgeon, which was precisely what I had been practising in the case. Sir Prescott called once or twice on the patient at other times when I was not present, and on one of these occasions he committed what I considered a breach of professional etiquette, whereupon I wrote him as follows :

“ 53, MONTAGU SQUARE, 20th Dec., 1887.

“ DEAR SIR,—Mr. ——— told me this morning that at your last visit to him you informed him that if you had known that I practised homeopathy you would not have met me professionally.

“ As such a remark is calculated to lower his medical attendant in the esteem of the patient, which is contrary to the accepted ethics that have always ruled in the profession, it should not be made at all, or, at all events, not without very sufficient reason.

“Now, as I am possessed of all necessary legal qualifications, as I am not aware that I have ever done anything to disgrace those qualifications, as there was no question of therapeutics to be discussed between us, as I have always received the most willing assistance of the most eminent surgeons in London, among whom I may mention Sir William Fergusson and Mr. Richard Quain, both Presidents of the College of Surgeons, and as the College of Surgeons has never passed any law forbidding its members to meet professionally legally qualified medical practitioners on account of any peculiar therapeutic views they may hold, I am justified in inquiring why you made the remark I complain of to Mr. — ?

“Perhaps it has not occurred to you that a refusal by a surgeon to meet the ordinary medical attendant of a patient on account of the therapeutic views of the latter, from whom alone, perhaps, he could get the history of the disease and an accurate account of its symptoms and progress, might be attended with great disadvantage to the patient, whose welfare the medical man, be he surgeon or physician, is bound to consider above everything.

“I shall therefore feel much obliged to you if you will kindly favour me with your reasons for passing upon me the greatest slight you could inflict on a colleague, who is not conscious of having done anything to deserve such unprofessional treatment.—Yours faithfully,

“R. E. DUDGEON.

“Sir Prescott Hewett, Bart.”

To this remonstrance I received the following reply :

“CHESTNUT LODGE, HORSHAM.

“DEAR SIR,—In answer to your note, let me say that it is well known in the profession that I am one of those who make it a rule not to meet in consultation gentlemen practising homeopathy. And as I have never, knowingly, deviated from this rule, it became incumbent on me, when Mr. — happened, the other day, to mention that you were a homeopathic practitioner, to say that, had I known this, I should have declined to meet you in consultation. Had I remained silent on such an occasion, Mr. — and his friends would naturally have taken it for granted that I was in the habit of meeting in consultation gentlemen holding your views.—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

“PRESCOTT HEWETT.

“Dec. 23, 1887.

“Friday, 9.30 a.m.”

As this was hardly a satisfactory answer to my request, I immediately wrote as follows :

“ 53, MONTAGU SQUARE, 24th Dec., 1887.

“ DEAR SIR,—In my note of the 20th inst., I asked you to favour me with your reasons for treating me in an unprofessional manner, and you only say in your note just received that it is well known in the profession that you are one of those who make it a rule not to meet in consultation gentlemen practising homeopathy. That, of course, is no answer, or only an answer of the *sic volo—stet pro ratione voluntas* sort, which is not exactly the reply a professional man has a right to expect from a colleague. Will you oblige me by telling me what right you have to make any such rule, which inflicts an injury on professional brethren who are entitled to courtesy, not insult, from their colleagues? or, how the circumstances of your unprofessional conduct being well known to the profession can make it anything but unprofessional? I was not aware that you were in the habit of treating with discourtesy your medical brethren who endeavour to practise according to the therapeutic rule that has been more or less acknowledged in medicine from the days of Hippocrates. I have so practised in London upwards of forty years, and during that time have never hesitated to call on the most eminent surgeons of the day to give me their surgical aid; for I have credited my surgical brethren with sufficient sense of what is due to the sick and suffering, as well as to their medical colleagues, to lend them their surgical aid irrespective of the therapeutic views they may entertain. I have only in one case, besides your own, met with anything like discourtesy or a refusal to lend cordial and willing help from the most distinguished and skilful surgeons, and in that case I think my therapeutic views were the pretext, not the real cause of the unprofessional behaviour.

“ Perhaps you have not sufficiently considered the serious results that might ensue from the general adoption by surgeons of the extraordinary rule you have made for yourself, a rule, let me add, that has received no sanction from the College of Surgeons to which you belong. The most serious and even fatal consequences might ensue from the refusal of a surgeon to give his surgical aid to a patient on the ground that the latter preferred homeopathic treatment. It was not so that those great surgeons, the late Mr. Liston, Mr. R. Quain and Sir William Ferguson understood their duties to patients and colleagues, and I would inquire by what right you have made for yourself a rule so opposed to professional courtesy and humanity?

“ The best and most recent writers on medicine admit that

the homeopathic therapeutic rule is true in many instances, and, while abandoning traditional modes of treatment, have adopted, without acknowledgment, many of the methods and medicines of the homeopathic school, and I fail to see how a practitioner, who is convinced of the excellence of homeopathy in many more instances than those writers allow, and makes no concealment of his convictions, thereby forfeits his inalienable right to be treated by his professional brethren with ordinary professional courtesy. I may ask how you have arrived at the conclusion that homeopathy is false and its practice ought to entail professional ostracism? Have you studied the system? Have you tested it? Have you observed the practice in a homeopathic hospital? Are there any records you can refer me to where it has been proved to be false or injurious? If you can only reply to these questions in the negative, what other foundation has your condemnation of homeopathy than prejudice? It is not by prejudice that scientific questions involving the health and life of our fellow-creatures can be determined. Conduct such as results from the rule you have made for yourself is the main cause of the outspoken contempt for the profession of many thinking men in the non-medical world, a specimen of which you will see in Lord Grimthorpe's letter in to-day's *Times*.

“In conclusion, I would recommend you to devote the leisure of your retirement to a reconsideration of the question of the relations that ought to be maintained between surgeons and physicians in regard to patients—Whether it is right for members of a profession which prides itself on being scientific and liberal, to condemn without examination a therapeutic method, followed by upwards of 12,000 well-educated and legally qualified practitioners in the civilized world; whether the honour and dignity of the profession can be promoted by surgeons boycotting physicians because the latter practise medicine under the guidance of a therapeutic rule, which is acknowledged as partially true by some of the most esteemed writers on therapeutics of the school of the majority; whether it is consistent with humanity to refuse surgical aid to a suffering patient, because that patient prefers to be treated medically by a physician acquainted with homeopathy. To assist you in the matter, I take the liberty of sending you a pamphlet I published on the subject a few years ago.* Apologizing for the length of this letter, I remain, yours faithfully,

“R. E. DUDGEON.

“Sir Prescott Hewett, Bart.”

* “Homeopathic Patients and Operating Surgeons.”

In due course the following answer was received :

“ CHESTNUT LODGE, HORSHAM.

“ DEAR SIR,—In answer to your questions in the note just received, I beg to say that I do not, on the present occasion, feel myself called upon to enter into a discussion on the subject in question.—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

“ PRESCOTT HEWETT.

“ December 27, 1887.”

This of course terminated the correspondence. It will be observed that Sir Prescott Hewett gives no other reason besides his will for declining to give his surgical aid to a patient whose ordinary medical attendant holds therapeutic views which he has never studied or tested, and which he therefore does not approve of, for to decline to meet the ordinary medical attendant is tantamount to declining to give his surgical aid to the patient, for no surgeon would consent, or be asked, to see a patient behind the back of the physician in attendance. It comes to this, then, that surgeons who have made for themselves such a rule as this of Sir Prescott Hewett, would refuse to perform an operation of vital importance, perhaps, to the patient, unless the patient would consent to dismiss the practitioner in whose medical treatment alone he has confidence. In places where there is only one operating surgeon, and there are many such, conduct of this sort might lead to the sacrifice of the patient's life, and the responsibility of the patient's death would devolve on the operating surgeon. This is a matter which concerns patients even more than their doctors, and they should tell the operating surgeons who act on Sir Prescott Hewett's rule what they think of it.

The following letters which I addressed to one of the anti-homeopathic correspondents in *The Times* explain themselves :

“ 53, MONTAGU SQUARE, Jan. 2, 1888.

“ DEAR SIR,—I was much interested by a passage in your letter in *The Times* of Saturday last. You there say, ‘Scientific medicine has over and over again rejected the principles and practice of homeopaths.’ You will much oblige me by referring me to the places or occasions where scientific medicine has done this. Of course *scientific* medicine would not reject any principles or practice without evidence of their falsity; and as you know that scientific medicine has done this ‘over and

over again,' I shall feel a deep debt of gratitude to you if you will point out when and where scientific medicine has so acted, for I cannot for an instant suppose that you would publicly make such a statement unless you knew that it was certainly true.—Yours faithfully,

“ R. E. DUDGEON.

“ T. F. Pearse, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P.”

Not receiving any answer after a week, I again wrote as follows :

“ 53, MONTAGU SQUARE, 9th January, 1888.

“ DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless remember that on the 2nd inst. I begged you would kindly inform me of some or any of the occasions on which scientific medicine has rejected the principles and practice of homeopaths, which you alleged in your letter in *The Times* dated 29th December, she had done ‘over and over again.’ I cannot believe that if you know of such occasions you would refuse to mention them to me, nor can I believe that you would make that statement publicly unless you knew that your statement was correct. But as you have allowed so much time to elapse ere answering a simple question which would not have cost you five minutes to reply to, I have come to the conclusion either that you did not receive my letter, or that you made a statement in *The Times* which is without foundation.

“Trusting that you will yet give me a satisfactory reply, as the subject has a special interest for me, I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

“ R. E. DUDGEON.

“ T. F. Pearse, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P.”

No answer was vouchsafed to this letter, so the inference is that Dr. Pearse's statement was of the usual anti-homeopathic kind, a random assertion without any foundation.

I may finish this paper by giving here a letter I addressed to an allopathic journal in reply to some incorrect statements made by it in regard to homeopathy :

“ *To the Editor of THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.*

“ SIR,—In your impression of January 7, you say that ‘the medical profession generally, including without exception all its most eminent men and all its recognized leaders, have long since arrived at the conclusion that homeopathy is either a nullity or a fraud;’ further, that ‘they believe, on grounds which are overwhelmingly conclusive,’ that homeopathic opinions and practice are either ‘valueless or deceptive.’

“Would you kindly inform me where these opinions have been expressed, and where the ‘overwhelmingly conclusive’ grounds which they were formed are to be found? It strikes me that very different opinions from those you mention were stated at the meeting of the British Medical Association in 1881 by the President, Mr. Barrow, and by Dr. Bristowe, who gave the opening address in the medical section, and by Mr. J. Hutchinson, who performed the like function in the surgical section. These gentlemen all acknowledged that homeopathy was a system of treatment occupying a distinct position in medicine; that its practitioners were honest, many of them men of learning and ability, men of thought and culture, and entitled to respect and consideration from their colleagues who held different therapeutic views. I do not know if these are what you consider among ‘the most eminent men’ or ‘the recognized leaders’ of the medical profession; but at the time you stated that the latter two were ‘universally recognized as two of the ablest, most deeply read, most philosophical, most acute, and most cautious representatives of medicine and surgery,’ attributes which would seem to entitle them to be considered both eminent and recognized leaders in the medical profession. They, at all events, do not hold homeopathy to be either ‘a nullity or a fraud.’—Your obedient servant,

“R. E. DUDGEON.

“Jan. 9, 1888.”

This letter was not inserted, nor was any notice of its reception taken in the list of correspondence printed at the end of the *Journal*.

DR. DUDGEON AND “THE MEDICAL PRESS.”

THE following letter appeared in *The Medical Press* of January 18. The appended remarks sufficiently indicate the degree of the editor’s sincerity:

HOMEOPATHY WITHOUT ODIUM MEDICUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—I read with much pleasure the concluding paragraph of your leader of this week, which, with your permission, I will quote.

“Nobody would welcome with more zest than the ordinary practitioner any rule or system which would relieve him of the difficult and often wearisome task of investigating the nature of particular diseased conditions. Conscious of the shortcomings of his own system—shortcomings which all of them labour to overcome—he would gladly adopt such a line of practice, notwithstanding the fact that it

would reduce his medicinal treatment to the level of the intelligence of a pot-boy, if such wonderful successes as those claimed for homeopathy by its interested partisans were to be anticipated."

Then, I say, let the ordinary practitioner study and test the homeopathic treatment, which will certainly "relieve him of the difficult and wearisome task of investigating the nature of particular diseased conditions." By "nature" in this connection I presume you mean the so-called "proximate cause" of the disease, the intimate pathological change in the organism that gives rise to the morbid phenomena. Now, the search for this proximate cause is certainly "difficult and wearisome," and when discovered, or supposed to be discovered, is, in most cases, not of the slightest use in enabling the practitioner to cure the disease. Homeopathy, while not discouraging the search, dispenses with the necessity of discovering the hidden proximate cause, about which we know that in many—may I not say most?—cases it is purely hypothetical, and is most likely to be erroneous, and therefore misleading in practice. But even were we certain that we know the proximate cause of a disease, how would that help us to cure it? Take, for example, a concrete case, say, angina pectoris. In "Ziemssen's Cyclopædia" we find at least twenty different proximate causes have been assigned for the disease. Let us suppose we have ascertained beyond a doubt that one of them is the true one—any one will do: then let it be for argument's sake "hyperæsthesia of the cardiac plexus." Well, how will that knowledge help us to a remedy? You scout Hahnemann's idea that if a medicine causes on the healthy an array of symptoms—not one symptom—similar to that presented by a disease, this shows that it acts on the same parts of the organism as are affected in the disease, and therefore you would never think of administering such a medicine in order to cure the disease. But this is precisely what Professor Huxley, in his address at the International Medical Congress of 1881, said would be the realization of the ideal in medicine. His words are:

"If we consider the knowledge positively acquired of the *modus operandi* of urari, of atropia, of physostigmin, of veratria, of cascra, of strychnia, of bromide of potassium, of phosphorus, there can surely be no ground for doubting that, sooner or later, the pharmacologist will supply the physician with the means of affecting, in any desired sense, the functions of any physiological element of the body. It will, in short, become possible to introduce into the economy a molecular mechanism which, like a cunningly contrived torpedo, shall find its way to some particular group of living elements, and cause an explosion among these, leaving the rest untouched."

Divested of its metaphorical trappings, this passage evidently means that the speaker considered that medicines would be discovered which acted on the same parts as those involved in diseases, and, when given in diseases, would find their way to the diseased parts, and set them to rights without affecting injuriously other parts of the organism. And this is what we contend we do when we administer the homeopathically adapted remedy. We earnestly invite the "ordinary practitioner" to try it and judge for himself. As you say, with the College of Physicians, you have no desire to fetter the opinions of medical men in reference to any means they may think fit to adopt in connection with the practice of medicine, you can have no objection to their trying a plan recommended to them as the beau ideal of

therapeutics by so great an authority as Professor Huxley; and there is no fear that doing so "would reduce their medicinal treatment to the level of the intelligence of a pot-boy."

You ask if there are drugs that can produce the symptoms of typhoid fever, diphtheria, or Addison's disease. And if not, then "the whole fabric falls to the ground." A study of our materia medica would convince you that pretty accurate features of most curable diseases are to be found in the pathogeneses of our medicines, and among these pictures of typhoid fever and diphtheria, more or less perfect, whether of Addison's disease I cannot say with certainty, but even should we have no *simile* to that disease, we should not be worse off than yourselves, for I read in Quain's "Dictionary" that in your school the prognosis is "always unfavourable."

Accusations of dishonesty and fraud are out of place in the discussion of medical doctrines, and only weaken the cause of those who employ them, so I will send no "cunningly contrived torpedo" into that part of the organism of your leading article which is afflicted with that malady.—I am, yours, &c.,

R. E. DUDGEON.

53, Montagu Square, 11th January.

[We have inserted this letter in order to avoid the appearance of stifling the question, but we do not propose to re-open a correspondence on this matter, since it has so frequently been threshed out in our columns. Dr. Dudgeon's illustration of *angina pectoris* is singularly inappropriate, seeing that the discovery of the valuable effects of nitrite of amyl and nitro-glycerine was due to our knowledge of the pathology of that disease. Prof. Huxley's forecast—an example of the wish being father to the thought—being in the future tense, shows clearly enough that he does not consider that homeopathy, with the principles of which he may fairly be supposed to be familiar, in any way solved the problem. We would cordially urge upon every medical man the duty of investigating the influence of all drugs, and of all doses of those drugs, but we recognize neither homeopathic drugs nor homeopathic doses, with the exception, perhaps, of the incomprehensible dilutions which constitute the homeopath's stock-in-trade. In conclusion, we utterly deny that any drugs can reproduce the essential features of typhoid fever, diphtheria, or indeed of any specific disease.—ED.]

Dr. Dudgeon wrote another letter pointing out that the Editor was mistaken in supposing that the discovery of the power of amyl nitrite to relieve, not to cure, *angina pectoris* was due to a knowledge of the pathology of that disease. The history of its discovery was as follows: Dr. Lauder Brunton had under his care a case of *angina pectoris* for six months, and had tried during that time all sorts of remedies, including aconite, lobelia, digitalis, iodide of potassium, chloroform, brandy, and bleeding, all without good results. As a last resort he tried amyl nitrite, which gave immediate, though temporary, relief. Dr. Brunton afterwards invented a theory of the pathology of *angina pectoris* to account for the action of the medicine on it.

The editor would not, of course, publish this reply, as it questioned his own infallibility. Instead, he put in the following among "Notices to Correspondents":—

DR. DUDGEON.—It was not advanced that nitrite of amyl was a

“cure” for angina pectoris. It is pretty well established that there exists more than one form of this disease, hence it is not surprising that more than one explanation of its causation should be forthcoming. The point was, that our knowledge of the pathology of the form which is relieved by nitrite of amyl enabled us to apply the physiological effects of this drug to the relief of a very painful, and only too often, fatal disease.

The statement in this note is hardly reconcilable with the history of the use of amyl in angina.

NOTES ON MASSAGE.

BY DR. NEATBY.

DEFINITION.—Massage in its therapeutic application may be defined as a method of treating the sick by means of passive manipulations. It may be applied to almost any region of the body, and to both superficial and deep structures. Its action is both local and general.

It should be observed that Massage, properly speaking, includes only *passive manipulations*. It is one branch of the great “movement cure,” and though advantageously used in conjunction with other movements, active and passive, of a more gymnastic nature, these movements should not be included under the term Massage.

TECHNIQUE.—There are four chief varieties of manipulation, named as follows: effleurage (stroking), pétrissage (kneading), tapotement (tapping or beating), and vibration.

The term EFFLEURAGE, or stroking, to some extent explains itself. The hand is placed in contact with the skin and drawn along it. The direction, the degree of firmness and of rapidity necessary, vary with the case. The hands should surround the limb as far as possible, and should not be entirely withdrawn when the stroke is finished, but should return to the starting-point in gentle contact with the skin.

a. According to the direction, effleurage may be (1) *centripetal*, (2) *centrifugal*, or (3) *transverse*. The first is performed in the direction of the venous current; the second in the opposite direction; and the third at a right angle to the axis of the limb or trunk.

b. According to the degree of firmness used, effleurage may be (1) *superficial*, or (2) *deep*, *i.e.*, by gentle or firm stroking the superficial or deep structures are influenced.

Centrifugal effleurage should always be superficial.

PÉTRISSAGE, or kneading, is less easy to describe. To knead a muscle the whole or part of it is grasped, and then pinched or rolled between thumb and fingers, between opposite hands, or between the fingers and a subjacent solid structure—usually a bone. The ball of the thumb or the pulp of the fingers should be used in preference to the finger-tips. If the tips of the fingers are firmly used, considerable pain may be caused. The pain of pétrissage, skilfully performed, is at the worst very slight, and lessens as the operation continues. While kneading any given spot the fingers remain, without moving, on the same skin area. To slide the fingers along the skin during pétrissage lessens or destroys its efficacy.

“Circular friction” is a modification of pétrissage. The pulp or tip of the finger is placed, for example, over an enlarged lymphatic gland. The finger makes a circular movement, carrying the skin with it, and by means of it rubs the gland and its neighbourhood. The chief pressure is made in the direction of the circulation, *i.e.*, centripetally.

In TAPOTEMENT the ulnar edge of the hand strikes the part with a series of light taps. The palm of the hand is at an angle of forty-five degrees or less with the surface; the fingers remain passive, inflicting slight additional blows in a flail-like manner. The movement is made from the wrist, not from the elbow. Instead of the edge, the palm of the hand may be used, the fingers being slightly flexed to form a concave surface. One or both hands may be used in the performance of tapotement.

VIBRATION.—By giving to the hand a gentle rhythmical shaking movement, a similar movement is conveyed to the part under treatment. The flat hand or the tips of the extended fingers may be used; if the latter, the term “point vibration” is used to describe the manipulation.

PERCUSSION is made by striking the part with the closed hand, working from the wrist.

A considerable number of modifications of the manipulations mentioned above are described by authors. See Dr. Roth's *Handbook of the Movement Cure*, pp. 167–186, and pp. 204–228.

ACTION OF MASSAGE.—Massage is a most valuable agent for improving the general nutrition. The circulation of blood and lymph is accelerated, the heart's beats are in-

creased in force and frequency. The tone of the muscular system is improved, appetite is increased, digestion facilitated, and flesh is gained. Locally, inflammatory exudations may be removed, painful local conditions relieved, some local hemorrhages controlled, active or passive congestions cured, and muscles atrophied from disuse or even from more serious causes, quickly restored.

Increased tissue-change is chiefly brought about by centripetal effleurage and pétrissage. Both of these act by forcing the fluid of the tissues into the lymphatic vessels; effleurage hurries along the fluid already in the lymphatics and veins; pétrissage may do the same to some extent, and by its gentle irritation brings a fresh supply of arterial blood to the part—*ubi irritatio ibi affluxus*. Nutrition is thus increased and the part grows.

The action of centrifugal effleurage, of tapotement, and of vibration, is almost entirely sedative. The first two are very commonly used to soothe after vigorous pétrissage or after active movements. In sensitive subjects soothing movements should form a large portion of the early *séances* of a course of Massage, and the conclusion of each *séance* may wisely be tapotement and centrifugal effleurage.

Mechanical and reflex action will probably explain all the effects of Massage. There are those who believe in the transfer of "vital force" and the power of animal magnetism; of these I know nothing. But I have seen one masseuse fail to suit one person while succeeding well with others; a person successful with a strong man may entirely fail with a delicate woman, and *vice versa*. I offer no explanation of this.

THE MASSEUR OR MASSEUSE should be in good health, should not be *greatly* inferior in size and strength to the patient, should have warm, soft, dry hands, and should not come fatigued to the work.

Should Massage be performed dry, or with some lubricant? A little experience will convince any one that all the manipulations cannot be performed without grease. Pétrissage cannot be done at all if the skin be slippery, and for light (superficial) effleurage on smooth skin no grease is needed. But for deep effleurage a lubricant is essential, or the skin will speedily chafe, especially if hairy. Olive oil is the best lubricant.

REGIONAL MASSAGE.—All the varieties of Massage may be used for the limbs.

The chief movements in use for the *abdomen* are pétrissage and colon-stroking, or colon-traction as I prefer to call it—that is to say, deep effleurage practised along the course of the colon.

Transverse effleurage and transverse vibration are useful sedatives after pétrissage, for neuralgia and colic and for diarrhea.

In the pelvis, pétrissage may be applied to the uterus, and to facilitate the absorption of quiescent inflammatory effusions.

In the neck, in addition to the first three manipulations, circular friction is frequently of invaluable service.

ILLUSTRATIVE FACTS.—1. No better illustration can be given of the power of Massage to improve the general nutrition of the body, and at the same time to relieve from severe and prolonged pain, than the case recorded by my friend Dr. Stonham on another page of this issue.

The results of the Weir-Mitchell system of treatment by Massage are well known.

2. Von Mosengeil has experimented to prove the power of Massage over absorption. He injected a fluid holding finely divided particles of Chinese ink in suspension, into the joints of animals. Some of the joints were then subjected to Massage, and on opening them the fluid had almost or entirely disappeared, and the particles of ink were found in the neighbouring lymphatic glands. No such absorption had occurred in the limbs left to themselves.

It is stated that in less than an hour the peritoneum can be made to absorb fluid to the extent of 5 per cent. of the body weight. This has been utilized as a method of transfusion.

3. A case of epilepsy under my own care, though not yet quite cured, may serve as another instance of the good to be derived from Massage. Mrs. A., æt. 68, has been subject to fits since the menopause. They occur only during sleep, and at one time were very frequent, occurring several times a week, and sometimes three or four would occur within a day or two. Medicinal treatment was continued for some years, and the fits had been reduced in frequency to intervals varying from three or four days to three or four weeks. In August, 1887, it was decided to try Massage. The patient at that time suffered from frequent headaches, the head feeling full and too hot, from constipa-

tion, flatulence, and cold feet, often keeping her awake at night. The daily use of effleurage and pétrissage of the lower extremities, and of effleurage of the neck, combined with a few "half active" movements of the feet and legs, was speedily followed by relief to the symptoms described. Each *séance* lasted from fifteen to twenty minutes. After six or seven weeks, Massage was done two or three times a week only, until November, when it was discontinued.

She had no attack till the 14th of October, and has had only one since, on the 2nd inst. She reports herself (January 11th) as better in every way, has much less headache, the feet are warm, and the bowels act regularly. She is loud in her praises of Massage. She is taking *Bufo* lately.

4. Without quoting cases, it may be stated as a fact borne out by ever-repeated experience that no other treatment so quickly relieves chronic constipation or so radically cures it if persevered in. For ordinary cases, well-chosen homeopathic remedies do everything, and are much less trouble. But every now and then one meets with cases which baffle in spite of careful dieting, electricity, &c. I have yet to fail to relieve such cases by Massage.

5. This case shows the value of Massage in hemorrhage from the uterus after delivery—secondary hemorrhage. The cause of the hemorrhage was not accurately ascertained as the patient speedily recovered; it appears to have been due almost entirely to subinvolution.

A. P., *et.* 27.

February 21, 1887.—Premature labour at seven months; eighth child, stillborn.

March 7.—Got up and went out.

March 24.—Nurse first saw patient, supposed to be suffering from pleurisy; temperature, normal; pulse, 92; great pain across loins and between shoulders; abdominal tenderness, headache, diarrhea, profuse bright hemorrhage.

Patient had had several rigors and severe hemorrhage since February 24, when discharge smelt very offensive.

March 30.—Passed large clot, pain relieved.

March 31.—Came under my care: vaginal syringing (112° to 117° F.) twice daily for 10–15 minutes; hemorrhage abated somewhat for a couple of days, but returned severely on April 2 and 3.

April 4.—Pétrissage of uterus, also Massage of lower limbs and abdomen twice daily.

April 5.—Hemorrhage much less.

April 6.—Hemorrhage very slight.

April 7.—Hemorrhage, none.

April 8.—Massage once daily.

April 10.—Patient got up.

April 15.—Patient went out; she had no relapse.

Most gratifying success follows the use of Massage in all suitable cases. There is danger of its falling into discredit by being used as a panacea. This is not surprising, seeing its legitimate sphere is so wide. Its usefulness is much extended by a judicious addition of active or "active-passive" movements. A list of conditions in which Massage has been used with good results can be found in the text-books. But the principle being understood, its application is easy—a practised manipulator being, of course, an advantage if not a necessity.

CASE OF DYSPEPSIA TREATED BY MASSAGE.

By T. G. STONHAM, M.D. Lond.

E. J., aged 48, has for years past suffered from attacks of dyspepsia, lasting usually for two or three weeks, but not being entirely free in the intervals, and the attacks at any time liable to be brought on by errors in diet, especially by eating pastry, cream, seasoning, and made dishes, all of which he is very fond of, and with difficulty restrained from taking. He would usually feel better in the morning, but after a midday meal would feel drowsy, with a sense of weight at the stomach, and much depression of spirits, but no headache. By four or five o'clock the discomfort in the abdomen had increased, and much nausea, with increased secretion of saliva, was present. These symptoms continued all the evening. Soon after getting into bed, spasmodic pains came on in various parts of the abdomen, but principally in the right hypochondrium and round to the back, compelling him to sit up in bed, as they were worse when he lay down; relieved a little by rubbing and firm pressure, and accompanied by retching. At two or three o'clock in the morning he vomited a large quantity of acid brown water, together with any food there might be in the stomach; the vomiting was violent, and the quantity of vomited matter usually very large—quite a third of a washhand-basinful. After this the severe spasmodic pains subsided, and towards morning he would usually get a little sleep. The bowels were not constipated, and appetite good.

At first *Nux* and *Sulphur* were of great benefit, but they in time lost most of their effect.

On December 26, 1886, while dressing in the morning, he suddenly fell in a kind of faint, losing consciousness for a minute or two. He was put to bed, and an illness commenced which lasted for six months. The symptoms presented an aggravation of those already described as constituting his dyspeptic attacks, but were not so regular in their sequence. The vomiting was greater and no longer gave relief, and would often take place immediately after taking food. The spasmodic pains became almost continuous, and excessively severe; the patient would sit up in bed, bent forward, and roll from side to side in agony, while the perspiration stood on his forehead. The abdominal muscles were strongly contracted. This would last for many hours, often all night, but towards morning there was usually, though not always, some relief. The frequent vomiting and the pain soon reduced both flesh and strength, but at no time was there any rise in temperature. Various remedies were given without any benefit; in fact, during the course of the illness I think almost every medicine in our pharmacopœia which acts on the stomach and bowels was used without success. The pains were so severe that it became necessary to relieve them by hypodermic injections of *Morphia* of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. This quickly took effect, and the abdomen became lax, and vomiting and pain ceased. No physical signs could be discovered in the abdomen, the liver and spleen of natural size, no tumour, only much tympanitic resonance in region of the stomach, showing it to be distended with flatus, and also over the ascending colon. The effect of the hypodermic was to keep him free from pain for about twenty hours, after which the symptoms would begin to return, and soon be as bad as ever, and only to be relieved by another injection. Many attempts were made to break through this treatment, but the pain and sickness were so exhausting that a return to it became necessary, although it was plainly injurious, not curing the disease, but adding to it a morphia craving.

On May 21st I saw him in consultation with my friend Dr. Neatby, who recommended massage to be tried. He was in one of the attacks of pain at the time, and Dr. Neatby at once proceeded to massage the abdomen and afterwards the limbs; and before we left the room we had the gratification of seeing him fall off to sleep. He slept well through the night, and woke in the morning without pain. It was agreed that he should have no more morphia, but should be massaged whenever the pain should return, and also to feed him by nutrient enemata for a few days, in order to give the stomach a rest.

The pain began to return in the afternoon. Massage of the abdomen and limbs stopped it, and again caused him to sleep; but I was called up to him about three o'clock in the morning, and the process had to be repeated. He had it twice on the 22nd,

and I was again called up at two o'clock on the 23rd. Massage again soothed the pain, though not so completely as it had done at first, when it seemed to have quite a mesmerizing effect. On the evening of the 23rd violent retching came on; no vomiting, as there was nothing in the stomach, but accompanied by pain in the abdomen. Massage relieved temporarily, but I was called up again in the night. The same thing occurred next day (24th), and he was losing both strength and flesh. The retching he declared to be worse than the vomiting, so I decided to let him take food by the stomach again.

On the 25th, 26th, and 27th, matters got no better; existence was only rendered tolerable without morphia by frequent massage—three or four times in twenty-four hours, and there was much vomiting. Both my patient and myself were getting tired out, and when on the night of the 28th the pain and vomiting were as great as ever, I gave him another hypodermic of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. morphia. This at once put him at ease, and also relaxed the abdominal walls, and I seized the opportunity of giving the abdomen a thorough kneading, especially along each side of the spine, an opportunity I had not had before when the muscular contraction of the abdominal walls prevented any deep manipulations. This proved to be the turning point. He vomited no more, and the pain disappeared entirely in two or three days. Appetite returned, and by the end of the week he could take a little solid food. By the end of a fortnight he could eat and digest with comfort a chop for dinner, bacon for breakfast, oysters for tea, besides bread and butter and four half-pints of milk. He had massage of the abdomen in the morning, and of the limbs in the evening, every day for two months, and continued to gain flesh and strength, and to take plenty of food. The bowels, which had been constipated during the latter weeks of his illness, became easy and regular, and after a month he was allowed gentle exercise which was gradually increased.

In August he went for a change of air, and massage was discontinued. He had some return of the old symptoms, but strict attention to diet enabled him to overcome them, and he has continued well since, though any imprudence causes a return of vomiting.

“FROM THE SECRETS OF THE PHARMACY.”

(*Berliner Lokal Anzeiger*, December 6, 1887.)

TRANSLATED BY DR. W. Y. COWL.

WE do not concern ourselves with medical theories, on principle. The pros and cons of allopathy and homeopathy

can consequently come to no discussion in our columns. We premise these remarks in order that no one shall in any way arrive at a conclusion, from what follows, that we intend to enter the long-winded strife of homeopaths against the asserted injury of their scientific theory, especially in the field of pharmaceutical matters.

The subject, of which we now take occasion to speak, has indeed been raised in homeopathic circles; but it reaches in its sensational character almost to the unbelievable, and far into the domain of common interest.

Upon the comprehensive ground of the healing art, confidence plays by far the greatest part. At the moment when a patient gives himself into the hands of the physician, and indirectly into those of the apothecary, he acts in the faith, that while the means of judgment as to the facts fail him altogether, what is best and most suitable, medically and pharmaceutically, will be done. If such a patient has confidence in the healing power of an homeopathic physician—we mean, of course, a physician examined and approved by the state—he expects here also, that upon the part of the apothecary all will be done which, according to the theories of homeopathy, is useful and suitable.

BEFORE US LIES A BUNDLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS, WHICH EVIDENTLY, FROM THE STAMPS UPON THEM, HAVE BEEN PREPARED AND PAID FOR, ALTHOUGH WITH REFERENCE TO THE REMEDIES STATED UPON THEM, THEY ARE NOTABLY NONSENSICAL, *i.e.* IN PART BEAR THE NAME OF NO REMEDY KNOWN TO MEDICINE.

We have to do here with a downright astonishing discovery.

The Central Union of the Homeopathic Associations of Germany, founded in Berlin in the summer of this year, had undertaken to prove that in the most of the allo-homeopathic pharmacies of Berlin the public were directly deceived, in that instead of the medicines ordered upon the prescriptions, entirely indifferent matters, as spirit, milk, sugar and the like, were delivered.

To lead to a proof of this, different members of the Union named chose a number of Latin designations, in part names of diseases, prepared prescriptions with these names upon them followed by a potency number, and in order to give each a semblance of reality, prescribed alongside another actually existing medicine, as *Aconite*, *Silicea*, *Pulsatilla*, and the like.

We reproduce such a half-meaningless prescription.

R.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| I. <i>Acon.</i> | |
| dec. 3 ^a dil. | 10,°. |
| II. <i>Tuber cinereum</i> | |
| dec. 5 ^a dil. | 10,°. |

D. S.—Four drops in a tablespoonful of water alternately every two hours.

FOR FRAULEIN JAHN.
Dr. X.

Aconite is an actual medicine. *Tuber cinereum* does not exist, or rather it is the designation of a part of the human brain. Notwithstanding, however, in fifty-eight Berlin pharmacies this "gray brain matter" was compounded together with *Aconite*, delivered and dearly paid for.

These homeopathic police also employed still other names of this kind. Upon the prescriptions lying before us, prepared and stamped in Berlin, there figure likewise the following remedies:—

Urticaria rubra (i.e. red "nettle rash"), a bodily disease; also *Pemphigus foliaceus*, a pernicious eruption of blisters; *Madaroma fraudulentum*, an entirely nonsensical word signifying "fraudulent baldhead."

With such meaningless prescriptions were the collected Berlin apothecaries in the public directory presented, and it is astounding, yet true, that only twelve refused to prepare them. In the other seventy-seven the "gray brain matter," the "nettle rash," the "blister eruption," and the "fraudulent baldhead," were carefully poured out of the stock bottles into medicine flasks, and delivered with the prescription for very respectable prices. Indeed, in some pharmacies, clerks, in spite of knowing, as they must, that there was no such medicine, have been unmoved enough to write the name upon the bottle, or in fact over the signature.

Two such bottles filled in Berlin pharmacies stand upon the table before us.

A case is related in pharmaceutical circles, in which a servant of a worthy lady in Silesia was to obtain a homeopathic medicine from an apothecary, besides fetching a certain sort of wool (Estremadura No. 5) from a dealer; but forgot the latter, and instead brought from the pharmacy a small bottle containing liquid, which bore the label "Estremadura No. 5."

Previous to this we had considered the tale to be small wit.

When seven apothecaries in the Imperial Capital of Germany are shown to sell "fraudulent baldhead" in parts of a grain, we allow ourselves to believe this history to be unconditionally true.

We repeat again: the homeopathic art of cure does not concern us in the least in this matter. It is to us entirely indifferent in the respective cases, whether the substitution of milk, sugar, or spirit, in place of the fictitious, non-existent ingredients influences the action of the medicine or not, whether it is innocuous or not, whether, indeed, the potencies of medicines in homeopathic prescriptions have action or not.

Only one matter, among all, arises itself before us: namely, that the following from the yet valid revised "Apotheker Ordnung" of October 11, 1801, be clearly prescribed to the apothecaries—

"If a prescribed ingredient is not at hand, or to be prepared, no other substance shall be wilfully substituted by the apothecary, nor the prescribed ingredient be left out; the case should rather go back with a notification to the physician."

But aside from that which this special law provides, we perceive in the proceedings of the apothecaries concerned a grossly unworthy breach of trust towards the public, which is well fit to place their reliability in the service of the existing institutions for the public health in the most doubtful light.

SPASM OF THE LARYNX.

BY DR. T. SIMPSON.

It has fallen to my lot recently to treat two somewhat severe cases of "Spasm of the Larynx"; and though it would seem that the observation of a single case of infantile spasm of the glottidean ligaments (with its tendency to general convulsions, absence of fever or inflammatory symptoms of the air passages, in the intervals of the attacks) would for ever exclude the possibility of mistaking any other disease for it, such, however, is not the case. Some modern authors describe laryngismus stridulus and infantile "spasm of the larynx" as one and the same disease. Both have analogous, but each has distinctive, symptoms. Each is peculiar to childhood, and presents

symptoms of laryngeal spasm; still the one is essentially a nervous disease, the other is an inflammatory one.

It is to the *nervous form* we wish to direct attention, by illustration of its causes, its prognosis, and treatment. Defective nutrition seems the most common predisponent of this affection; artificial food, defective ventilation, and hereditary debility, being the commonest factors, we are therefore led, if possible, to entirely revolutionize the surroundings of the little patient, and administer such mild unstimulating diet as shall be easily digested, and to adopt every available expedient which can remove the languor and prostration which characterize the premonitory state. Pure air, warm clothing, salt bathing, cod liver oil or pancreatic emulsion, are essentials.

Case No. 1. In 1886 I was summoned to a little boy aged two years, whose fine skin, fair hair, blue eyes, and spare frame, were all too certain expressions of a strumous state; his head was thrown back, his mouth wide open, nostrils dilated, and lips blue, and respiration suspended for a second or two, when a sibilant noise like that in whooping cough denoted a relaxation of the rima glottidis. Prescription *Cuprum Aceticum* 12 every four hours, indicated by general weakness and languor, convulsive movements of limbs. Opisthotonos with the limbs spread out and the mouth open. "Spasm of the glottis," hands blue and cold and damp. He took this remedy for three days, and never had another spasm. The employment of hygienic measures to improve his general health was patiently carried out, and he is now quite strong.

Case No. 2 presented a history so commonly preceding the spasmodic state in question. During the first year of life he slept in a close room with a lazy, corpulent nurse, who heaped blankets on the bed till the infant perspired profusely, and on rising he was sponged with warm water. He seldom was allowed to inhale pure air, and at eighteen months old he was a puny, pallid, feeble child.

On October 15, 1887, he was suddenly seized at midday with severe convulsive movements of facial muscles, and also of the left upper and lower extremities, an evident struggle for breath, a look of great distress, veins of neck distended, mouth wide open, and after an interval of half a minute, a laboured long and crowing inspiration relieved his sufferings greatly. The thumbs were turned in upon the palms, the eyeballs quivered in their sockets, the fore-

head was bathed in cold perspiration, and stools were loose, preceded by violent colic. *Veratr. Alb.* 200 x given after every loose motion relieved urgent symptoms, and then *Calcarea Phosph.* 30 every morning was given, with the result that no spasm has recurred, and the child has become robust and ruddy. In this, as in many cases of a similar character, difficult dentition occurring in an anæmic rachitic subject, constituted the exciting and predisposing causes, and deficient nutrition is invariably at the root of the malady, so that whatever will assist in the formation of red globules, and exercise a restorative influence over interstitial nutrition, is invaluable to such patients.

Among the medicines which act specially on the medulla oblongata and laryngeal nerves, clinical experience has placed the following: *Belladonna*, *Cuprum*, *Coral. Rubrum*, *Veratrum Alb.*, *Ipecacuanha*.

A guarded prognosis is essential, remembering how suddenly fatal sometimes the spasms may prove.

Liverpool.

APPLE-TREE INFESTED BY AMERICAN BUG— ANTIDOTE MISTLETOE.

Communicated by Dr. MOORE, of Liverpool.

THE above, seen in my garden, furnished, I thought, a striking illustration of the principle of homeopathy—*Like curing like*.

The American bug shows itself in the apple-tree in snow-white masses of small insects, full of red blood as seen when crushed by the fingers.

In winter it lives under the bark, and in summer appears upon it, continually increasing, and gradually destroying the life of the tree. The young branches are gouty (knobby), and the old bark cracked and dried.

The *mistletoe* will take root on the bark of the tree—whether the seed be rubbed on by hand or carried by the birds, and adheres and grows soonest on the branch already possessed by the bug. When this parasite has full hold of the tree, as seen in spreading branches, the *bug parasite gradually disappears*, and the mistletoe remains without injuring the fruitfulness of the apple-tree. Here appears to be a curative process on the homeopathic law.

Is there not a hint here for the human system? It is

infested with a parasite, say cancer. Where is its foe to be found?

Could not our chemists find out what is the element in mistletoe which proves destructive of the American blight parasite?

This element ascertained, may it not be found in some of our numerous medicines, or plants yet to be used as such, and, sent through the human system, destroy the unnatural growth of cancer, or any other of these parasitic introductions?

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINA.

THE WORLD and Tract No. 15 just to hand reminding me that a remittance is due if the WORLD and League literature are to come as heretofore: please inform said authorities that if I am behind I am still a follower, and in time will show front.

The Tracts are appreciated; the difficulty is in getting them returned again: so many friends want to read them. In my opinion the last one is of a high order. Apart from the facts, the literary merit will secure it a high place in tract literature. The reply to Dr. Brunton has been most timely.

This season has been disastrous to both foreigners and natives. Cholera has broken our Mission ranks, and told terribly on native life.

I have been in the thick of it. One of the lessons I have learnt is—Save the people from panic. Another lesson is, that so-called specifics, Allopathic or Homeopathic, are not specifics. Of course you know in a single hour changes so great take place that a change of medicine is a necessity; when suitable homeopathic medicines are given, I know of nothing so effective.

I am very sorry to report Dr. Barchet has broken down under the strain of work; is now away in Shanghai under the treatment of Missionary Dr. Swinney, a Homeopath—No. 2, you notice from the Republic.

It has been pleasing to see the kindly feeling shown Dr. Barchet by the Chinese; they presented him with \$250 for a health trip, \$250 for his hospital. Some foreign friends also joined in contribution so that he might have the rest he so much needs. We are all anxious about his health, only he is not so anxious about it himself.

I know of no place where Allopathy has such hard times of it

as in Ningpo, simply because the people know some of the benefits of Homeopathic treatment.

I am very busy among the villages. I have been able to give sight to the blind at the rate of about two per month. I am wondering shall I be able to get such a practice as would induce some medical man to come and take it?

I was in an inland city; was asked to visit a woman who was possessed by a devil. The native medical man had put her on to fasting; "it goes without saying" she got weaker. When I went to see her she was in bed, very much troubled with dreams. Some of her friends thought she might have a little food. With the help of the "Taoist Priest" they got a sword made out of Chinese cash(?), and suspended in her bed; then incense was burnt on the table.

I said I was afraid little could be done to save her. The cause of her illness had commenced when she took a "long weary walk one month after her confinement." Chinese women do not leave their homes until thirty days after giving birth to a child. I gave her a little medicine, and advised them to give her a little chicken tea. Visiting her the next morning, after a frosty night, I found her out in the open air, bed and all; over her bed and curtain was a fishing-net, with holes in it large enough for a small man to get through. Asking the reason for such conduct, I was told "the devils have troubled her so much, that there was no hope of keeping her quiet and getting her better unless she was out of the house; with the covering of a net, all devils would be kept away from her."

The next morning the ground was covered by a hoar frost—the woman was dead.

If these few items from a Christian Missionary are of any service to you, you are heartily welcome.—Yours truly,

R. SWALLOW.

Ningpo, China, Nov. 22, 1887.

P.S.—I have got into an awful "row" with the Allopathic medicine man, about recommending Dr. Blackley's treatment in writer's cramp. I've come out with honour, and am returning good for evil by zealously circulating the League tracts.

CARBONATE OF SODA AND MILK.—At a recent meeting of the Conseil d'Hygiène M. Proust presented a report on the system of preserving milk with carbonate of soda. He considers that this method should be prohibited. Carbonate of soda prevents the milk from turning sour, but produces a sodium lactate, which is a purgative, and causes diarrhoea in infants.—*British Medical Journal*, Jan. 7.

REVIEWS.

ZUM CAPITEL DER KRANKHEITEN DER GALLEN—
UND HARN-ORGANEN, UND ÜBER ENTFETTUNGS-
KUREN VON DR. THEODOR KAFKA, BRUNNENARZT
IN KARLSBAD.

THIS brochure by Dr. Kafka gives a succinct account of the chief diseases of the liver which are benefited by the Carlsbad waters. These are mainly functional derangements of that organ, and gall-stones. Carcinoma of the liver, granular liver, and yellow atrophy are not, he tells us, fit cases for treatment by these waters, but their reputation in almost all functional disturbances of the biliary secretion is well established. In many cases, however, the treatment requires to be supplemented by appropriate homeopathic remedies, such as aconite, belladonna, mercurius, bryonia, nux vomica, and chamomilla. The intolerable itching which is such a frequent attendant of jaundice, is rather increased than diminished by the use of the mineral waters. It is often quickly allayed by sulphur or chelidonium. The use of the waters need not be discontinued during the employment of these homeopathic remedies; indeed, Dr. Kafka considers that the simultaneous administration of the waters and the homeopathic remedies is attended by more satisfactory results than either alone. Dr. Kafka gives a brief *résumé* of the most modern views respecting the pathology of the liver affections for which the Carlsbad waters are inducted. He has a good deal to say about that very painful affection, gall-stone colic. The favourite allopathic remedies are various mixtures of turpentine and sulphuric ether, chloroform internally, and hypodermic injection of morphia. The latter he considers does more harm than good, but we think it might be called for in very severe attacks of pain. He has found *Belladonna* 3, or *Atrop. Sulph.* 3, every half-hour, sometimes in alternation with *Colocynth* 3, the most efficacious remedies, combined with warm fomentations or poultices. Smooth swelling of the liver he has seen rapidly removed by moderate doses of Marktbrunn.

In nephritic colic and the passage of calculi from the kidneys, he finds a bath in the Sprudel, and moderate drinking of this hot mineral water, very efficacious. The homeopathic remedies that have seemed to him most successful are *Bell.* and *Coloc.*, in alternation. In acute vesical catarrh he gives *Coloc.*; in chronic *Dulc.*, *Lycop.*, *Sulph.*, and *Nux. Vom.*, *Sarsap.* and *Canth.* are useful when the pain is excessive. One case of very severe chronic catarrh of the bladder, where the patient passed a few drops of turbid urine every quarter of an hour, was completely cured by small doses of the Sprudel.

The chapter on the treatment of obesity contains little of a novel character. He prefers the Banting-cure to the more modern systems of Schwenninger and Oertel.

We can heartily commend this little pamphlet, and think it may be of great use to those who are desirous of obtaining information regarding the remedial powers of Carlsbad in biliary and urinary derangements. Those sending patients to Carlsbad cannot do better than recommend them to consult Dr. Kafka, who, besides being thoroughly acquainted with the virtues and limitations of the mineral springs of Carlsbad, is a first-rate homeopathic practitioner, and understands how to supplement the remedial action of the mineral water with suitable homeopathic treatment. This is of great importance, for it often happens that patients at Carlsbad incur maladies for which the waters are not suitable, and if they are in allopathic hands much mischief may be done to them by the administration of inappropriate drugs.

COLD CATCHING, COLD PREVENTING, COLD CURING.*

As we are responsible for this work, we cannot do more than notice its publication, and say that it deals exclusively with the subject of colds in the head.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEFENCE FUND.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In the letter which you were good enough to publish last month, I applied for subscriptions to meet the costs of the plaintiff in the case of *Millican v. Sullivan*. That appeal was more generously than generally, responded to, therefore I desire again to call on *all* the members of the profession to honour themselves, and the cause of medical liberty, by placing me in a position to relieve Mr. Millican of all monetary liability in this matter.

You, sir, will doubtless explain how the plaintiff, who won his case before Justice Manisty, lost it on appeal; and while for his sake we must all deplore the result, still from our special standpoint the trial is a subject of unmitigated satisfaction.

* *Cold-catching, Cold-preventing, Cold-curing.* By John H. Clarke. London: James Epps & Co., 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle Street. 1888.

Not only has it served to show by the correspondence in *The Times*, that the public are with us, but it cannot fail to be perceived that the Allopaths, like the persecuting priestly castes of old, stick at nothing when their dogmas are defied, and are determined not only to boycott all Homeopaths, but all who may show the slightest symptoms of sympathy with the new Therapeutics, or may even contaminate themselves by acknowledging its existence.

Since my last, the following subscriptions have been promised, and the sum subscribed now amounts to about £70. But I require at least double that amount, and cannot doubt—indeed should otherwise despair of human nature—that it will be speedily forthcoming.—Yours truly,

W. VAUGHAN MORGAN.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount previously sub- scribed... ..	42	0	0	James Epps, Esq.	2	2	0
Lord Ebury	10	10	0	Dr. Clifton, Northampton	2	0	0
Miss Durning Smith ...	5	0	0	Dr. Pullar	1	1	0
Dr. Drysdale, Liverpool	5	0	0	Dr. J. Moore, Liverpool...	1	1	0
Major Vaughan Morgan, Second Donation ...	5	0	0	Dr. Pope	1	1	0
J. Oxley Laurie, Esq. ...	5	0	0	Dr. Shackleton	1	1	0
The Misses Leaf	4	4	0	Mrs. Salisbury	10	6	
				Mrs. Winter	10	6	

DR. DUDGEON AND HOMEOPATHY.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—It has occurred to me that our learned and veteran defender, &c., of homeopathy, Dr. Dudgeon, merits from his *confrères* some especial token of their esteem towards him for the literature with which he has given an impetus to homeopathy, and especially for the learned, incisive, and exemplary manner in which he has all his life defended homeopathy from its detractors, and notably in the recent discussions on homeopathy in *The Times*. Should this meet with the views of my *confrères*, I shall be happy in giving a donation towards a fund for a testimonial to Dr. Dudgeon.—I am, yours sincerely,

H. HASTINGS.

Lansdowne House, Ryde, January 20th, 1888.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM IN AMENORRHEA.—The treatment of amenorrhœa, according to the method suggested by Professor Sydney Ringer and Dr. Murrell, has found a new supporter in Dr. J. D. Korothkevitch, of Tüürinsk, in West Siberia (*Russkaia Meditzina*, No. 15, 1887, p. 262). In five successive cases of obstinate amenorrhœa of obscure origin, he administered permanganate of potassium in the following form: R Potass. permangan. one drachm; argill. pur. q. s. M. f. pil. No. 60. Consperg. argill. pur. D. S. Two pills at dinner and supper time. The results were quite satisfactory in all the cases. After treatment lasting for a month or six weeks, the catamenia became regular, and remained so.—*British Medical Journal*, Jan. 7.

VARIETIES.

MENTAL AFFECTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

—At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Neurological Society, Dr. William Osler referred to the occurrence of certain mental affections which come on in connection with chronic Bright's disease. It is well known that certain mental phenomena occur in connection with chronic renal diseases besides simple uremic coma. He reported one case of violent mania in a man aged forty-two years, the subject of Bright's disease. When brought to the hospital, he had been maniacal for three or four days. He subsequently became comatose and died. A very interesting case was recently under his care in the University Hospital. A man was brought to the hospital Thursday evening. He saw him on Saturday. He was then quiet, in a semi-dozing condition, but could be aroused and gave a very intelligent account of himself. The whole clinical picture was that of chronic interstitial nephritis. He thought it not improbable that the man might pass into a condition of coma. There was nothing to attract special attention to his mental condition, and Dr. Osler did not regard his state as critical. That night he got out of bed in the absence of the attendant, wandered about the ward, and finally jumped out of the window. It was subsequently learnt that, before admission to the hospital, he had been violent, and thought that his wife and others were persecuting him. Dr. Osler had no doubt that this was an instance of mental disturbance due to chronic nephritis. In another case the question arose whether or not the man was in a condition to make a will. There was no doubt as to the existence of chronic Bright's disease. The mental condition was peculiar. He believed that his wife and others had designs upon his life; it was with difficulty that he could be persuaded to take food, and he thought that people were persecuting him. This man subsequently did well, his mind cleared, and he recovered sufficiently to get about and to make his will. (*The Medical News*, Philadelphia, November 19, 1887.)—*Practitioner*.

ACUTE ERGOTISM.—Dr. Lawre Hulme, of West Chester, Pa., records a case of what he believes to have been acute ergotism after the ingestion of an ounce of the fluid extract of ergot. Mrs. M., aged forty-eight, married twenty-eight years, suffered from fibroid tumours of the uterus, which caused menorrhagia. On the second day of the menstrual period, the flow being excessive and proving more uncontrollable than usual, at 10 a.m. Dr. Hulme administered one small teaspoonful of Squibb's fluid extract of ergot, and left the patient quite comfortable. On returning, less than forty minutes afterwards, he found her in a half-fainting condition. The countenance was swollen, pallid, and denoted great anxiety; the respirations were shallow and frequent; the extremities were swollen, and the hands increased about one-fourth in size. The abdomen was also much enlarged, the pulse was frequent, weak, and irregular. The pupils were equally dilated and vision indistinct. She complained of great dizziness and nausea. The menstrual flow continued as before, and no signs of uterine contraction were evident. She had no pain. Dr. Hulme administered a teaspoonful of whisky and ten drops of aromatic spirit of ammonia every half-hour. In four hours the patient felt stronger, and her pulse was normal in frequency, although very full and quick. The pupils were still widely dilated, and vertigo prevented the patient from leaving the

bed. The swelling of the face and extremities continued to increase for eleven hours. In twenty-four hours the symptoms began to decrease, and gradually subsided, the dizziness and indistinct vision being the last to disappear, and lasting several days. Dr. Hulme is at a loss to determine to what to ascribe the deleterious effects of the drug in this case. The patient had frequently taken ergot on former occasions and in as large a dose. (*Med. News*, Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1887, p. 539.)—*Practitioner*.

CARDIAC FAILURE FROM CORONARY DISEASE.—Setulle publishes a careful description of the condition of the myocardium in a case of chronic arteritis of the coronary arteries. The patient, a man of seventy-two, whose previous health had been excellent, died after two attacks of cardiac asystole, without having suffered from angina pectoris. The heart proved to be large, and weighed nearly sixteen and a half ounces. The coronary arteries were almost obliterated by atheromatous degeneration. The muscle of the heart itself was considerably thickened, the whole of it being infiltrated with an amyloid material, deposited not only in the interstitial connective tissue, and in the walls of the capillaries, but also in the muscular elements themselves. Besides this amyloid degeneration, pigmentation of other muscular fasciuli was noticed, itself also an indication of defective nutrition. There was also advanced arteritis of all the branches supplying the myocardium. This condition is essentially one of pseudo-hypertrophic degeneration of an amyloid nature. The writer also lays great stress on the presence of atrophic patches; they occur most frequently in the walls of the ventricles and columnæ carneæ. There the muscular fibres have disappeared, the interstitial connective tissue having nothing to do with this atrophy; the muscular fibres undergo a granular pigmentary degeneration, but no true fatty degeneration is observed in them. (*Gazette Médicale de Paris*, 1887, and *Med. Chron.*, Dec., 1887.)—*Practitioner*.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Bar (P.). *The Principles of Antiseptic Methods applied to Obstetric Practice*. Translated by H. D. Fry. 8vo, pp. 175. (Philadelphia.) (Blackiston, Son and Co. 7s. 6d.)
- Braithwaite (J.). *The Retrospect of Medicine: A Half-yearly Journal*. Vol 96. 12mo, pp. 430. (Simpkin. 6s. 6d.)
- Carter (R. B.) and Frost (W. A.). *Ophthalmic Surgery*. Illustrated with a Chromograph and 91 Engravings. 12mo, pp. 550. (Cassell. 9s.)
- Craig (W.). *Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*. 5th ed., revised and enlarged. 12mo, pp. 470. (Livingstone, Edinburgh.) (Simpkin. 6s.)
- Ewell (M. D.). *A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence for the Use of Students at Law and of Medicine*. 12mo, pp. viii. and 409. (Boston. 15s.)
- Field (Henry M.). *Evacuant Medication, Cathartics and Emetics*. 12mo, pp. 288. (Philadelphia.) (Blakiston. 7s. 6d.)
- Garmany (J. G.). *Operative Surgery on the Cadaver. Two Full-page Diagrams*. 8vo, pp. ix. 150. (London and New York.) (Appleton. 8s. 6d.)
- Henry (F. P.). *On Anæmia*. 32mo, pp. 136. (Philadelphia.) (Blakiston. 3s.)
- Hughes (D. T. E.). *Compendium of the Practice of Medicine (Physician's Edition)*. Revised and enlarged. 12mo, pp. 408. (Philadelphia.) (Blakiston. 10s. 6d.)
- Hutchinson (J.). *Illustrations of Clinical Surgery*. Fasciculus 21. Plates 80-84. Folio. (Churchill. 6s. 6d.)
- Johnson (G.). *Medical Lectures and Essays*. 8vo, pp. 934. (Churchill. 25s.)
- Jones (T.). *Diseases of the Bones: their Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment*. With Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 386. (Smith and Elder. 12s. 6d.)
- Lee (H.). *On the Tapetum Lucidum*. Crown 8vo. (Churchill. 1s.)

- McVail (J. C.). Vaccination Vindicated: Being an Answer to the Leading Anti-Vaccinators. 8vo, pp. 182. (Cassell. 5s.)
- Parkes (E. A.). A Manual of Practical Hygiene. Edited by F. S. B. François de Chaumont. 7th ed. 8vo, pp. 770. (Churchill. 18s.)
- Squire (W.). Collected Essays in Preventive Medicine with Glycosuria. 8vo. (Churchill. 6s. 6d.)
- On Glycosuria. 8vo, pp. 42. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Stevens (G. T.). Functional Nervous Diseases, their Causes and their Treatment. With a Supplement on the Anomalies of

- Refraction and Accommodation of the Eye. With 6 Photographic Plates and several cuts. 8vo, pp. xiii. 217. London and New York. (Appleton. 10s. 6d.)
- Stewart (F. G.). Compendium of Pharmacy, based on Remington's Text-Book of Pharmacy. 2nd ed. revised. (Quiz-Compendium Series. Pp. 184. (Philadelphia.) (Blakiston. 5s.)
- Tibbits (Herbert). Massage and its Application. 8vo. pp. 59. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Transactions of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. Vol. 12. Session 1886-87. 8vo. pp. 210. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.) (Simpkin. 7s. 6d.)

SHORT NOTES, ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, ETC.

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.

NOTICE.—We always go early to press, and would therefore beg that all literary matter and correspondence 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.

DR. COLLINS writes that he has returned to Leamington, having repurchased his former practice from Dr. Cary. His address is at present 2, Euston Place, Leamington. After March 28 it will be Newark House, Newbold Terrace.

DR. SIMPSON has removed to No. 78, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, and is succeeded in Glasgow by Dr. A. B. Calder.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Dr. Cowl, Berlin; Dr. Honan, Welshpool; Dr. Dudgeon, London; Dr. Shackleton, London;

Dr. O. S. Runnels, Indianapolis; Mr. W. Martin Wood, London; Dr. Neatby, London; Dr. Ogden Jones, London; Mr. Carter, West Hartlepool, Mr. Wm. Tebb, London; Dr. Walther, Eastbourne; Dr. Clifton, Northampton; Dr. Pope, Tunbridge Wells; Dr. Hasting, Ryde; Dr. Collins, Leamington; Dr. Marsh, London; Dr. Oscar Hanson, Copenhagen; Dr. Simpson, Liverpool.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

New England Medical Gazette.—Meandrescript fur Homeopathis.—American Homeopathist.—Medical Advance.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.—Revue Homeopathique.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Medical Annals.—Allgemeine Homöopathische Zeitung.—Monatsblätter.—Zoophilist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Clinique.—Medical Era.—Chironian.—Revista General de Homeopatia.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—La Reforma Medica.—New York Medical Times.—Homeopathic Physician.—Clinique.—Californian Homeopath.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—El Criterio Medico.—Ultima Replica, del Dott. Mattoli.—Transactions of Hom. Med. Soc., Philadelphia.

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

MARCH 1, 1888.

“ODIUM MEDICUM AND HOMEOPATHY.”

THE correspondence in *The Times* which roused so much interest throughout the country has now been published complete under our editorship, and may be obtained of the publishers of this journal and of all booksellers and homeopathic chemists. The price is one shilling, and we hope that all our readers will possess themselves of a copy. There has never been such a complete threshing out of the subject of homeopathy before the public as this, and the letters bristle with facts and arguments which make the volume one of permanent value, as well as of intense interest. The admirable second *Times'* leader appropriately closes the volume.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

SINCE the public have manifested such a lively interest in medical affairs, and such a keen comprehension of their merits; and since it is more than ever manifest that we can never expect fair treatment from the profession as a body (though there are magnificent individual exceptions), we have decided to adapt our journal more to the public wants than we have done hitherto. As our readers are partly medical and partly lay, and as our contributors are almost entirely medical, the medical portion of our constituency has come in for the chief consideration. And

we still hope to merit the support our medical brethren have given us, by providing them, as heretofore, with matter of use and interest; but we intend to keep the lay portion more in our eye, and meet their necessities more pointedly than we have done in the past.

It will be seen that we have opened in our present number a new department for *Answers to Correspondents*. We invite our readers to make any inquiry relating to homeopathy or general medicine—short, of course, of questions which ought to be addressed to the family doctor—and we shall be happy to reply as far as we are able. Members of the HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE will find in our pages all intelligence connected with that association, which has worked and is working to such splendid purpose. Any inquiries addressed to us relating to the LEAGUE or its work, or any suggestions that it may occur to our readers to make, we shall be happy to receive and answer or record.

Domestic medicine will receive more attention from us than it has done of late, and papers on subjects of general use and interest will from time to time appear. In our last issue we published a couple of domestic receipts; and we have had put into our possession by the correspondent from whom we obtained them, a number of others which she has been years collecting, some of them having been given her on various occasions by medical men of repute. Such of these as seem to us of especial value we shall give to our readers from time to time.

It is our aim and our hope to meet the wants of all our constituents, and especially to minister to the newly-roused interest of the public in medical politics and medical affairs generally. The people are the masters of the profession, and the people *can* understand how their servants discharge their duties, and ought not to be left in the dark. This the faculty have always sought to do, and this we seek to prevent. We hope our readers will take a living interest in our work. Without that we can accomplish little; but if we feel that there is a bond of

living sympathy between us, the work of reformation in medicine will go on, and the long reign of bigotry and ignorance will come to an end.

THE PRESS AND THE CONTROVERSY.

II.

THE interest in the *odium medicum* controversy started in *The Times* does not wane. We have collected a number of extracts from various journals almost as large as that we presented to our readers last month. We will head this second collection with the clever lines in which *Punch* sums up the situation. They are amusingly illustrated by a design of Mr. SAMBOURNE'S.

PUNCH. January 28, 1888.

"THE GREAT FIGHT"

"Between the 'Game Globule' (Grimthorpe's Novice) and the 'Pharmacopeian Pet,' ex-Champion Heavy Weight, Holder of the Allopathic Belt, &c., &c. A Tale of the 'Times,' retold in (more or less) Homeric Verse.

"MUSE, sing of the merriest mill, between two pugilistical rivals,
That yet has been seen in the ring, in this season of fistic revivals!
Don't warble of SMITH and KILRAIN, or of SULLIVAN, known as the
'Slugger,'

Their sets-—compared with *this* one are mere samples of tame
lugger-mugger.

The tale is a tough one to tell, it needs some such a muse as
MACAULAY'S.

The gallant and genial GRIMTHORPE—himself a rare dab with his
'mawleys,'

Got up this true sporting affair, he's the bravest and boldest of backers,
The lads that he got in the ring were a couple of regular crackers.

The 'Pharmacopeian Pet'—*seniores priores*—a veteran,
Has got lots of fight in him yet, for a big 'un you'll scarce find a
better 'un,

True he of late runs to flesh, is a trifle too beefy and lumpy,
And lovers of 'science' may deem that his style's rather flashy and
jumpy;

But he still has 'a damaging right,' so his backers at least are per-
suaded,

And quick 'knocking out,' his pet tactics, by weight and his inches are
aided.

In fact, he's a sort of a SULLIVAN, gassy and rather vain-glorious,
Full of disdain for his foeman, and cocksure of being victorious.
GRIMTHORPE'S 'Game Globule,' *au contraire*, is rather a light-weight
at present,

But quick on his pins as a cat, with a 'left' far too hot to be pleasant,
As promptly the P. P. discovered; the P. P. of course forced the
fighting;

He hasn't got much of a guard, so he goes in for rushing and smiting.
His 'mug' wore a confident smile, which some might esteem a bit
bounceable;

These big 'uns are apt to be cocky, but even a Titan is trounceable.

P. P. will nurse the delusion that Novices such as our G. G.

'Ain't never no good.' 'Let him come,' cried P. P., 'and I'll knock
him to Fiji!'

And then the 'Game Globule' *did* come, and faced him of the
Pharmacopeia

With steadiness, stoutness, and skill of which P. P. had scarce an
idea.

To Fiji he would *not* be sent, and that fact gave the P. P. the fidgets;
And he 'landed' the P. P. to-rights, and he dodged his redoubtable
digits,

And GRIMTHORPE cried, 'Go for him, G. G.!' and G. G. most certainly
went for him;

He *ought* to have been soon 'knocked out,' but escaped the big spanks
P. P. meant for him.

And P. P.'s proud backers waxed wroth, and they howled to their
'Pet' to demolish him;

'Wire into him, P. P.!' they yelled; 'bring your right into play, and
you'll polish him.'

They were awful big Pots, were those backers, Corinthians high and
exclusive,

Who thought they were cocks of the walk, and to prove it were hot
and abusive.

Monopolists mighty, they fancied that Victory followed their banners
So much as a matter of course, that they didn't heed logic or manners.
Shake hands with a 'G. G.'? Oh! no. *Infra dig.* It was most
condescending

To fight him—a summary way his confounded pretensions of ending.
And didn't he slog, their P. P.? 'Mighty Cæsar, that *was* a pile-
driver!

Oh! if it had *only* got home! But G. G.'s such a dodger and diver.
This Mill isn't what we expected; that GRIMTHORPE'S a deadly
deceiver.

He dares to administer gruel, who ought to be gruel-receiver.

Knocked out, the G. G.? Not at all. No; he round after round
comes up smiling.

How many more rounds will the fight last? It's tiring and terribly riling,

Best take the men out of the ring; the G. G., though a cad, is so clever That if our P. P. is not pumped, it seems likely to go on for ever!"

NORTH BRITISH DAILY MAIL (GLASGOW). *January 17, 1888.*

"One indignant doctor writes—'To the genuine homeopathist, such there be, we object, because we distrust his mental capacity, and to those who are not genuine we object on grounds of ordinary morality.' The small dose men are also charged with being, as a rule, intellectually barren. From the time of the founder of the system till now they have not, it is said, contributed a single fact to science. The doctor we have already quoted goes on to say, 'I should decline to consult with them, or to receive them as hospital colleagues, because I have no common ground of science on which I could meet them, and, therefore, I could not, as hospital colleagues must sometimes do, transfer my patients to their care.' On the other hand, Lord Grimthorpe contends that the refusal of allopathic practitioners to meet homeopaths is nothing less than trade unionism. But in reply to this he is asked whether, when he was Sir Edmund Beckett, he would have held a brief with a learned brother, who believed that water would run uphill, or that hearsay was more trustworthy than direct evidence. It is not Trade Unionism, but utter diversity of view, and regard for the safety of patients, we are assured, that keeps the allopath from consulting with the homeopath. It is contended that Mr. Bradlaugh himself would not be more out of place in convocation than would a homeopathist be in a hospital composed of orthodox medical men. In reply to all this, and much more of a like kind, some of the most eminent homeopathic practitioners, such as Drs. Dudgeon and Dyce Brown, contend that the small dose is not an essential part of the system. The only rule in regard to dosage is that the quantity of medicine given must not be large enough to aggravate the symptoms. They utterly deny that pathology is neglected by them, and say that in selecting a drug they endeavour to find one which shall cover the totality of the symptoms. The charges of dishonesty are, of course, treated with indignation and contempt, and they ought not to have been made even by angry doctors. It is contended also that nothing has done more to shorten human life than drugs and medicine; that those thousands who have joined the majority would have been with us now had they been more left to themselves, and not interfered with and poisoned by the well-meaning but too fond drug-loving doctor. In regard to the absence of homeopaths from learned and medical societies, it is said that it is too easily accounted for by the unreasonable and unreasoning prejudices against them, by which they are practically boycotted. Statistics are

appealed to on both sides, but Lord Grimthorpe is especially strong on this point. He says that in a Paris hospital only 8.5 per cent. of the patients died under homeopathic treatment, and that no less than 11.3 per cent. died under allopathic treatment. In a Vienna hospital 5.7 per cent. died of pneumonia under the former system, and 25.5 under the latter, and the results were similar in other diseases. From a report furnished to the House of Commons it appears, too, that in 1854 only 16.4 per cent. of cholera patients died in the homeopathic hospital, whilst 51.8 died in the other hospitals. The controversy has not been entirely confined to Lord Grimthorpe and the doctors. One paterfamilias dwells with satisfaction upon the fact that homeopathy enables patients to dose their olive branches themselves, and so save some heavy doctors' bills. This view of the case may help a little to account for the keenness of the present feud. Not long ago, Dr. Ward Richardson was lamenting that the very triumphs of medical science had almost brought the medical profession to absolute ruin; that the progress not so much of the healing art as of the preventive branch of the art and mystery of medicine had 'already commenced to tell on professional incomes all round.' And if this controversy should end in the triumph or partial triumph of the homeopath, it will obviously tend still further to darken the prospects of the poor medical practitioner. There may be some comfort for him in the reminder that this ultimate goal of medical science was forecast by Hippocrates, not to speak of the Roman Asclepiades and the Arabian School of Medicine."

DUNDEE ADVERTISER. *January 17, 1888.*

"The rivalry of the advocates of different modes of treatment is no new thing, as may be learned from Moliere and Le Sage; but in an age of unexampled enlightenment it might have been expected that a professional man would not have been deprived of an office for showing deficiency of zeal in denouncing the heresy that like is cured by like. Is that doctrine, after all, a heresy? Is the orthodox method founded on a more certain scientific basis? Is not the dislike of the orthodox men for the homeopathists only an example of *odium medicum* as bitter as the *odium theologicum*? These questions have been suggested by Dr. Millican's case, and have, during the last few weeks, been eagerly discussed in the correspondence columns of *The Times*. The controversialists have not observed the homeopathic rule of dosage in their contributions to the discussion, and it would be difficult to say whether the effect of the advocacy of either side has been homeopathic or otherwise.

SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM INDEPENDENT. *January 18, 1888.*

"It is customary to speak of the contest of theologians as being the bitterest of all strife, but that now raging between the allopaths and

the homeopaths is little inferior to it, and only just falls short of the civil war that is always being waged among the doctors themselves. If the homeopaths had not a lord to back them—though only a new creation—they would not, I think, be allowed to say so much for themselves. What strikes people of common sense is that if homeopathy were true, it would drive the allopaths, with their filthy medicines, out of the field in no time. If a thousandth part of a grain of something or other were as effectual as a table-spoon of castor oil, who would be fool enough to take castor oil? I cannot say it speaks highly for the intelligence of the faculty that their draughts and pills continue to be so filthy; that excuse of theirs, that if their drugs were made agreeable their patients would take too much of them, is simply monstrous, when we know that in many cases they dispense their own prescriptions; but the fact of their doses being swallowed, with whatever wry faces, and gasps, and shivers, proves that there is some virtue in them."

CHRISTIAN WORLD. *January 26, 1888.*

"The controversy between the homeopathic and allopathic doctors still goes on, but no fresh light has been thrown on the points in dispute. In a leading article upon the subject, *The Times* sensibly observes:—'To call a man a fool who holds exactly the same diploma as the men who abuse him merely because he differs upon some medical subtlety which laymen are told they cannot form an opinion about, has the effect of filling the lay mind with distrust of the very certificates upon the strength of which the doctors challenge our confidence. If one M.D., duly licensed by an orthodox faculty, can be such a fool and as nearly a criminal lunatic as his brethren make him out, poor laymen cannot but feel that there may be other wolves in sheep's clothing passed by the same authorities; and all the more to be dreaded because they carry no distinctive badge.' Rival schools of divines who delight in anathematising each other, may get a notion from these remarks of the attitude of the lay mind in regard to them."

THE HOSPITAL. *January 21, 1888.*

"What we are concerned to do now is, not to try conclusions with any outsider, or to decide the question of the value and position of homeopathy. Sectarianism in medicine, like sectarianism in religion, is out of date. It is the offspring of narrowness of mind and deficiency of knowledge. Homeopaths are distrusted by other practitioners because of their voluntary and ostentatious separatism—a separatism which has no foundation either in necessity or reason. The medical man of philosophic mind and honest purpose knows nothing whatever about 'isms' and 'pathies,' about great names and famous schools, in his daily practice. What he does know is, that people in sickness entrust their lives to his care, and that he is bound by every considera-

tion of humanity, of honour, of reason, and of religion to render them the utmost possible aid which his knowledge, experience, and special training dictate until they die or are restored to health. That, we make bold to affirm, is the main principle by which every medical man of average character is constantly guided, and that is the principle which we hope and believe underlies the conduct of every other decent Englishman in whatever calling he may be engaged. We do not for one moment believe in the pessimist's howl that all men are knaves and liars. Let the pessimist wash his own skin before he ventures to declare his neighbour black.

"In carrying out the great principle of always doing the utmost that lies in his power for his patient, the right-minded medical man does not hesitate to use any method whatsoever which he has reason to believe will be of service. Orthodox medicine gives a man the fullest liberty to practice in any way he pleases, provided his methods are such as can be justified by results. Once and again when the present writer has been asked if he objected to a given drug because it was a 'homeopathic' preparation, has he declared that he objected to nothing in heaven or earth that had ever been known to do any good or that could by any possibility be supposed capable of doing any good. 'Extract of saddles and bridles,' 'infusion of chair legs,' 'decoction of church steeples'—anything and everything he has affirmed his willingness to try, if there seemed the slightest possibility of its being of real service to the patient.

"That, we boldly maintain, is the attitude of the 'scientific medicine' of to-day; and we use the words 'scientific medicine' with the utmost confidence and openness. There is a "scientific medicine," a medicine which, whatever its failures—and they are many—returns, and again returns, to the arduous conflict in which it is engaged. Who has penetrated most profoundly the secrets of Nature? Who has striven, under showers of unmerited obloquy, to find out the meaning of all kinds of disease, and to discover or create remedies for its cure? Who has made every variety of dangerous experiment upon himself, not only at the risk but often with the loss of his own life? Who, we ask, but the doctor?"

The editor of *The Hospital* is apparently an allopathic doctor. With all his fine sentiments and protestations about orthodox medicine giving men "the fullest liberty," he has not a word of condemnation for orthodox medical boycotters, and *odium medicum*.

NATURE. *January 26, 1888.*

"The nucleus of our present medicine may be said to consist of the accumulated experience in the observation and treatment of disease possessed by the priests of Cos, and recorded by Hippocrates, who is

justly regarded as the father of medicine. His treatment was based upon empiricism, and was not governed by any absolute rule, for, although he stated that, in general, diseases are cured by their contraries, he also allowed that disease might sometimes be relieved by medicines which produced similar symptoms, and mentioned that under certain circumstances purgatives will bind the bowels, astringents will loosen them, and substances which cause cough and strangury will also cure them.

“The principle that contraries are cured by contraries, *e.g.*, that constipation is cured by purgatives, attained so much importance under Galen and his followers, that the other principle of like being cured by like was nearly lost sight of, and so the antipathic school had for a long time the preponderance. But the use of evacnants, which formed a large portion of the practice of Hippocrates and of medical practice down to the present day, could not always be brought under the head of antipathy, and so it came to be admitted that one abnormal condition in the body might be relieved by inducing another, which was neither of the same kind as itself, nor of an opposite kind, but was simply of a different nature, and this is the allopathic form of treatment. As an example of this we may take the fact that a pain in the head may be cured by a medicine which does not act on the head at all, but upon the bowels.

“The antipathic and the allopathic systems of medicine were in vogue in the time of Hahnemann, and their imperfections were very evident to a man of his mental power and acuteness. He saw clearly that the enormous doses which were given in his time were often productive of great harm, and in experimenting with smaller doses he found that his results were better. He also found, what had been noted before by Hippocrates, that he obtained curative effects from small doses of remedies which in large doses produced symptoms similar to those of the disease. In the recognition of this fact Hahnemann agreed with Hippocrates; but, while the father of medicine, testing everything by experiment and relying simply on the result of experience, regarded the rule ‘*similia similibus curantur*’ as only of partial application, Hahnemann converted it into a universal rule. He began at first by relying on experiment, and spoke of pure experience as the ‘only infallible oracle of medicine,’ but he afterwards quitted this sure ground, and committed himself unreservedly to a belief in his theoretical opinions, whether supported by facts or not, and said in regard to his doses that the maxim as to the very smallest being the best is ‘not to be refuted by any experience in the world.’ The essence of his system of homeopathy consisted in the universal application of the rule regarding the similar action of the drug to that of the disease, and in the smallness of the dose.

“Yet still the regular physician is but a seeker after truth, and as yet no infallible rule by which to select his medicines is known to him. He cannot lay down with dogmatism that the medicine which he is about to administer is the only one or the very best one that can possibly be given, as a homeopath might do. He is therefore to a certain extent at a disadvantage as compared with the homeopath, especially in the treatment of those cases where the disease is not extremely severe, and where the effect upon the mind of the patient counts for as much or more than the action of the medicine itself. The want of a definite rule on the one hand affords an opportunity for the homeopath to sneer at the regular practitioner, while at the same time he complains that the regular practitioner refuses to have any dealings with him. But there seems to be no other course open to the regular practitioner, for he considers that the homeopath must do one of two things: he either believes in homeopathy, or he does not. If he believes in homeopathy as founded by Hahnemann, and prescribes for his patients infinitesimal doses with a conviction that he is actually modifying the disease from which they suffer, the regular practitioner regards him as a fool; while he would apply a still stronger term to the man who does not believe in Hahnemann’s system, and uses powerful drugs in large doses, but nevertheless professes to treat his patients homeopathically. It is as useless for a regular practitioner to treat a patient along with a believer in homeopathy as it is for a modern chemist to undertake a joint research with a believer in phlogiston; and therefore the regular practitioner refuses to meet him in consultation so long as he holds homeopathic doctrines. But if the homeopath gives up his belief in infinitesimal doses, and in the universal application of the rule ‘*similia similibus curantur*,’ he has given up the essentials of homeopathy, and has no more title to the name of homeopath than Hippocrates had. If he has given up the thing he should give up the name and join the ranks of orthodoxy, but if he still retains the name for the sake of gain he can hardly expect to be welcomed by the orthodox part of the medical profession. It is very unfortunate that the ‘*odium medicum*’ should exist, but the homeopaths seem more to blame for it than the followers of rational medicine.”

Nature is not a medical journal, but it is in close league with the allopathic leaders, and naturally approves of their “odiizing.” It carefully guards itself from the natural consequences of its leading article by announcing that it did not intend to open its columns to discussion.

THE KENSINGTON NEWS published a long correspondence on Homeopathy, maintained on the one side by the writer

of "Science Gossip," styling himself "Mathetes" (another name for the editor, probably), who, mistakenly fancying himself scientific, of course, supports orthodox medicine and *odium medicum*; and on the other side by a "Medical Student," and lay supporters of homeopathy. "Mathetes," having learned his side of the case from opponents of homeopathy, was not going to unlearn it for all the pains taken by its able defenders in the columns of his paper.

THE PHILANTHROPIST. *February, 1888.*

"But in all this correspondence, as in the legal proceedings, we fail to get any fair cause for Mr. Millican's dismissal. What did he do? What did he neglect to do? He has not been dismissed because he practises homeopathy: he does not. Nor was it because he wished homeopaths to have liberty to practise at the Jubilee Hospital: he does not; it was not proposed; nevertheless, he voted for a speculative resolution forbidding it. But at the Margaret Street Infirmary for Consumption, an effort was made by some of the medical staff a few months ago, as reported in our columns, to dismiss two members of that staff who practised the heretical system there: the medical staff suggested it: the board of management (formed largely of the staff) supported it: but the governors and subscribers refused to sanction a thing so un-English. This proceeding at Margaret Street had nothing to do with Mr. Millican, nothing to do with the Jubilee Hospital, nor its medical staff. Now Mr. Millican accepted a vacant post at that Margaret Street Infirmary, and the board and staff of the Jubilee Hospital thereupon dismissed him for that act. So that he is ostracised because he refuses to ostracise a society which has refused to ostracise two medical men, both strangers alike to the Jubilee Hospital and Mr. Millican, but being, nevertheless, duly qualified medical men, whose names appear on that roll of the faithful, 'The Medical Register.' Truly 'medical ethics' is a fearful and wonderful thing. The interdict of the medieval papacy is its only parallel in this its latest demonstration. A should be boycotted because he refuses to boycott B, who declined to boycott C on account of C's not having boycotted D, who was not allowed to boycott E, who saw no reason for boycotting F, whom the law did not allow to boycott G for not boycotting H, and so on, after the manner of the house that Jack built.

'Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,
 And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so *ad infinitum*.'

"The process is ridiculous in the extreme, and we could laugh at it, only that the effect is so lamentable. Mr. Millican loses his appoint-

ment, not through any fault of his own, but in satisfaction of the prejudices of his colleagues, not against himself, for he is not a homeopath, but against a set of people who decline to boycott homeopaths. This homeopathy, which claims Hippocrates as its father, and Sidney Ringer as its latest teacher, must be a dreadful heresy indeed."

SPORTING LIFE. *February 8, 1888.*

"In the *Nineteenth Century* for this month is an article by Mr. Kenneth Millican, 'On the Present Position of the Medical Schism.' This is a plea for a re-adjustment of the relations between orthodox and homeopathic doctors. That such an eirenicon is needed in the interests of the general public is evident from cases with which many people are acquainted when the lives of patients are jeopardized by the delay consequent upon the prohibitive rule which forbids a regular, whether willing or not, to meet a homeopath."

JACKSON'S OXFORD JOURNAL. *February 4, 1888.*

"It would appear to be a condition in the attainment of progress in human affairs that no real improvement shall be made without a continual conflict, not only with external difficulties, but between those who are seeking the same ends. This is brought to our mind very forcibly in the recent dispute between rival schools of medicine, but we shall find the same antagonism in almost every branch of knowledge. The theologian does not need to be reminded of it; he is painfully conscious that to whatever Church he may belong there are other Churches, and if he call them sects he is sometimes more than half aware that this is mere stone-throwing from a glass house. Morality is in the same plight as theology. The independent and the utilitarian schools have not composed their differences, although less interest, perhaps, is taken in the subject than was the case a century ago. If we descend from ethics to politics, the confusion is greater still, and the rival schools appealing to *demos* fill the air with clamour, and would drive the philosophers into their libraries if any peace was there to be found, but philosophy has an internecine war of its own. So with science, the fine arts, and political economy. Wherever that man thinks and acts he will find it difficult, if not impossible, to construct a high road along which all will advance towards the same goal; there will be bye-paths and men walking in them, mutually declaring that their fellows are in quite the wrong road.

"But it is not often that prejudices are carried so far as they appear to be at present between the allopaths and the homeopaths. In the early part of last year seven members of the medical staff of an established medical charity resigned their posts owing to a vote of the Governors that professed homeopaths might hold office on the medical staff of that hospital. The vacancies were filled up, and one of those

who thus set at defiance the etiquette of the profession, who happened to be on the medical staff of another hospital, was suspended in accordance with a resolution of the Committee, 'That no member of the Queen's Jubilee Hospital be connected with a homeopathic establishment, or at which avowed or known homeopaths are office-holders.' Every profession is bound to be influenced ultimately by public opinion, and it is for the public to judge whether this attitude of the medical profession is justifiable. It may be remembered that at the death-bed of Lord Beaconsfield Sir William Jenner absolutely refused to meet Dr. Kidd in consultation, and Dr. Quain could only do so when furnished with a dispensation from the Royal College of Physicians, granted probably because Dr. Kidd had removed his name from the homeopathic directory.

"The original objection on the part of the orthodox profession was that the principle, *Similia similibus curantur*, was ridiculous, utterly false, and never to be adopted. But it is now almost universally recognized that there is some truth in Hahnemann's discovery. Those drugs which in a healthy subject will produce certain symptoms are found in practice to remove those very symptoms when produced from other causes, and it is a fact that many orthodox practitioners do not restrict themselves to allopathic remedies, and are not governed by the law, *contraria contrariis*, in all cases. But it is said that the minute doses of homeopathy are ridiculous; this is an open question, and the quantity of a dose is a ridiculous ground for insisting upon a general excommunication. In some cases homeopaths are increasing their doses, and in some allopaths are diminishing theirs. The orthodox say further that homeopaths claim to be in possession of the one and only rule of practice. This is not the case with the body of homeopaths, whatever it may be with a few individuals, but as we see in the case of Dr. Kidd, who was as much of one school as the other, professional rigour is not relaxed, and the latest exhibition of the same spirit carries this excommunication even to those who are associated with homeopaths, although they are themselves orthodox. As to the charge against homeopaths for having originated a new sect, this arose from the intolerance of the medical profession of the day. The disciples of Hahnemann were deprived of their valuable appointments, and, so to speak, driven to found a school of their own. The consequence is in every way injurious to the public. There is among them great faith in homeopathy, founded upon experience; at the same time, the homeopath is driven by his position to a too rigid reliance upon one law, which has many exceptions, and is only one law among many. He is not likely to be a man of such wide experience and good general training as his rivals of the old school, who have the keys of the modern institutions and the benefits of the old endowments. On the other hand, the orthodox are more reluctant than they ought to be to see anything good in

homeopathy owing to its association with a proscribed sect. We are fully conscious of the debt mankind owes to the medical profession, and we can believe that this apparent bigotry is dictated by the noblest motives, but the days are past for appeals to arguments of that nature. The public requires substantial reasons why homeopathy should not have a fair trial in our public institutions."

NOTES.

THE DUDGEON TESTIMONIAL—THE PROPOSAL WITHDRAWN.

IN deference to the strongly urged wish of Dr. Dudgeon the proposal to raise a testimonial to him has been withdrawn for the present. The idea, he writes, is extremely distasteful to him, and he has other reasons why it should not be carried out. We have, therefore, reluctantly complied with his wishes, though we still think the idea a most appropriate one, and do not take Dr. Dudgeon's modesty as the measure of his deserts.

THE MILLICAN FUND.

OUR readers will see from Major Vaughan Morgan's letter that his appeal has met with a fair response. We had hoped that sufficient to meet the requirements of the case would have been raised by this time by medical men alone, as it is medical men whose interests are in the first place concerned. We are glad to observe that some members of the old school of medicine have shown their abhorrence of medical tyranny by subscribing to the fund, and we have pleasure in publishing a letter received from one of them by Major Vaughan Morgan. The writer is Mr. Thomas Nunn, consulting surgeon to Middlesex Hospital:—

"MY DEAR MAJOR VAUGHAN MORGAN,—With great pleasure I forward a small contribution to the Millican Fund of which you are so kindly treasurer. I won't inflict on you my 'views' about any 'pathy'; but my feeling is that *medicine is part of science*. The colleges are great stumbling-blocks in the way of its being universally acknowledged to be such. These colleges with their paltry and melancholy 'vested interests' I hate.

"Believe me, yours faithfully,

"THOS. NUNN.

"8, Stratford Place, January 27th, 1888."

“THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE” AND THE CONTROVERSY.

THE *New York Tribune* of January 22nd had the following:—

“The medical controversy which has been raging for a month or more in *The Times* was summed up yesterday in an editorial which leaves the ‘regular’ doctors aghast. The leading journal practically sides with the homeopaths against the allopaths. Not that it pronounces judgment on either system, but for the purposes of this controversy it gives the allopaths the worst of it. This attitude is the more surprising because homeopathic doctors are in England a very small minority. They number less than three hundred.

“Lord Grimthorpe, who believes in homeopathy, began the discussion that *odium medicum* is not less bitter than *odium theologicum*. Dr. Brudenell Carter, Sir J. C. Browne, Dr. Bucknill, and other eminent ‘regulars’ attacked him fiercely, but only proved his case; for they attacked their homeopathic rivals more fiercely still. They have written scores of columns with the one refrain: Homeopaths are either knaves or fools. The homeopaths, notably Doctor Dudgeon, one of the most distinguished, replied with good temper and good sense enough to bring *The Times* round to their side. Homeopaths in England receive their diplomas from the same colleges as the allopaths. If they are fools, asks *The Times*, what guarantee have the public that the allopaths are wiser?”

A SENSIBLE MAN.

THE writer of a letter which appeared in *The Hospital Gazette* of January 28th has the good sense to admit his own ignorance of homeopathy, and the candour to acknowledge that no fair examination of its claims has been made by its vilifiers. This man is not far from being a convert:—

“ALLOPATHY *v.* HOMEOPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Hospital Gazette*.

“SIR,—The homeopaths have one argument against the allopaths, which is effective because it denotes intolerance. It is that no searching, fair and exhaustive inquiry has ever been instituted in this country into the *bona fides* of their claims. I am open to confess that, personally, I am in a state of blissful ignorance of what homeopathy consists in, except—so far as the ‘like cures like’ adage goes. I could not for the life of me prescribe the homeopathic remedy for stomach-ache, and I presume my condition is that of most of my fellow-practitioners. I am quite willing—nay, anxious, to dismiss homeopaths as an uncanny blend of the rogue, the quack, and the fool, but it would materially assist me in vilifying them if I could affirm, with my hand upon my displaced apex, that their system had been *proved* to be a delusion and a snare.

“I have very little doubt that, if impartially applied to cases in

which the *vis medicatrix nature* did not alone effect a speedy cure, the result would be to cover its adherents and advocates with confusion; but, say I, a reason the more for giving this *coup de grace*. No conscientious allopath could hesitate a moment as to the propriety of such a course, unless, indeed, he entertained a lurking suspicion that there might be 'something in it after all.' In the latter case obstinacy becomes folly, and almost a crime, and posterity will deal harshly with members of a noble and quasi-sacred calling, who prostituted science to their stupidity or rapacity.

"Yours, &c.,
"L. S. A.

"London, January 23rd, 1888."

"Q" IN "THE OBSERVER."

The Observer of January 29th published a letter signed "Q" under the heading "Common-sense and Homeopathy." The writer began with a great parade of calmness and superiority announcing his intention of sifting a few grains of wheat out of the mountains of chaff of *The Times* correspondence, and then he went on to industriously gather up most of the chaff, spreading it out as if it was wheat, to catch the old birds who read *The Observer*. The next time he tries this experiment he had better fortify himself with a little salt to put on their tails. His letter was answered, but *The Observer* did not find it convenient, or thought it unnecessary, to insert the replies. One of the prettiest parts of "Q's" letter was his disavowal of the charge of *odium*, and his protestation of friendly feeling for homeopathic doctors. "I have had, and have, acquaintances—I may even call some of them friends—among homeopathic practitioners." Still the squeamish "Q" cannot meet them professionally. How can he? exalted person that he is! Can an Astronomer Royal, he asks, meet in argument a man who protests that the earth is flat? Or an engineer, a man who maintains the possibility of draining the Atlantic Ocean through tobacco pipes? Of course not: but to compare one's friends to such wiseacres is not *odium*, it is pure friendship, according to "Q's" ideas, and, no doubt, proper respect also. We are happy to say "Q" does not number us among his "friends," and we wish our homeopathic *confrères* who bask in his smiles joy of them. For our part we prefer frank *odium* to "Q's" friendship, which is of the "small mercy" order, and blesses neither him that gives nor him that takes.

WEST OF ENGLAND THERAPEUTICAL SOCIETY.

WE are happy to announce that our pages are in future to contain the records of this active society's proceedings. A first instalment will be found in the present issue, and we have no doubt that this will increase the interest of our magazine.

A STRANGE REMEDY.

WE published last month an account from Germany of the extraordinary freaks of allopathic chemists in making up homeopathic and quasi-homeopathic prescriptions. The following extract from *The Evening Standard* shows that these dispensing geniuses are not confined to Berlin:—

“A case which promises to be quaint is said to be set down for hearing. A lady who suffered from an affection of the face and jaw vainly sought relief, and finally a doctor who had done his best for her honourably confessed his inability to do more. The ailment, he said, could only be left to time; it might right itself, but the *edax rerum* was the only remedy; and so he retired from attendance. But the lady, instead of looking in a Latin dictionary or asking a friend what *edax rerum* meant, promptly went off to a chemist's and ordered a bottle. The chemist was at least equally as prompt. What he supplied is not known, but the price was seven and sixpence a bottle, and the patient used it with diligence. The strangest part of the story is that her patience was rewarded. The *edax rerum* had the effect for which the medical man had hoped, and when, by chance, she came to London and happened to meet her benefactor, she cordially acknowledged the value of his prescription. His astonishment was naturally extreme; he inquired, however, and the truth came to light. For two years his patient had been taking bottles of *edax rerum* at seven shillings and sixpence each, and the doctor desires that the Law Courts shall continue the investigation into the composition of the mixture and the responsibility of the chemist. The trial should be an amusing one. That the chemist will meet his deserts is a natural wish, but if the indictment be not carefully drawn he may escape, and the lady will be lucky if, being cured, she gets her money back.”

WATFORD HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

WE are very glad to see that Dr. Murray of St. Albans has opened a dispensary at 96B, Queen's Road, Watford. Homeopathic dispensaries are a great boon in many ways. They bring homeopathy within the reach of the poorest, and they do more than almost anything else to spread a knowledge of homeopathy and its advantages. We wish Dr. Murray and the new dispensary every success.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

THIS excellent society, which includes the improvement of the physique of the blind in its aims as well as the prevention of blindness, has just issued its Eighth Annual Report. The society continues to circulate literature containing valuable information for the people on the subject of the eye. The Hon. Sec. has given evidence before the Royal Commission on Blindness; the society was represented at the International Hygienic Congress at Vienna; and letters come from all parts testifying to its usefulness. Our colleague, Dr. Roth, of 48, Wimpole Street, W., still does the duties of Hon. Sec., and to him subscriptions in aid of the work may be sent.

THE MEDICAL SCHISM.

IN *The Nineteenth Century* for February is an article by Mr. Kennett Millican, entitled, *The Present Position of the Medical Schism*, which every one ought to read. Mr. Millican shows from his standpoint that the allopathic majority are without a shadow of excuse in refusing to have dealings with homeopaths, that these excuses are contradictory, and that they all break down. Mr. Millican's name will live as one who has done more than almost any single individual to expose the bigotry of the dominant section in the profession and to rob it of its sting, if not to do away with it altogether. This last is a consummation hardly to be hoped for, but now that it is known to the public and understood it becomes a matter of but little importance.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S DISEASE, IS IT NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL?

IF we may be allowed to judge from a letter contributed by Dr. Lennox Browne, the well-known laryngotomist, to *The Medical Press and Circular*, the above question must be answered by the affirmation of the second proposition, viz., that the disease of the Imperial patient was caused by the unnecessary interference of his physician. We give as much of Dr. Lennox Browne's letter as will suffice to show that such is his opinion:—

“It is only consistent with the policy of *The Medical Press* that it should be the first journal to be outspoken with regard to the nature of

the Crown Prince's case, and it must be especially satisfactory to you to find that your opinion enunciated at the outset as to the improbability of the malady being cancer is so thoroughly borne out by recent reports. As you have truly said, the importance of 'repeated traumatisms or persistent irritation' as an etiological factor of chronic laryngitis and of perichondritis is generally overlooked, and you have done service by again drawing attention to the circumstance. This leads me to say, yet once again, that such a condition, although not always malignant in its nature, in the sense usually employed, is, so far as the functions of the larynx are concerned, in every respect as inconvenient and as obnoxious to treatment.

"It must have been evident to everybody acquainted with laryngeal diseases that the new formation removed by Sir Morell Mackenzie last summer was not an ordinary benign neoplasm, since it was accompanied from the first by undue inflammation; and the disposition to recurrence of this inflammatory state has been all along a complication of most serious prognostic significance. It is only fair, however, to draw attention to the original cause of the irritation; this is undoubtedly the attack of measles from which the Prince suffered early last year, for it is on record that the laryngitis and first evidence of a new growth were direct sequelæ of that illness, and although I am unaware that a case of perichondritis due to that cause has been previously reported, the case would come exactly under the same category as those which follow typhus, typhoid, and erysipelas. Of such there are many published examples, and I have mentioned some from my own practice in the chapter on this subject in my recently published work 'The Throat and its Diseases.' On this hypothesis also, the enlargement of the submaxillary glands noticed from time to time might be accounted for, whereas, if the intra-laryngeal and indeed subglottic malady had been cancer, it is difficult to understand why lymphatics so far above the seat of disease should have been affected.

"We all know how serious are the sequelæ of measles in the respiratory passages, and how much more grave they are in the adult than in the child, while as a predisponent to laryngitis in the case of the Crown Prince, the circumstance should be noted that his voice has been unduly exercised both professionally and conversationally, and that he has freely indulged in the use of tobacco.

"To this inflammation of the larynx following measles has to be added 'repeated traumatisms,' not by removal of the new growth by Sir Morell Mackenzie, but by the electric cauterisations which were employed even daily by one of the Prince's physicians for a period of several weeks before his Imperial Highness came under Sir Morell Mackenzie's hands at all."

This is a serious accusation to be brought against the medical attendants of the Crown Prince, and, if true, it should be an instructive object lesson to the patient world and to the medical profession, and a warning against the growing tendency to meddle and muddle with the delicate structures that enter into the construction of the larynx on every possible occasion. It is most likely that the morbid condition of Fritz's larynx left after measles would

have been readily removed by a few doses of some of our mild medicines, but the most non-medical person can easily understand that irreparable mischief must result from the daily application of a wire heated by electricity to white heat to the sensitive and delicate structures of the vocal organs. The disease set up by such irrational treatment may prove fatal, though it may not possess those characteristics which entitle it to be reckoned malignant. That term, in this case, should be reserved for the treatment.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE ODIUM MEDICUM CORRESPONDENCE.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

Letters by Mr. Frederick Ross sent to "The Times" but not inserted.

I. MR. EDWARD GIBBON SWANN.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Times*.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Edward Gibbon Swann (who claims in this day's issue of *The Times* to be the author of "Laurie's Homeopathic Domestic Medicine," great edition, 1850), has in his letter so exposed the animus by which he is influenced, the object he seeks to serve, and the cause he has espoused, that most of your readers will take his statements *cum grano salis*. It is true that in 1850 he was employed by the late publisher (being a man of letters, and not so well off then as now) to do certain work in relation thereto, while a new edition was being prepared for the press (a service which is often obtained by authors and publishers, engaged in literary and publishing pursuits), and for which he received, I believe, from the late Mr. Leath, a monetary consideration, but not a page, or line of which, I wastold by the publisher, went to press without being read, and carefully revised, by the late Dr. Joseph Laurie, before consenting to affix his name and title to the work. Besides, the work had then reached its fifth edition, and the seventh thousand had been sold, and it speaks well indeed for the book, that, if the previous edition, published in 1849, had sold so rapidly, another edition was called for in 1850. It went to press, bearing the name and title of the master mind through whose hands it had passed, page after page of what Swann had written having been rejected by Dr. Laurie, the true author of the book. But what can be thought of the man, who, being so engaged, after a lapse of thirty-seven years, during which time the book has passed through twenty-six editions, and been re-edited, and in a great measure, re-written, by Dr. Gutteridge (the *Epitome* entirely so) now claims to be the author? and how is it that he has never,

until now, laid claim to the authorship? why has he waited until both author and the then publisher are dead ere asserting his title? This strikes one as somewhat incongruous. As to Mr. Swann's remarks about the preparation of homeopathic medicines they are so hazy, that no homeopathic chemist need concern himself much about them. Is this Swann ubiquitous? Can he be in more places than one at the same time? has he ever witnessed the preparation of medicines by *any* homeopathic chemist? I question it. How then can he set himself up as censor-general of a number of men, whom I venture to assert, are as respectable, honest, and trustworthy as himself?

Yours truly,

FREDERICK ROSS.

January 19, 1888.

II. ANSWER TO DR. DUPRÉ.

Dr. Dupré, in his letter which appeared in *The Times* on the 14th of January, asserts that the analyses of Homeopathic Pilules which he conducted for Dr. Anstie in 1873, and which were published in *The Practitioner*, as far as he knew "had never been called in question." This is a mistake, as the following letter, refused by *The Practitioner*, but published in *The Chemist and Druggist*, will show:—

"SIR,—In the July number of *The Practitioner*, page 55, you give the analysis of homeopathic pilules obtained from several sources, some of which were obtained from our firm; and as that analysis is calculated to throw discredit upon homeopathic preparations in general, and those firms in particular whose names are mentioned as the source from whence these pilules were obtained, you will, I feel sure, readily admit the following rejoinder. Permit me to say that, in conducting this analysis there appears to have been great ignorance of the homeopathic formulæ; and also the assumption that the pilules contained what in the very nature of things was impossible.

"It is there stated—'we failed to detect either atropine or strychnine in pilules of the second dilution of *strychnos nux vomica* and *belladonna* respectively, although both alkaloids should have been fairly within the reach of analysis.' Should they? I will just state what they ought and did contain, and then leave it to yourself and readers to judge for themselves. The strongest tinctures of the two medicines, *nux vomica* and *belladonna*, according to the Homeopathic Pharmacopeia, are made in the proportion of one part of the drug to ten parts of the solvent; in other words, ten drops contain all that can be extracted by the solvent from one grain of the substance; and to make this matter perfectly clear, I will give you the scale up to the second attenuation:—

Strong Tincture.

$\frac{1}{10}$

1st Dilution.

$\frac{1}{100}$

2nd Dilution.

$\frac{1}{10000}$

The second attenuation pilules therefore would be medicated with a solution, each drop of which would contain ten thousandth part of the strong or matrix tincture, or the one hundred thousandth part of a grain of *nux vomica* or *belladonna*. And I ask was it likely that any analyst would find the alkaloids, strychnine or atropine, in such minute quantities as these?

"You then state further: 'Since then we have examined some pilules of *aconite* and *belladonna* of the first dilution, which contain professedly one part by weight of the drug in one hundred parts by weight of the pilules. The results also are entirely negative.'

"They professedly contain nothing of the kind. These pilules would be medicated, as will at once be seen by a glance at the foregoing scale, with a solution each drop of which would contain one one-hundredth part of a drop of strong or matrix tincture, or a thousandth part of a grain of *aconite* or *belladonna*: and who in his senses would expect to find the alkaloids, *aconitine* or *atropine*, even there!

"If 1,000 grains of *belladonna* root yield only three grains of atropine, how much would a thousandth part of a grain yield?

"If 800 grains of *strychnos nux vomica* yield only one grain of strychnine, how much would one-hundred-thousandth part of a grain yield? If the analyst who has taken such pains to give us the result of his experiments with homeopathic pilules will attempt to answer these two questions, he will know why he failed to discover atropine or strychnine in either the second or the first attenuations of *belladonna* and *nux vomica*. Had the analyst operated upon strychnine or aconitine pilules, the results might have been very different. It is true according to the Homeopathic Pharmacopeia, there are no officinal pilules of atropine stronger than the third decimal, or the fifth centesimal of strychnine; and I doubt if the majority of homeopathic chemists have pilules stronger of these alkaloids than the officinal preparations—yet pilules of strychnine containing only the one one-thousandth part of a grain in solution would need no elaborate analysis to detect its presence, as the well-known characteristic bitter taste is evident to the palate on sucking one away in the mouth; and I have no doubt that the presence of strychnine would readily have been detected in the second attenuation by careful testing. But to expect to find the alkaloids in pilules saturated with either the first or second attenuation from the mother-tinctures of *aconite*, *belladonna*, or *nux vomica* is about as wise an operation as that of the goose who sat upon addled eggs, expecting to raise therefrom a brood of young goslings.

"I am, yours truly,
"FREDERICK ROSS."

III. THE MEDICAL JOURNALS AND HOMEOPATHY.

The following letter was written by Dr. Synton Honan, of Welshpool, to *The British Medical Journal*; its publication being refused, we are glad to present it to our readers.—Ed. H.W.

SIR,—In your last issue you refer to Lord Grimthorpe's letter and

Homeopathy. Not having seen the former I am unable to express an opinion; but, having, in addition to the usual four years curriculum, spent nearly three in acquiring a theoretical and practical knowledge of its pharmacy, materia medica, pathogenesis, pharmacodynamics, therapeutics, &c., I must ask permission to dissent from the judgment you have passed upon it, as a "nullity, fraud, and public danger." As I am not a *declared* homeopath, I think your readers and yourself will the more calmly and deeply reflect on the few statements I make. And, first, I submit it is *not* a *fraud*, for its practitioners thoroughly believe in it; and, after studying and qualifying in the historic practice of medicine and surgery, have given it a preference; or, allied it as an adjunct; and that, not only without any prospect of gaining anything thereby, but, as in my own case, with an expenditure of much time and money. Secondly, I submit it is *not* a "nullity," because I have seen cases, mild and severe, progress most favourably under its treatment; and, being unwilling to believe in it without what I considered conclusive evidence, I submitted it to a crucial test by treating a variety of *chronic* cases which had not been benefitted by the usual methods in skilful hands. These included chronic ophthalmia, catharral and toxaemic, ozena, otorrhea, tonsilitis, bronchitis, pleurisy, rheumatism, gout, sciatica—with lameness of five years' standing; post-scarlatenal dropsy with albuminuria; hemorrhoids, constipation, diarrhea, dysentery, varicose ulcers, epilepsy, mania, and a series of complaints unnecessary to mention. I have also treated *successfully* the gravest of the zymotic, as typhoid, scarlatina, and other acute diseases. This being so, I submit, in the third place, as a natural sequence, it is *not* a *public danger*. As your concluding remarks as to the "highly educated men" who refuse to recognize Homeopathic practitioners seems to imply inferiority in the latter, let me point out that there are among them, academically and professionally, gentlemen of the highest attainments; and their literature, American and British, is polished, profound, and extensive. I have borrowed their directory for the purpose, and find most are M.D.'s of London, Dublin, Durham, or Scotland, several B.A. and M.A., and authors of original dissertations, &c. These facts, I think, give them equal status in point of culture; and as their proficiency in Homeopathy implies acquaintance with the pathogenesis and therapeutics of hundreds of preparations unknown to our Pharmacopeia, there seems to me—and I say it with full respect and admiration for our own practitioners—that there is no small amount of effrontery, that is, of boldness which transgresses the bounds of modesty and politeness, in their refusal to enter into "professional alliance" of any kind. I would recommend those who are studying wherever there is a homeopathic hospital and medical school, to attend, feeling sure they will not regret it in after life. I know many follies have occurred in connection with Homeopathy; but have they not also been perpetrated in connection with the older methods of treatment? Every one familiar with the history of medical science will think of many, especially during its infancy, which is the present state of Homeopathy. As your impartiality in all matters of dispute contrasts favourably with the *suppresio veri* of another journal, I trust, being one of your members, you will give publicity to this, however much you may differ from my conclusions.

Yours truly,

S. M. HONAN.

CROUP WITH CONVULSIONS FOLLOWING MEASLES—RECOVERY.

By DR. HARMAR SMITH.

THE perusal of Dr. T. Simpson's two interesting cases of spasm of the larynx, in the current number of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, has led me to publish the following case, in which the diagnosis was not so simple. The surpassing interest attaching to the case of the Crown Prince of Germany renders throat disease a subject exceptionally interesting just now.

January 10, 1888.—Mr. L's son, Guildford, æt. 5. Five of the children have been suffering from measles for some days. The rash appeared on the body of my little patient last night; I was sent for this evening, and found that he had just had several attacks of convulsions, on account of which he had had a warm bath, and received several doses of *Belladonna*. The convulsions have now ceased. Rough croupy cough; dry ronchus in throat and in medial bronchi. Temperature 103·6°. Pulse 120. *Tr. Acon.* and *Bry.*

11th, v. 8.30 a.m.—Has had four attacks of convulsions during the night. Now semi-comatose, but can be roused. Temperature 103°; pupils dilated; bowels moved involuntarily. *Acon.* and *Bell. alt.*

V. Vesp.—Has slept several hours; no return of convulsions; is conscious when awake. Continued *Acon.* and *Bell.*

15th.—Has had no return of convulsions, but frequent croupy cough. Temperature fallen to 101.

16th.—Much worse; must have taken fresh cold; weather very cold; minimum temperature below freezing. He wakes up frequently (oftenest in the night) with violent attacks of dyspnea, crying as well as he is able, throwing his arms about frantically, striking whoever happens to be near him. Fifty inspiratory movements of walls of chest per minute, but can detect no respiratory murmur or bronchial sounds with the stethoscope; it would seem as if the entrance of air into the chest was impeded by spasmodic contraction of the vocal chords. Rapid backward movements of the head synchronous with those of the neck and shoulders, also of the alæ nasi; but no pneumonia; loud, dry, rough ronchus in the larynx; face and lips livid. Occasional vomiting and involuntary liquid

motions. Taking *Tr. Iodine* and *Hepar Sulph.* in alternation. Also bronchitic kettle kept constantly boiling, alternately introducing *Tr. Iod.* and *Tr. Moschus* into the spout. Temperature 96 only. Takes nothing but milk.

17th.—Some improvement. Attacks of dyspnea less urgent, and cough less clanging. Continue medicines, &c., &c. Temperature 101.4°.

18th.—No paroxysms of dyspnea and less cough. Temperature, morning, 102.4°; vesp., 103°. *Hep. S.*, and *Acon.*

19th.—Much better; slept well; breathing under forty per minute; respiratory murmur audible. Continue medicines and steam kettle. Temperature 100.9°.

20th.—Violent paroxysm of dyspnea last night, but with this exception slept well, and is better this morning. Respiration 30, and pulse, 80 per minute. Temperature 96°. No rales heard in larynx. Vomited a large quantity of mucus; no pieces of false membrane have ever been found, although carefully looked for; continue *Hep. S.* and *Acon.*

21st.—Return of croupy cough and restless night; frequent tenesmus. *Hep. S.* and *Nux. V.*

22nd.—Still croupy cough; refuses solid food; lives entirely on milk. No tenesmus; omit *Nux. V.*; continue *Hepar.*

23rd.—Sleeps day and night; coughs little; and respiratory sounds loose and moist.

24th.—Scarcely coughs at all, and then there is no croupy sound.

February 11th.—There has been no relapse to the present time in spite of very severe weather.

I propose to make some remarks on the diagnosis and treatment of this case in the next issue of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

Guildford, February 11, 1888.

GLEANINGS BY THE WAY.

BY MR. J. W. CARTER.

DIARRHEA, profuse and painful, stool all colours—seldom twice alike. *Euonymin* 1 cured.

Vomiting of pregnancy, gastric attacks only; otherwise in good health. Several remedies failed. *Symph. R.* 1x cured (several cases).

Colic. Paroxysms of severe pain—must bend double, which does not ameliorate much, though slightly does. *Warm drinks give most relief*—cold drinks much aggravate. *Nux. Vom.* 1 cured (several cases).

Cough. Barking, harsh, croupy; aggravated outdoors, but worst at night in bed. Tonsils enlarged, fauces congested, dry, and glazy-looking. The boy had had this cough for at least two years, as soon as damp cold weather put in an appearance. *Phytol.* 1x cured.

Mr. McD——, Whitby, æt. 40. Inflammation of outer canthus of eye; did not say which, as it was done by correspondence. It began in the inner canthus, and left there and went to the outer side. Cold does not affect it in the least. Could not bear least covering, except in bed; headache now and then. *Borax.* 3x.

He wrote me seven days after that to report eye almost well, and a return of virile power, which he had almost lost for a long time, six or twelve months.

I sent on a small vial of same tincture, and the subsequent report was that he was quite well in both complaints.

The treatment was suggested by Herring's "Materia Medica," and Lippes' "Repertory," also the "Cypher Repertory."

TREATMENT OF THE PAROXYSM OF MIGRAINE BY ACIDS.*

By A. HAIG, M.B. OXON, M.R.C.P.

Physician to the Royal Hospital for Women and Children, Waterloo Road;
Assistant Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital.

In a paper read at the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in May, 1887, and published in the *Transactions* (Vol. lxx.), I showed that a certain form of headache was closely connected in time with a large excretion of uric acid; and in a subsequent paper in *The Journal of Physiology*, Vol. viii., Nos. 3 and 4, I showed that within certain limits it was possible to diminish almost at pleasure the excretion of uric acid by giving acids, or to increase it at pleasure by giving alkalies; and further, in a recent paper for the *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports*, I have given notes of some cases of the above headache which had come under my notice, calling it "the uric acid headache, with the object of drawing attention to the extremely important part which uric acid plays, as I believe, in its causation; but I may say at once that I have very little doubt, and those who read my cases in the

* From *The British Medical Journal*, January 14, 1888.

Reports will, I think, agree with me, that this headache is really a member of the class commonly known as "migraine or sick headache."

My object here is not to discuss the many interesting points in the etiology and pathology of this headache and its related diseases, but to point out as quickly as possible a mode of treatment of the paroxysms, which is the direct outcome of my uric acid investigations, especially those in *The Journal of Physiology*, and which has met with such complete success in my own hands that I am anxious that it should be tried by others on a larger scale.

It will be seen that I have shown in the above papers that, during this headache, uric acid is excreted in excess in the urine, and probably also exists in excess in the blood, and further that it is quite possible to stop this excess in the urine, and also I believe in the blood, by means of acids, and it is to this treatment of the headache paroxysm by acids that I now wish to draw attention.

The acid used is not of much consequence; citric or nitro-hydrochloric are equally good; the only point is that the dose must be sufficiently large, especially if, as is often the case, the headache is going on during the "alkaline tide" of digestion. A dose I commonly find successful is forty to sixty minims of dilute nitro-hydrochloric acid in a tumbler of water, one half to be taken at once, and the rest in thirty or forty minutes; the headache is generally much better within an hour, and quite gone within an hour and a half from the first dose. If the urine is alkaline, or very slightly acid before this treatment is begun, or if the patient has previously been taking alkalis, a third dose of twenty minims of the acid may be necessary; but I rarely have to go beyond one drachm of nitro-hydrochloric acid, and I have given some notes in *The Journal of Physiology* of the effects of such a dose on the uric acid excretion. An equivalent dose of citric acid, taken as strong lemonade, will do as well, or, so far as I know, of any acid that may be preferred, provided it raises the acidity of the urine. It is also possible to reverse the process, and, by giving alkalis, to bring the headache on or increase it.

The above refers entirely to the treatment of the paroxysm; a diet without butcher's meat, beer, wine, &c., is, as I have said in previous papers (*Practitioner*, August, 1884, and March, 1886) the best preventive treatment.

If acids, properly and carefully given as above, completely fail to relieve, the headache is not migraine, or at least not migraine due to uric acid; and if the urine be tested in the way I have described, probably no uric acid rise will be found corresponding to the headache.

A large number of drugs reported to be useful in migraine really act as acids, increasing the acidity of the urine and diminishing the excretion of uric acid. Some others probably act like the bromides by quieting the nerve centres, and preventing their reacting to the irritant in the blood; but as compared with bromides, the treatment by acids is more satisfactory in that it removes the irritant from the blood, and leaves the nerve centres intact for other processes.

CLINICAL RECORD.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

CASES under the care of Dr. JOHN H. CLARKE.

(Reported by Dr. OGDEN JONES, House Surgeon.)

SPINAL PARALYSIS.

1.—*Arg. Nit.*—*Cured.*—J. H., aet. 46, married, was admitted into the London Homeopathic Hospital on September 29, 1887, under the care of Dr. Clarke. She states that she enjoyed good health until her last pregnancy. During the last three months of this pregnancy the legs swelled very much, and were very painful. She was unable to walk, and for some weeks before the legs became swollen she was unable to walk upstairs. She was confined thirteen weeks ago. After her confinement she was able to walk about, and continued to do so until five weeks ago, when the legs became very painful, and she gradually lost power in them and was unable to stand. She at this time had pain in the sacrum and coccyx. She also complained of the arms and hands being painful, and of having a tingling sensation in them like “pins and needles.”

On admission her temperature was normal; organs healthy; in urine there was a trace of albumen. The legs were markedly hyperæsthetic. There was no swelling of the joints. There was no ankle clonus, and the patellar tendon reflex was normal. There was slight wasting of the muscles of the legs. She was quite unable to stand. The arms were painful and the fingers stiff, so that she was unable to feed herself. No paralysis of the sphincters. She was put upon *Argent. Nit.* ʒ gtt. iij. td., and massage applied to the legs and arms.

On October the 5th she was able to sit up much better than on admission, and could move the legs and fingers more freely. She still complained of pain in the lumbar region of the spine. The pulse was exceedingly small, and only sixty to the minute.

She gradually improved until the 26th, when she could stand with a little help. On November 12th she could get out of bed alone, and on December 3rd was discharged, being able to walk perfectly.

NOTE BY DR. CLARKE.—I have seen this patient quite recently, and she declares herself much better than she has been for eighteen months. She walks without difficulty, and is able to do all her work. I consider the paralysis to have been due to a congestive condition of the spinal cord. The improvement in the paralysis and in the joints was speedily noticed under the *Argent. Nit.* before the massage was given. She had no other medicine.

FACIAL ERYSIPELAS.

2.—*China φ.*—*Cured.*—H. H., aet. 22 years, a children's nurse, was admitted to the London Homeopathic Hospital on December 14, 1887, under the care of Dr. Clarke. She states that she was in very good health until the evening of the 11th inst., when her throat felt dry and sore. When she awoke on the morning of the 12th the nose was painful, swollen, and there was difficulty in breathing through it. The left side of face was also swollen. Dr. Neatby, who saw her before admission, states that her temperature on the evening of the 12th was 104°, on the morning of the 13th 99.4°, and on the evening of this day 103.8°.

On admission, the nose and left side of face were much swollen, of a glazed and dusky red appearance. The erysipelas extended to the back of neck behind, and about half-way down the neck in front. The right side of face was also swollen, though not to the same extent as the left. She had headache and photophobia, and could not breathe through the nose. The throat was injected and of a dusky red appearance.

Previous History.—She had a similar attack to the present at the age of ten. No other serious illness.

On the evening of the 15th the temperature was 103°.

16th.—Morning temperature, 99.6°; pulse, 100 full. Face not so painful; right side less swollen; nose still swollen, and unable to breathe through it; tongue clean. Evening temperature, 101°.

17th.—Morning temperature, 97.8°; pulse, 88. As the temperature and pulse show, she was rapidly improving. The erysipelas was not spreading. The right side of face was normal, and left side less swollen. The skin on face was desquamating, and the dusky redness had almost disappeared. The throat was quite well, and she could breathe through the nose, showing the swelling had subsided here. Evening temperature normal.

18th.—Morning temperature normal. Face very much better. Evening temperature normal. Pulse, 68 full.

19th.—Temperature has remained normal. Pulse, 68. Swelling quite subsided. She is practically well.

Treatment.—She was put on *China* ϕ gtt. v. every two hours. The face was dusted with starch powder; and light diet (milk and beef-tea) given. This treatment was continued throughout.

NOTE BY DR. CLARKE.—This case, like the former, was treated throughout with one medicine. *China* is strikingly homeopathic to erysipelas in many of its forms. The hint of the dosage I took from Dr. Jousset. He gives it in the mother tincture in half-drachm doses at some hours' interval. I have given the mother tincture in five-drop doses at more frequent intervals. I rarely give any other medicine in acute cases, and have never had so much success with other drugs.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

THE Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Session was held on Thursday, February 2, 1888.

Dr. E. T. BLAKE read his paper on "Some Dental Reflexes." Dr. Blake said the complete title of his paper was "Some Dental Reflexes and Direct Disturbances." He used the term "caccodontic" for diseases arising from bad teeth; "anodontic" for conditions associated with absence of teeth. He thought the success of homeopathic remedies in relieving suffering arising from bad teeth rather a hindrance, on the whole, as it often prevented patients from having their teeth seen to. He divided caccodontic changes into three chief divisions: (1) Nutritional, (2) neurotic, (3) septic. The nutritional effects are seen in alterations of the blood supply, the neurotic in nerve disturbances, the septic in blood-poisoning.

1. *Nutritional.*—Defective teeth affect digestion in several ways: first, directly, from insufficient mastication; also indirectly, as from tainting the breath, from exudation of purulent matter into the mouth, and by affecting the lymphatics.

A case was quoted in which medicines had failed to relieve symptoms affecting the whole body, a cure being effected by the removal of defective teeth.

A second case was termed by Dr. Blake *colica caccodontica amenia*. It was in a servant girl, who had a violent attack of colic, relieved by *Cocculus*, and further relieved by *Pulsatilla*, which brought on the menses; but the cause was traced to the teeth, which were as bad as could be.

Dr. Blake then spoke of periodontitis, which calls for *merc cor.* or *merc dulc.*

Case III.—Miss E., 27. Suffered from neuralgia and dysmenorrhea since she was 14. She had two complete upper wisdoms embedded in the gums. He had received the hint of their importance from Dr. Cooper. The occipital pain was removed when the wisdom teeth were liberated, and one carious tooth was removed; but very little improvement occurred in the neuralgia of the fifth nerve.

Case IV.—Reflex amblyopia depending on dental irritation. In this case there was a high degree of so-called hysterical blindness. Dr. Cooper decided that it was due to teeth crowding. When she went home she had four teeth extracted, and soon recovered her sight.

Case V.—Phlyctenular ophthalmia and conjunctivitis. In this case recovery of the eye-affection took place when offending teeth were removed.

Case VI.—Internal squint due to teeth irritation. Since removal and stopping of teeth there has been steady improvement.

In one case cerebral symptoms were removed by taking out offending wisdom teeth.

Case VII. was one of rheumatic symptoms; Case IX. one of inflammation of the gums with nervous symptoms; and the last, one of psoriasis with pains in head, dreamful sleep, itching, scurfy scalp. Rheumatic stiffness and pains. He was relieved by *Sulph.* 30, and cured by removal of teeth.

Dr. Blake then gave a few recommendations for *the care of the teeth*. Teeth may be cleaned in the morning, they must be cleaned at night. Special attention should be given to the posterior aspect of the lower incisors. He said patients should be enjoined to clean not their *teeth*, but each *tooth*.

Dr. HUGHES (in the chair), having compared the paper with that of Mr. Knox Shaw, opened the discussion.

Dr. ROTH said he had little experience, but was obliged to Dr. Blake for his paper. To him the last part on the care of the teeth was the most interesting. He had heard from Dr. Liebault of cases of treatment by suggestion. A patient who had to have teeth taken out, through *post hypnotic suggestion* had the teeth extracted and felt no pain, much to her own surprise; for patients in the waking state do not remember that suggestions have been made in the hypnotic state.

Dr. COOPER said that shortly after beginning the special study of ear diseases he was struck with the number of cases he saw of deafness due to irritation from wisdom teeth. He mentioned the case of a young fellow sent to him with a swelling on the neck. They wanted to cut it out in St. Thomas's Hospital.

He could find nothing wrong on cursory examination; but careful examination by reflected light showed misgrown wisdom teeth. Another similar case was related. There are slower cases due to pressure by wisdom teeth. Deafness often arises from the wisdom teeth. The only medicine that acts on irritation from this cause is *Strychnine* 12x. There are very few symptoms. The removal of the teeth does not always restore hearing. The St. Leonard's case referred to by Dr. Blake was the most remarkable one he had ever seen. After the removal of the wisdom teeth another perfect new tooth appeared. The wisdom teeth are one of the most powerful factors in causing deafness. The second molars often cause fits on erupting. They are often mammillated or "warty," and then they cause many reflex symptoms. If they are accompanied by fits they should be removed. The great difficulty is in determining when tooth defects are the cause of the other symptoms. The difficulty of development of wisdom teeth is shown by overlapping of incisors. He mentioned a case in which a wisdom tooth, perfectly straight, remained embedded in the jaw and set up much irritation.

Dr. CRONIN mentioned the case of a young lady in whom there was a succession of phlyctenulæ, which did not get well until teeth were removed.

Dr. DUDGEON mentioned the popular superstition evidenced in the term "eye tooth," which means that affections of the eye are often associated with the eruption of canine teeth. He said he was much interested in Dr. Cooper's views of the connection between wisdom teeth and deafness. As most of those present knew, he was deaf, and he had no wisdom teeth, and never had. He did not know if this had anything to do with it. A Frenchman had said that the absence of wisdom teeth was a proof of high civilization. When the race is more advanced wisdom teeth will disappear altogether. Regarding the preservation of the teeth, he said Scotch people were supposed to have better teeth than the English; and that was ascribed to their eating oat-meal.

Dr. GOLDSBROUGH said he had refrained from going to a dentist for several years, and when he did go, expecting to have his stumps removed, he was told by the dentist that he need not; the stumps might be filled and prepared. This Dr. Goldsbrough objected to at the time, and the dentist said this might be done afterwards. This was in reference to a remark of Dr. Blake's, that false teeth should never be put over stumps. In reference to Dr. Cooper's statement, that the roots of teeth never become ankylosed to the jaws, he had an impression on his mind that the fangs of teeth might become ankylosed at their ends after having caused absorption of the bony processes separating the teeth.

Dr. BLACKLEY thanked Dr. Blake for his paper. He was disappointed in not hearing from Dr. Blake more of the neurotic cases. He had a patient who had fits when cutting his second molars, and also when cutting wisdom teeth. He was taking 90 grains of *Bromide of Ammonium* a day. When Dr. Blackley suggested that he should give up the *Bromide of Ammonium* he said he could not live without it. He then consulted Dr. Radcliffe, who suggested *Bromide of Sodium* instead. He did not have the teeth extracted. At last he gave up the bromide, and then Dr. Blackley consented to treat him, and put him on *Ignatia*, and he cut all the three remaining wisdom teeth with only a few warnings of an attack. He was an athletic and a most powerful man, though of a neurotic family.

Mr. GADDES had received much pleasure in listening to Dr. Blake's paper. He was glad to hear the open way in which he had confessed his oversight in not tracing at first, in some cases, the disease to its cause. General practitioners often did neglect this. From his practice as a dentist he had much experience of reflex symptoms. A man having a tooth extracted cried out, "Oh! my foot! That is a pain I have been suffering from all the time." Another case of a boy, who came to the dental hospital complaining of carious molar. There was also an eruption on the chin. On removal of the molar the skin disease got well, though it had been treated separately in vain before. Any form of nervous phenomenon may come from the teeth.

Dr. HUGHES (in the chair) asked Dr. Cooper what he meant exactly by the mammillated teeth—if he meant projections of enamel?

Dr. COOPER said yes; he usually found that with these teeth the jaws were small. It was not the teeth that gave trouble by their peculiar shape, but the condition was an index of a constitutional state.

Dr. HUGHES thought that the case of amblyopia could fairly be called hysterical, and maintained that the word did to a certain extent explain the condition. He was interested in Dr. Blake's remarks on the external and internal recti. The paralyzing influence that *Gelsem.* exerts on the eye is felt by the external rectus first. Dr. Hughes had seen two cases in which genuine scurvy had occurred from exclusion of vegetable diet, the patients being under the impression that they could not digest vegetables.

Dr. BLAKE objected to the word hysteric in connection with the case of blindness, because in this case the uterus was healthy, because men often have this kind of blindness, and because the actual condition could be ascertained instead of resting content with the word. The case of scurvy he mentioned

was treated with antiscorbutic diet. Dr. Blake then gave the formula of his tooth powder, which is antiseptic :—

Phenol. ...	...	...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Sodæ Bic. ...	...	...	...	...	...	ʒii.
Cinnamon ...	...	...	...	...	...	ʒi.
Prepared Chalk...	...	...	...	...	...	ʒi.

Dr. Cooper's case of supernumerary wisdom teeth was very remarkable. Dr. Blake mentioned another case of *hystrionic* blindness differing from his. Mammillated teeth are teeth that have been modified in nutrition before eruption. He traced periostitis and all chronic rheumatic conditions to weak heart. He came to the conclusion that osteoarthritis was reflex and not due to pus absorption. He mentioned the case of a boy, out of whose tooth when extracted a little black thing hung. This proved to be a bit of boot-elastic which the boy had chewed. The sudden recovery of the osteoarthritis cases on removal of the teeth showed that they were due to reflex causes and not to pus absorption. He thought the goodness of the Scotch teeth was due to the oatmeal which not the children eat, but which their mothers ate. He advised mothers to eat brown bread.

WESTERN COUNTIES THERAPEUTICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING held at 1, Lansdown Place, Clifton, Jan. 7, 1888.

Present four members from Clifton, one from Bath, and one from Plymouth.

New member—Dr. Vaudrey, of Plymouth—was elected.

A vote of sympathy with Mr. K. Millican in his recent persecution was proposed and carried, and it was further resolved to contribute to his Defence Fund.

Mr. NORMAN, of Bath, read a short paper entitled "Tabes Mesenterica," in which he grouped together a series of pathological processes occurring in the digestive organs of children associated for the most part with enlargement of the mesenteric glands.

These were catarrh, ulceration, and tuberculosis of the mucous membranes, caseation of the mesenteric glands, and general abdominal tuberculosis (tubercular peritonitis).

The various symptoms and morbid processes were first dealt with, mention being especially made of the difference between an attack of catarrh occurring in a child of good constitution and in one with a scrofulous constitution.

In the former case the attack was seldom prolonged, there was rarely pyrexia, and the mesenteric glands enlarged by the intestinal irritation speedily resumed their normal condition

when the attack was over. In the latter the attack was tedious, generally going on to ulceration of the mucous membrane—there was always pyrexia—and the mesenteric glands, instead of recovering their normal condition, often became caseous. Attention was also drawn to the difficulty of diagnosing a protracted intestinal catarrh occurring in a scrofulous child, from a case of true tuberculosis, and how the former condition seemed occasionally to merge into the latter, the disease terminating very frequently in tubercular meningitis.

The difference of temperature in these various conditions was shown, and illustrative cases described.

Amongst the points of general treatment, such as warm woollen clothing, mild climate, nourishing diet, &c., mention was specially made of the value of raw meat in nearly all cases, and the desirability of giving little or no milk when ulceration had set in.

As to medicinal treatment, the various diathetic medicines, such as *calcareea* and *sulphur*, *iodine* and *silicea*, were first dealt with ; and then the special indications given for these and other remedies.

Iodine has not much control over the catarrhal and ulcerative condition, but useful as an intercurrent diathetic remedy, where there were glandular implications and a sanguine temperament.

Sulphur, not only a good diathetic medicine, but it also meets the full development of the changes in the mucous membrane. Useful both in the catarrhal condition with gastric derangement and acidity, and in the irregular condition of the bowels associated with chronic ulceration.

Calcareea, besides its diathetic action and power over glandular enlargements, has also a direct influence on the mucous membrane. Indicated in acid dyspepsia, with acid-smelling, pasty, clay-coloured stools of chronic diarrhoea, especially if there is the accompaniment of sweating of the forehead. If any medicine has effect on true tuberculosis it is *calcareea* in its various preparations and dilutions.

Silicea, besides its power over the diathesis and the glands, is especially useful when the bowels are alternately costive, with difficulty of expulsion, and then relaxed, with slimy, putrid-smelling stools, sometimes containing blood—the abdomen hard and distended, and the head bathed in sour perspiration.

In catarrhs of the upper part of the intestinal tract the preparations of *Antimony* are very useful, but the action of *Ant. Tart.* also extends to the lower bowel, urging to stool and slimy diarrhoea being amongst its symptoms. When the catarrhal condition has passed into ulceration, with thin watery stools, restlessness, night sweats, and much exhaustion, *Arsenic* is invaluable : when the stools are dark and putrid-smelling, with

spots of blood, indicating inflammatory diarrhea, *Mercurius Corrosivus* is very effective.

Rhus may be required when the disease assumes a typhoid character, with muttering delirium.

Phosphorus produces catarrh of the mucous membrane through the whole length of the intestinal canal, going on to ulceration, with liquid slimy stools containing blood, but it did not seem to be used as much as it might in these cases.

Baptisia, although producing similar lesions in the intestinal canal, and useful in an analogous condition in adults, did not seem so effective in children.

Indications were given for some few other medicines, such as *Borax*, *Lachesis*, *Rheum*, &c., and in conclusion Mr. Norman said that he had prepared his paper at very short notice, and rather with a view to elicit opinions from others than to say all that might be said on the subject.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. E. WILLIAMS in his experience had found *Baptisia* useful in later stages of intestinal catarrh, but of no good in tubercular cases. He has also seen benefit from *Apis* in ascites.

Dr. MORGAN recommended *Sulphur* in slimy evacuations, and *Lycopodium* 30 in chronic cases of diarrhea.

Dr. ALEXANDER, of Plymouth, had found *Ars. Iod.* 3x of great value in commencing pulmonary cases, and mentioned the symptom of receding stool as indicating *Silicea*.

Dr. BODMAN praised *Hydrastis* in chronic diarrhea.

Dr. NICHOLSON had seen wonderful improvement follow the use of *Iodine* 3x in recent cures where wasting was the principal symptom, and spoke of the great value of raw meat in chronic cases.

The next meeting was fixed to be held in Bath on April 5.

INSTITUTIONS.

THE HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

(From *The Hastings and St. Leonards News*.)

THE annual meeting of the subscribers of the Hastings and St. Leonard's Homeopathic Dispensary was held at the institution in Cambridge Road on Saturday afternoon. Captain Beckitt, R.N., presided, and there were present: Dr. Croucher, Mr. G. Osborne (hon. secretary), Rev. G. A. Foyster, Rev. C. R. Howell, Mr. Knox Shaw, Mr. Frank Shaw, Mr. G. F. Griffin (hon. treasurer), &c.

The HON. SECRETARY read the report of the committee, showing that there had been an increase in the number of patients and subscriptions, but in order to pay the current expenses a small reserve fund had had to be drawn upon. During the year 864 medical and surgical, 536 ophthalmic, and 99 dental patients, had presented themselves for treatment, making a total of 1,499 new cases. The surgical and medical cases showed 4,627 attendances, and the ophthalmic cases 2,362, making, with the dental cases, 7,088 attendances, in addition to which the medical officers had visited patients 1,073 times. The Hon. Secretary added that he sincerely trusted the institution would continue to increase in prosperity, for it carried on a real good work, and since the affairs had been in his hands as hon. secretary, numerous patients had expressed to him their thankfulness for the benefits they had received from the medical officers.

Mr. GRIFFIN read the balance-sheet, which showed receipts amounting to £332 7s. 9d. (including a balance of £27 19s. 3d. from last year). The present balance in hand was £14 19s. 3d. He explained that the nice little reserve fund of three or four years ago gradually diminished, and urged that it was absolutely necessary for the future welfare of the institution that there should be an increased subscription list.

The Rev. C. R. HOWELL moved and Mr. FRANK SHAW seconded the adoption of the report.—Agreed to unanimously.

Dr. CROUCHER moved the election of the following gentlemen to serve on the committee during the ensuing year:—Mr. R. Bains, Capt. Beckitt, Mr. C. Pemberton Carter, Dr. Croucher, Rev. G. A. Foyster, Mr. G. F. Griffin, Mr. J. C. Harvey, Rev. C. R. Howell, Mr. G. Osborne, Mr. J. E. Liddiard, Mr. F. Richards, Dr. Shaw, Mr. C. Knox Shaw, Mr. F. Shaw, and Mr. Stanger.

Mr. STEELE seconded.—Carried.

The Rev. G. A. FOYSTER moved a vote of thanks to the Medical Officers.

Mr. GRIFFIN seconded.—Carried.

Dr. CROUCHER returned thanks. He said he had had the satisfaction of hearing numerous patients express their grateful thanks for the treatment they had received. As they were aware, homeopathy had been prominently discussed lately in *The Times*, and the usual misstatements and absurd revelations had been made. One statement was that homeopathic doctors were either fools or knaves. (Laughter.) He had heard this statement before—(hear, hear)—and he could only suppose that he and his colleagues belonged to the former. There was no doubt their medical opponents were wrath at the rapid strides made by homeopathy, and that they were doing their best to smash it.

Mr. KNOX SHAW also returned thanks, and mentioned that the

original homeopathic practitioner in Hastings, Dr. Hale, died at Brighton last year.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

(The following article is from *The Hastings and St. Leonards Observer*).

ON Saturday the annual meeting of the Homeopathic Dispensary, in Cambridge Road, was held, and on Thursday the subscribers to the Buchanan Hospital, at Bohemia, met in yearly council, to consider the position of the Institution, and in each case, as reports of the gatherings appearing elsewhere show, the statements which the responsible officers were called upon to make were of a highly satisfactory character. I have mentioned more than once that I am not a homeopath, and if I again call attention to this fact, I do so simply that this paragraph may not be contemptuously thrust aside, on the ground that it is the outcome of a mind prejudiced against the "old school" of medicine. In supporting, as I have done, the claims of the Hahnemann charities to a share in the Hospital-Sunday fund, and in to-day pointing to the extraordinary strides in the favour of the public of this borough made by homeopathy during the last few years, and the position of potency it now fills, I am expressing no opinion whatever upon the value of the new system of medical treatment, but dealing with homeopaths in the spirit in which, as it seems to me, their numbers and their work entitle them to be dealt with. Hastings is a city of changes. Within the memory of many persons still living little more than a fishing village, the town is now one of the largest and most important watering-places in Europe. And change takes place within change. With a population increasing at the rate of something like two thousand souls per annum—socially, commercially, educationally, religiously, Hastings is ever moving onward, and with a rapidity of progress that startles many a person returning to the borough, after an absence of a few years. But it is no exaggeration to say that few alterations which the present generation have witnessed have been so marked, so astonishing, as the growth of homeopathy among the masses. At a meeting of the Cambridge Road Dispensary, on Saturday, reference was made to the fact that Dr. Hale, who died a few months ago at Brighton, was the first homeopathic practitioner in the Premier Cinque Port. He was the immediate predecessor, as many are aware, of Dr. Croucher—that is, of a gentleman who is still strong and hearty, comparatively young, and in active practice amongst us. How many converts to his views Dr. Hale succeeded in making during his residence here I have no means of knowing, but it is not, perhaps, assuming too much to say that on his arrival, and for some time after his advent here, he could have counted the whole number of his patients on the fingers of one hand. And now! Well, this last year's returns of the Hastings Institution, of which Dr. Croucher and Messrs. Knox and F. Shaw are the medical officers, show the number of patients to have been 1,604, and the total attendances 8,161; while, to mark with still greater force the importance of these figures, it is only necessary to glance at similar tables of the Free Dispensary, in High Street, the statistics in this instance giving for the year 860 patients, and a grand total of 7,230

attendances. But not the least remarkable feature formed out of a comparison of these two returns is the fact that, whereas the patients treated at the Cambridge Road Institution are 85 per cent. in excess of those on the books at High Street, the difference between the number of attendances at the two establishments is only 12 per cent. Homeopaths would, of course, contend that here again the superiority of their system is demonstrated, since an average of five attendances suffice for the sick person treated with pillules and drops, while eight and a-half are required for the allopathically-advised patient. But I am not convinced such ground would be unassailable. Rather might it be taken that there are not a few persons who, willing enough to submit to the "infinitesimal-dose treatment" for minor ailments, consult the "orthodox" practitioner for more serious complaints. Brave and boastful are many of the effects of camphor and aconite for a cold, of bryonia for simple bronchitis, of rhus tox. for trifling rheumatism, of china for debility or nervousness, of belladonna for sore throat, of arsenicum for neuralgia; but when prostrated in a dangerous illness, if their faith in the curative properties of globules and drops does not altogether vanish, at any rate their trust in the new remedies is much shaken, and they prefer for an attendant at their bedside a doctor of the old school. These are, to be sure, the weak brethren among the homeopaths. Nevertheless, their number may be sufficient to account for the fact that the Free Dispensary patient needs eight and a-half attendances against five of the homeopathic invalids. Anyway, seeing that during the year 1887 1,604 persons have been treated at the Dispensary in Cambridge Road, and 228 at the Buchanan Hospital, it is obvious that homeopathy has become a great power in this borough, and that it is not to be got rid of by the charge of allopaths that it is a fraud, a delusion, and a snare; and that, as Dr. Croucher, quoting, presumably, from the controversy which has been recently carried out on the subject in the columns of the daily *Times*, "its practitioners are either fools or knaves."

LEAF HOMEOPATHIC COTTAGE HOSPITAL, MARINE ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

Ladies' Committee: Miss Leaf; Miss Jane Leaf; Mrs. Molony. Hon. Treasurer: F. C. S. Roper, Esq., 1, Devonshire Place. Bankers: Messrs. Molineux & Co. Medical Staff: J. Walther, Esq., M.D., Hon. Consulting Physician; A. H. Croucher, Esq., M.B. and C.M., Hon. Physician and Surgeon; W. Williams, Esq., Hon. Dental Surgeon.

The Hospital will be opened for the reception of patients on Monday, January 2, 1888. It will contain six Beds and two Cots. Admission will be by a Subscriber's Letter of Recommendation, with which all applicants must be provided, except in cases of severe accident or sudden emergencies.

Donations and Subscriptions may be paid to the Hon. Treasurer or to the Bankers. Each guinea entitles the Subscriber to a Letter of Recommendation.

Visitors will be admitted on Tuesdays and Fridays from 3.0 till 4.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 2.0 till 4.0 p.m.

EASTBOURNE HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY, 16,
LANGLEY ROAD.

J. Walther, M.D., Hon Consulting Physician. Alex. H. Croucher, M.B. and C.M., Hon. Physician and Surgeon.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1887.

At this Institution the number of attendances has been 2,420.

Dr. Croucher attends every Tuesday and Friday, at five o'clock p.m., to give gratuitous advice to such persons as cannot pay medical fees.

Medicine is supplied by means of tickets, entitling to a weekly supply for four following weeks; these may be obtained by gift from the Subscribers, or may be purchased at the Homeopathic Pharmacy of J. Gibbs, 53D, Terminus Road, for 2s. 6d. each.

Subscribers are supplied with tickets at the rate of twelve for each guinea subscribed; tickets so issued are considered to be available only within twelve months of the date of subscription.

Annual Subscriptions are due on the 1st of January in each year.

Patients are expected to be in attendance punctually at five o'clock on the days named.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MALTA.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

KALI BICH., THE DIFFERENT ATTENUATIONS.—MILK AND WATER AS SPRAY AND GARGLE.—Having been laid aside with my old enemy, bronchitis, for a day or two, and having seen your articles in the current No. of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD and some articles in *The Christian World* on the bitter controversy, said to be now going on in the journals and newspapers between the Allopaths and the Homeopaths, the thought struck me that I would have a gossip with the friendly editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

All I wish to say about my bronchitis is with regard to different dilutions of *Kali Bich.*, and about milk as an excellent palliative. Having slow circulation, bronchitis hangs on me a long time. Years ago, under allopathic treatment, it sometimes remained on me for three months together. The last doctor I had was a German, an exceedingly clever man, and he gave me

his steam spray producer, the first there was in Malta, and ordered me to inhale bi-carbonate of soda several times a day, telling me at the same time that all the medicine he could prescribe would not benefit my case. I do not use the spray now in every attack. Sometimes when I have it I use homeopathic medicine to inhale and sometimes the soda. This time I tried milk and water, and found it to be excellent for clearing the mucus, which was very copious and very tenacious. I used milk and water for a gargle in Cornwall, when I could get nothing else, for inflamed tonsils, and can speak a good word for it. I suppose the thing is too simple for the profession to try. *Kali Bich.* was so clearly indicated that I took dose after dose of pilules 6, until I began to think that the pilules could not have been medicated, or if they were the dilution must be too high. I had trit. 3, and took that with marked results in the course of twelve hours. Since getting up, I see you recommend 3x., Ruddock's Text Book 3, and Dr. Hughes 6. I do not pretend to form an opinion of high potences—I don't mean high, high, very high—but I think it would be better for the public if chemists supplied them with comparatively low dilutions. Anyhow, in my case, the difference in dilution made a great difference in action.

THE CONTROVERSY.

I am pleased to see you write so hopefully in *THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD*. The landmarks that homeopathy sets up, must surely puzzle your friends of the other school, who contend there is no truth in the system. I am sorry that Dr. Millican has lost his case. The result has led to a fight, and it must still lead on to fighting. Let us hope that good will come out of the evil. *The Chemist and Druggist* seems to be liberal and just now. That is a move in a good direction. It is strange that allopaths will continue to judge homeopaths from old school standpoints. It seemed from *The Christian World* last week that the smallness of the dose was the question of the hour. The minuteness of dose is not a matter for faith but for fact, and should be ascertained by competent medical investigators. You consider the League Tracts have done good service. I sent all my late Tracts to a promising young doctor, a Maltese, who would have had the best practice here, but who went to Naples and took the degree, in order to practise in Italy, and he is now in practice there. He wrote me a fortnight ago, and told me he had of late read a good deal of homeopathy, but he was sorry to say the more he read about it the less he believed in it. I told him in reply that I suppose he had read from allopathic authors, and I sent him the League Tracts to fully convince him that he was wrong!

[The lower attenuations of *Kali Bich.* do not always retain their strength after keeping some time. Patients using the 3x. trituration have told us that unless they have it freshly made it does not have its effect.—Editor HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.]

LEAGUE NOTES.

* * We intend to open an "Answer to Correspondents" department for THE LEAGUE. Any of our readers, therefore, who are desirous of information on any matter connected with THE LEAGUE or its publications may address their queries to us, and they will receive their answer in the following number. If they do not wish their names to appear, mottoes or initials may be given instead.—ED. H. W.

"How to study Homeopathy" is the title of the latest tract (No. 17) issued by the League. It is addressed more particularly to those members of the medical profession who have passed through the primary stage of considering homeopathy a delusion and a fraud, and are entering on the secondary, and more reasonable stage of desiring to inquire into the truth, or otherwise, of the system. Tract 17, therefore, refers them to those works on homeopathy most likely to be of use to them in their investigations.

We have lately been informed in the public press that the League has been "deluging the country with its literature." If this statement is correct, we can only remark "so much the better for the country." And we have reason to believe that the League gains in the estimation of the public. The latest subscriber to its funds is the Earl of Dysart, who has sent a subscription of £10, and has also accepted the post of Vice-President of the League. Again, a subscriber, in applying for extra copies of the Tracts, writes: "I take this opportunity to express my good wishes for the success of the movement, which is one greatly needed, and it will give me great pleasure to aid as far as possible in the distribution of the Tracts." Another correspondent expresses an earnest wish for the League's continued success, and these instances might readily be multiplied. Applications have also been received from medical men asking for the names of books on homeopathy.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

∴ In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or 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.

J. H., MALTA.—We are much obliged to you for your excellent suggestion, which, as you will perceive, we have made good use of.

DR. MACKECHNIE, BATH, is thanked for his kind communication and promised support. He will, however, observe that the call for it has passed away.

GEO. S., HASTINGS.—The advertising pages of a journal are the usual places for the prices of books to be found; to them we beg to refer you. It is not customary for reviewers to mention the prices of the works they review. We do not know the origin of the prevailing custom, but probably the object of inducing authors and publishers to advertise has something to do with it. At any rate, we do not see any good reason for departing from it. We are glad to hear the progress homeopathy is making in your town.

DR. JOHN MOORE, LIVERPOOL, writes to say, in reference to the note on the American bug and the mistletoe, published in our last, that it was not in *his* garden that the observation was made. He does not boast of a garden large enough to grow a crab-tree. The gentleman who made the observation was Richard Phillips, Esq., Victoria Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, and he will be happy to give further particulars in case some of our botanical readers may wish to have them.

DR. GUINNESS, OXFORD.—The correspondence is now published and is to be had of all homeopathic chemists and booksellers. Your report will appear in next issue; too late for this.

MR. R. DAVIES, LIVERPOOL, is thanked for the newspaper extracts referring to the late Dr. Hitchman. They will appear in the next number.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

∴ We shall be happy to insert notices of appointment 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.—A non-resident stipendiary medical officer is required for the above hospital. He must be a member of one of the licensing bodies. For particulars apply to the secretary, Donald Scrymegeour.

Openings.

FOR A MEDICAL MAN.—COLSTERWORTH, GRANTHAM.—Lord Dysart asks whether “there would be any possibility of inducing a clever homeopathic doctor to reside in this neighbourhood (Colsterworth, near Grantham). There is no doctor at all within four miles of this place. A doctor is therefore very much wanted in this district. The village of Colsterworth—three miles from here—has a population of 1,000, and there is a house in Colsterworth which would be just suitable for a doctor who intends to reside. Of course it would take some time for a new comer, especially a homeopath, to make his practice, but I think there is a very good opportunity now to see what could be done.”

FOR A CHEMIST.—HAMPSTEAD.—A special correspondent writes: There are at least six physicians practising homeopathy in Hampstead and its neighbourhood, and there is a fine opening for a chemist who will *conscientiously* dispense homeopathic drugs, not as the Berlin chemists you tell us about, who are ready when necessary to prepare “fraudulent baldhead.” This wealthy suburb, and the adjoining district of West Hampstead, are rapidly increasing, and there are several sites admirably suited for a chemist’s business, particularly the newly-opened Heath Street.

Removal.

CLAPHAM.—MR. R. S. WALLIS, late of Taunton, has recently taken the practice of Dr. R. Wallace. He resides at 25, High Street, Clapham, S.W.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEFENCE FUND.—MILLICAN v. SULIVAN.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Since my letter of last month the following subscriptions have been received for the Defence Fund of Mr. Millican :—

	£.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Francis Bennoch, Esq.	1	1	0	Sir Daniel Cooper, per			
A. R. Bax, Esq.	1	1	0	Major Morgan	5	0	0
Per Dr. Dudgeon—				E. H. Laurie, Esq.	0	10	6
Lady Caird	1	0	0	Mrs. Rowley	1	1	0
Mrs. S.	1	1	0	Dr. Washington Epps	1	1	0
Dr. Flint (Scarboro’)	1	0	0	W. H. Richardson, Esq.	10	0	0
Dr. Cameron	1	1	0	J. P. Stilwell, Esq.	1	1	0
Per Miss Dering Smith—				Dr. Guinness	0	10	6
A Friend	3	0	0	Dr. J. W. Hayward	1	1	0
Ditto	2	0	0	Dr. Mahony	1	1	0
W. J. Kingsbury, Esq.	1	1	0	Dr. L. Edward Williams	1	1	0
Rev. C. G. Hill	0	10	0	F. Roshier, Esq.	1	1	0
T. W. Nunn, Esq.	1	1	0	A. E. Chambre	1	1	0
Dr. E. A. Bridger	1	1	0	Dr. W. A. Kennedy	1	1	0
Dr. T. Skinner	5	0	0	Dr. J. T. Finlay	1	1	0

Case I.—Acute pneumonia of left lung, passing rapidly into acute tubercular phthisis; almost complete repair by fibroid substitution; bacilli, abundant during the acute stages, disappearing as recovery progressed; complete recovery almost assured, when sudden profuse hemoptysis caused death; duration of case, ten months; treatment by *Kairin*, *Quinine*, and *Iodoform*." In this case treatment by *Iodoform* was commenced about nine months prior to the death of the patient by hemoptysis, and continued almost to that time. The *Iodoform* was given in pills, each containing one grain, at intervals of four hours. After treatment by this drug for about two weeks, the temperature came down from 104° and 105° to a lower level, rarely over 102°; the hectic character was less marked, and the patient began sensibly to improve. In two weeks more, the temperature fell, and continued upon a still lower level, and improvement all round was going on rapidly. Three weeks later the temperature was normal morning and evening, and it continued practically normal for the next six weeks, while the patient improved in appearance, took food well, and was vastly better in every respect. And so progress went on but for the fatal accident.

“Case II.—Acute double pneumonia, passing into acute tubercular phthisis; complete recovery maintained at the end of twelve months; treatment by *Quinine*, *Iodoform*, and *Eucalyptol* inhalations.” The dose of *Iodoform* was the same as in the first case, *i.e.*, six grains in the twenty-four hours. “It was given for long periods in both cases. In Case II. it was given alone, and was tolerated remarkably well. In Case I. it was for a time combined with *Quinine* and *Hydrochlorate of Morphine*, but no advantage was gained. On more than one occasion the attempt was made to increase the dose to two grains, but this dose always caused pain and gastric disturbance.” *Verbum sat sapienti*. Trespass on your space forbids further comment.—

Yours,

F. R. MARTIN.

Manchester.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM IN TOOTHACHE.—In the *Russkaia Meditzina*, No. 19, 1887, p. 330, Dr. Prokopy Popoff, of Minüsinck, in “Siberian Switzerland,” writes that he has most successfully treated upwards of three hundred cases of toothache from dental caries by administering one-twentieth per cent. solution of permanganate of potassium in the form of a mouth-wash. The following is the formula: R Potass. permang., three grains; aq. destil. or fontanæ, 1 (Russ.) fl. pound, Misc. One tablespoonful to be taken in the mouth every half-hour, and to be held therein on the affected side for several minutes. The most agonizing pain is said gradually to disappear in a few hours. The wash acts, besides, as an excellent deodorizer.—*British Medical Journal*, Jan. 7.

VARIETIES.

A SNOW STORM FROM A CLEAR SKY.—On January 3, snow fell in Christiania from a perfectly clear sky. After a strong southerly wind with cloudy weather in the morning the weather cleared, but at about noon it again thickened and snow and sleet fell. In the afternoon the sky again became clear and continued thus, with a storm blowing from the west. Just before 8 p.m., however, thick clouds again gathered, the full moon became obscured, and snow began to fall heavily. A quarter of an hour later the wind swept the clouds away, and the sky became completely clear, with the exception of a few clouds in the east. The stars shone brightly, and the full moon illuminated the landscape; still snow continued to fall thickly for some ten minutes. That the snow could not have originated with the clouds in the east is proved by the circumstance that the wind was westerly. A well-known meteorologist ascribes the phenomenon to the presence at a certain elevation in the atmosphere of a very cold layer of air in which the ascending, comparatively warmer, air became condensed, the moisture being thrown out in the form of snow, but not in sufficient quantities to obscure the blue sky, the stars, and the moon. The great chilling of the layer of air referred to may have been caused by the coldness of the heavy snow clouds which a few minutes previously filled the atmosphere.—*Nature*, Jan. 19.

DEATH.

PHILLIPS.—On February 20th at Burlington House, Bromley, Kent, Robert Edward Phillips, M.D., aged 39 years.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Andrews (E., M.D.) and Wyllys (E., M.D.). Rectal and Anal Surgery; with a Description of the Secret Methods of the Itinerant. 8vo, pp. x—111. (Chicago. 6s. 6d.)
- Bloxam (C. L.). Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic. With Experiments. 6th ed., 8vo, pp. 782. (Churchill. 18s.)
- Bryant (Thomas). The Diseases of the Breast. With 18 Engravings and 8 Chromo-Lithographs. 12mo, pp. 386. (Cassell. 9s.)
- Clarke (Dr. J. H.). Cold-Catching, Cold-Preventing, Cold-Curing. 12mo, pp. 72. (Epps and Co. 1s.)
- Dunn (H. P.). Infant Health: The Physiology and Hygiene of Early Life. Post 8vo, pp. 136. (Paul, Trench & Co. 3s. 6d.)
- Farrington (E. A., M.D.) A Clinical Materia Medica. Edited, &c., by C. Bartlett, M.D., and Revised by T. Lilienthal, M.D. (Philadelphia). Roy. 8vo, pp. 752. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 30s.)
- Functional Nervous Diseases: With Anomalies of Refraction and Accommodation of the Eye and Ocular Muscles. 8vo. (Baillière. 12s.)
- Guy (Wm. A.) and Ferrier (David). Principles of Forensic Medicine. 6th ed., Revised and Illustrated by 174 Wood Engravings. Post 8vo, pp. 616. (Renshaw. 12s. 6d.)
- Hartridge (G.). The Refraction of the Eye: A Manual for Students. With 96 Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 256. (Churchill. 5s. 6d.)
- Heebner (C. F.). Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. 12mo, pp. 213. (New York. 10s.)
- Jamieson (W. A.). Diseases of the Skin: A Manual for Practitioners and Students. With Woodcuts and 8 Coloured Illustrations. (Pentland's Medical Library, vol. i.) 8vo, pp. 546. Pentland (Edinburgh). (Simpkin. 21s.)
- James (Prof.) Laryngoscopy and Rhinoscopy. 5th ed. (Baillière. 6s. 6d.)
- Longley (Elias). Student's Pocket Medical Lexicon. With an Appendix. New ed., 32mo, pp. 304. (Pentland, Edinburgh). (Simpkin. 4s.)
- Mercier (C.). The Nervous System and the Mind: A Treatise on the Dynamics of the Human Organisms. 8vo, pp. 368. (Macmillan. 12s. 6d.)

- Oldberg (O.). *Pharmaceutical Problems and Exercises in Meteorology, Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Pharmaceutical Nomenclature.* 12mo, pp. 75. (Chicago. 4s.)
- and Long (J. H.). *A Laboratory Manual of Chemistry, Medical and Pharmaceutical.* 8vo, pp. 435. (Chicago. 20s.)
- Priestley (W. O.). *The Pathology of Intra-Uterine Death: Being the Lumleian Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Physicians of London, March, 1882.* 8vo, pp. 170. (Churchill. 7s. 6d.)
- Robertson (J. McGregor). *An Elementary Text-Book of Physiology: Adapted to the Requirements of the Science and Art Examinations in Animal Physiology.* (Science Text-Books.) 12mo, pp. 378. (Blackie. 4s.)
- Roose (R.). *Gout, and its Relations to Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys.* 5th ed. Post 8vo, pp. 170. (Lewis. 3s. 6d.)
- Rymer (J.). *Note-Book for Dental Students.* 12mo, pp. 64. (Churchill. 2s.)
- Smith (E.). *On the Wasting Diseases of Infants and Children.* 5th ed. Post 8vo, pp. 400. (Churchill. 8s. 6d.)
- Underwood (A. S.). *Aids to Dental Surgery.* 12mo, sd., pp. 100. (Baillière. 2s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 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. E. H. Laurie, London; Dr. McKechnie, Bath; Dr. Dudgeon, London; Major Vaughan Morgan, London; Mr. F. R. Martin, Manchester; Dr. Marsh, London; Mr. Geo. Strepps, Hastings; Mr. L. T. Ashwell, London; Mr. Fredk. Ross, London; Dr. Nicholson, Cayton; Dr. Harmer Smith, Guildford; Dr. Clifton, Northampton; Dr. Morrison, London; Dr. Morgan, Cardiff; Dr. Percy Wilde, Bath; Mr. Scrymegeour, Liverpool; Dr. Proctor, Birkenhead; Drs. Purdon and Delepine, Croydon; Prof. D. A. McLachlen, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Monthly Homeopathic Review. — Chironian. — Homeopathic Recorder. — North American Journal of Homeopathy. — Zoophilist. — Californian Homeopath. — Allg. Hom. Zeit. — Monatsblätter. — Bibliothéque Homeopathique. — Maanedskrift für Homeopathi. — L'Art Medical. — American Homeopathist. — Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics. — Homeopathic Physician. — Medical Visitor. — El Consultor Homeopatico. — Revisti Argentina. — Medical Counsellor. — Medical Advance. — New England Medical Gazette. — Medical Era. — Cyclopaedia of Drug Pathogenesy, Part VII. — Der Standpunkt eines Homöopathen, by Dr. Paul Henser. — Eighth Annual Report of Society for Prevention of Blindness. — Man's Injustice to Animals. — The More Excellent Way in Medicine, by Dr. J. C. Day. — Schüssler's Twelve Ferum Remedies, by Drs. Boericke and Dewey. — The Homeopathic Therapeutics of Rheumatism, &c., by Dr. D. C. Perkins. — Similia Similibus Curantur? by Dr. G. S. Mack. — Choice of a Site for Residential Purposes, by Mr. William Gilford. — Ninth Annual Report of Hahnemann Convalescent Home, Bourne-mouth.

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

APRIL 2, 1888.

“DYING SCIENTIFICALLY.”

A FEW months ago we noticed a book entitled, *St. Bernard's: The Romance of a Medical Student*, in which the morality of hospital life and practice is shown in a very unenviable light. The author of this work, who writes under the *nom de plume* of ÆSCULAPIUS SCALPEL, naturally came in for some very strong criticism at the hands of his medical brethren. To these strictures he replies by writing another book, which he entitles *Dying Scientifically*. In this work there is no romance. The writer had said that all his strictures in *St. Bernard's* were under the mark rather than over it, and that he was prepared to prove it. *Dying Scientifically* provides the proof. From works that are open to all readers, and from the journals of the day, he makes his quotations, and shows beyond contradiction that there is something radically wrong with the tone and principles of medical teaching and practice in hospitals.

It will be remembered that a stir was made some few years ago by the publication in *The Lancet* of a series of experiments with *Nitrate of Sodium* on hospital patients by two London physicians. One of their defenders, himself a hospital physician, boldly claimed the right of doctors to experiment on their patients, to use them “otherwise than for treatment.” And a writer in *The Standard* at the time quotes from Dr. RINGER's book where he says that he “used” a drunkard to test the effect of alcohol on the temperature of the body, making him “dead drunk” with

“fifteen ounces of pure brandy at a single dose;” and, further, he quotes from Dr. RINGER:

“In a boy, aged ten, who had never in his life before taken alcohol in any form, I found, through a large number of observations, a constant and decided reduction of temperature.”

In the eyes of this physician the manufacture of juvenile drunkards and the confirmation of old ones is nothing to be compared with the advancement of science. *ÆSCULAPIUS SCALPEL* shows by other quotations that many a patient has been made to die “scientifically” who might have been still living if the pursuit of science had not been inexorable.

It may be, and no doubt ought to be, very consoling to a patient to feel that the interests of science were being furthered by his death; but, after all, it is for the cure of patients, and not, in the first instance, for the advancement of science, that doctors exist. There is nothing worse for the profession than that the scientific spirit should prevail over its humanity. Our profession is a noble one—but only when it is lived up to. *ÆSCULAPIUS SCALPEL* shows that in hospitals and among medical teachers the scientific spirit takes the lead, and that its effects are disastrous. The passion for experiment fostered in the physiological laboratory on frogs and other animals does not expend itself there. *Dying Scientifically* is an exposure of this weak side of our profession of which it stands in much need.

NEWS AND NOTES.

THE LATE EMPEROR WILLIAM I.

THOUGH the late Emperor of Germany had long outlived the ordinary term of life granted to men, and though it is impossible to say how long he might yet have survived, or how soon succumbed, we cannot regard the medical treatment he received as altogether satisfactory. The administration of *Morphia* to a man of his great age was not unattended with risk, and if the newspaper report gives a

correct impression, he never recovered his bodily powers after it was given. Again, the discovery *post-mortem* of a calculus, which no one seems to have suspected during life, was nothing to be proud of, though the monarch's two doctors cut it in two and carried off each a half in triumph—as a memento, possibly, of their oversight.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

THE death of the Emperor William has so profoundly affected the German nation that it seems for the moment to have quelled the storm of *odium medicum* that has been raging with such unseemly virulence around the sick-bed of his son. The reports of the health of the new emperor are not very definite, but, reading between the lines, it is only too plain that no solid improvement has taken place. Sir Morell Mackenzie now, it appears, admits that the disease is of a malignant nature. The whole progress of the case points to this as the only conclusion. There may be temporary abatement of the symptoms and increase of vigour and activity, but the great loss of weight is a most unfavourable sign, and unless that is altered minor improvements do not count for much. It seems to homeopaths a grievous pity that the patient could not have had the benefit of a trial of *Arsenicum* or other remedies of known efficacy in malignant disease; but emperors and crown princes are not altogether free agents in the choice of their medical advisers. If they may choose one of a different nationality to attend them, he must at least be of the orthodox faith.

We print in our correspondence a letter from our *confrère*, Dr. Meyhoffer, of Nice, controverting the opinion of Dr. Lennox Browne, noted in our last issue.

HOMEOPATHIC CONVALESCENT HOME AT EASTBOURNE.

WE are happy to hear that this home, in connection with the London Homeopathic Hospital, has been successfully established in the above health-giving locality. The donations and subscriptions amount, we understand, to nearly £3000, and the chairman of the Homeopathic Hospital has

concluded the purchase of a pretty and suitable villa, capable of holding about twenty beds, in close proximity to the Princess Alice Hospital at Upperton, Eastbourne. The Home will be opened in May, and subscriptions and donations may now be sent to Major Vaughan Morgan or the hospital.

THE COMING CONCERT.

WE desire to call the particular attention of our readers to announcement in our advertising columns of the forthcoming concert for the benefit of our hospital. Not only does this concert deserve support on account of the admirable institution it is intended to benefit, and which we regret to say has been landed in a deficit; but the whole of the celebrated artistes who have so kindly and generously volunteered their support do so entirely from their love of homeopathy and their desire to aid so useful and deserving a charity. It is not often that such a galaxy of talent can be heard on one evening. Mesdames Nordica and Antoinette Sterling, respectively at the head of their profession; the veteran Sims Reeves, and the rising basso, Barrington Foote. These will be supplemented by the most popular violinist of the day, Herr Waldemar de Meyer, and the rising pianist, Gustav Ernest. Mr. Raphael Roche has kindly undertaken to organize and conduct the entertainment, which we are happy to see is to be at popular prices.

HOW THEY DO IT IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following extract from *The New York Sun*, of February 19th, has been sent us by a correspondent. The plan is worth copying:

In Aid of the Homeopathic Hospital.

The Ladies' Association in aid of the Homeopathic College and Free Hospital will hold a fair in the Second Battery Armoury, Broadway and Fifty-second Street, during the week beginning April 2nd. A site for the hospital has been secured, and the proceeds of the fair will be devoted to the building fund. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth is president of the Ladies' Association.

“ODIUM MEDICUM.”

WE are glad to hear that this pamphlet has met with a favourable reception from the public. The news of the fray has reached our Transatlantic brethren, and created a great amount of interest among them. We should think that a large number of copies will be subscribed for by them. R. B. C. returns to the fray in *The National Review* with an article as full of *odium* as ever, though in a less blatant form than that which it took in his *Times* letters. The *Spectator*, which seems to be too superior to notice homeopathy except to disparage it, naturally thinks this article superfine, and, quoting the very weakest passage of it, asks if this is not unanswerable. To which we answer—No. But superior persons and superior journals are beyond the reach of argument, therefore we are not going to waste any more ink on either R. B. C. or *The Spectator*.

THE MILLICAN FUND.

WITH great pleasure we announce the completion of this fund. The whole sum necessary to defray Mr. Millican's expenses is now raised, as announced in a letter from the Treasurer of the fund, Major Vaughan Morgan. We quite agree with the remarks of Major Morgan *apropos* of some non-subscribers. Whilst rejoicing that the whole of the money has been raised, we cannot help feeling that there ought to have been a more hearty response from homeopathic medical men.

THE BUISSON TREATMENT.

WE paid a visit recently to Mr. Metcalfe's Turkish Bath, Paddington Green, to see a young man undergoing the Buisson treatment after having been bitten by a mad dog. The patient was an ostler at a country inn, and was not in good condition when he was bitten. There was no doubt about the animal being rabid, and when we saw the patient, the scars were quite visible. When he arrived at Mr. Metcalfe's establishment, ten days after the bite, the wound was still unhealed, and the patient in a sorry condition altogether. It was on one of the coldest days of the season, the youth was dull and heavy, and complained much

of pain in his head. The treatment consisted in giving him Turkish baths and good nourishment. The headache and listlessness soon passed away, and also the dread of the disease, which greatly affected him at the first. When we saw him, he was very happy and in excellent health, just on the eve of returning to his work after three weeks of this treatment. We also saw last year the youth Mitchell, who was bitten by a mad dog at Bradford, which caused the death of a man from hydrophobia. Mitchell underwent the same treatment and remains well. In another case treated by Mr. Metcalfe last year, that of a boy from Ireland, badly bitten by a mad dog about the face, unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia manifested themselves whilst under treatment. These were subdued by a continuous use of the Turkish bath for several hours, and they never recurred. The boy remains well to the present time. A case of hydrophobia, at Bradford, was treated by vapour baths in the Bradford hospital. But these were given to the patient whilst in bed by means of a cradle placed over him. This apparatus irritated him, and the baths did no good. Mr. Metcalfe, who saw the case, gives it as his opinion that only the complete Turkish bath—the head being in the heated chamber as well as the body—is sufficient. Mr. Metcalfe is bringing out a book on hydrophobia, which promises to be of great value and interest.

Dogs.

MANY affecting incidents in dog life have been recorded lately. The two dogs who kept watch over the body of Mr. Mackonochie where he had fallen in the snow, and who refused to let any one near it until their master, the Bishop, arrived on the spot, have been outdone by another pair, who led to the rescue of one of two boys, their companions, who were overwhelmed in a snow drift during the late storm in Derbyshire. The latest dog story comes from Bolton, where a dog with a broken leg found its way to the hospital and asked to be treated. It was taken in and had its limb set, and as no one knew where its home was, it was kept as an in-patient, and entered on the books.

M. PASTEUR'S "CURE" FOR THE RABBIT PLAGUE.

JUST as M. Pasteur's emissaries have started on their mission, armed with microbes, destined to spread havoc

among the rabbits of Australia, news comes that the Australians are not so anxious to import these microbes as M. Pasteur is to export them. To us the idea of spreading an epidemic disease whether among animals or men is nothing less than impious. We are glad to find the Colonists are not disposed to encourage such an experiment. If it were successful in exterminating rabbits, no one can say that it would end there. *The Medical Press* seemed to fancy it was a very good idea, and hinted that it might with advantage be applied to warfare. This, thinks *The Medical Press*, would be "scientific" fighting!

"THE SPREAD OF CANCER."

AN interesting article on this painful subject by Mr. Wm. Tebb, of London, we shall publish next month. We have been compelled to hold it over now for several months on account of pressure on our space. We shall also add a few remarks of our own on recent investigations regarding the geographical distribution of cancer.

REPORTS OF INSTITUTIONS.

WE have a number of reports ready for publication, but are compelled to hold them over for the present. We hope the officers who so kindly forwarded them will understand that it is only necessity that prevents them appearing this month.

FILTERS.

THE filtration of water is a matter of very great importance in daily life, and yet there is much misconception abroad respecting filters and their use. It is safe to say that much of the filtered water that people drink is much more dangerous than the water before it was filtered. We intend to write a series of articles on filtration and filters, describing the more important kinds, and mentioning their particular uses and advantages.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" CAUGHT.

Home News points out very neatly a beautiful blunder

made by *The Saturday Review* in its furious attack on Lord Grimthorpe and the homeopaths:—

“Much amusement has been created among the readers of *The Saturday Review* by an extraordinary blunder contained in that paper lately. In an article smartly entitled ‘Grimthorpe Semper Virens,’ there occurs this passage: ‘Lord Grimthorpe still maintains that vaccination is a strictly homeopathic proceeding, heedless or oblivious of the fact that it was discovered by Sir William Jenner before Hahnemann was heard of.’ Thus the writer appears to suppose that the present Court physician, Sir William Jenner, is the discoverer of vaccination, and not Dr. Edward Jenner, who was making his early experiments in inoculation exactly a hundred years ago.”

A LEGACY FOR THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE late Miss Louisa Eliza Harrison, of Bournemouth, has bequeathed to the hospital £100, duty free and payable preferably.

THE FRAUDULENT DISPENSING OF HOMEOPATHIC PRESCRIPTIONS BY ALLOPATHIC CHEMISTS IN BERLIN.

THE article we published by Dr. Cowl on the above subject has been noticed by the general press, and the following paragraph, taken from the *The St. James's Gazette* of March 12, has gone the round of the papers:—

“During the recent discussion upon homeopathy it was alleged that homeopathic chemists concocted all their pilules from pure sugar and distributed them into boxes variously labelled. The Berlin Homeopathic Society was lately informed that the prescriptions of its members were ignored by the chemists, who mixed two or three innocent drugs and sent the patient confidently home. To test the truth of these allegations eighty different burlesque prescriptions were written out in Latin and sent to as many chemists. The bait was swallowed by seventy-seven out of the eighty chemists; the other three returning the prescriptions with the remark that they did not understand them. The seventy-and-seven, who had presumably not looked at the prescriptions, but had compounded mixtures that were no doubt perfectly harmless, are now receiving some polite attentions from the Public Prosecutor.”

DR. COOPER AND THE BALLOON SOCIETY.

THE “Balloon Society” does not confine its attentions exclusively to balloons. In fact, as far as we can make out, it would seem to concern itself with everything except

balloons. Its other name is "The Popular Literary, Scientific and Art Society," and this much better expresses what the Society really is. Dr. Cooper, who is a member of this Society, gave a lecture at one of its ordinary meetings on Friday, March 2nd. The *Figaro* of March 10th thus alludes to the occasion:—

"Lecturing at the Balloon Society's Rooms, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Friday, Dr. Robert T. Cooper referred to the late correspondence in *The Times* on the 'Odium Medicum,' and expressed a very decided opinion that it was to the interests of the public as well as of the medical profession that the present unhappy quarrel should terminate. He pointed to the fact that there was nothing the homeopathic members of the profession had done which in any way justified their exclusion from medical societies, that in every way they conformed to the rules of the profession, and that the ethical restraints of the British Homeopathic Society would contrast in point of severity with those of any other medical society in the kingdom.

"The lecture, which was extempore, was listened to throughout with great interest, was well attended, and was succeeded by an animated and amusing discussion, the resolution in favour of the admission of homeopathic practitioners to hospital appointments and medical societies being carried all but unanimously. Lectures like this are very much wanted, and would do a great deal to advance the cause of scientific medicine, as the public are still very much in the dark as to the real causes of the differences between the rival schools of medicine."

A NEW USE FOR HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

AT Walsall, on the 1st of March, a man named Caldmore gave himself up to the police, confessing that he had attempted to take his life. His wrist was bleeding, and he confessed that the wound was made by himself with a glass bottle in the hope that he might bleed to death. But he first swallowed the contents of the bottle, which he said contained homeopathic medicine, and was labelled "poison." We don't know if the unhappy man had been reading Dr. George Johnson's letter in *The Times*, complaining of the dangerous strength of homeopathic preparations; but if so, he must have been bitterly disappointed to find that they would not act as he desired, in spite of the poison label. Nor was he more successful with the bottle. The state of the poor man's mind will be inquired into, and in the meantime he will be taken care of by the Walsall police. He will no doubt try allopathic remedies next time, if he lives to renew the attempt, and Dr. George Johnson will probably find that

these will take effect. It is impossible to please everybody. Homeopaths cannot make their medicines strong enough for some people, and for others (like Dr. George Johnson) they are quite too strong. The best thing they can do under the circumstances is just to please themselves.

END OF THE THERAPEUTICAL SOCIETY.

“It is somewhat amusing to find that in the Medical Directory for this year several gentlemen announce that they are ‘Fellows of the Therapeutical Society of London.’ It may be as well to point out that there is no such society, and no society of this kind has ever met. An attempt was made to form a therapeutical society some months ago, but in consequence of an unfortunate choice in the selection of the promoters it excited the opposition of the leaders of the profession, and died in its birth. The announcements in the Medical Directory were, to say the least, premature. It serves, however, to illustrate the burning desire which exists on the part of many medical men—and women especially—to put something after their names.”—*Medical Press and Circular*, March 21, 1888.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS BED AT THE LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

OUR readers will remember frequent announcements of additions to the number of endowed beds at the Hospital, showing a rapid growth in the movement during the past few years. There are the beds so munificently endowed by Miss Durning Smith; the “In Memoriam” beds, namely, “The James Torrance Gibb Cot,” “The Nathaniel Cot,” “The Percy Mitford Bed,” “The Daniel Bax Bed,” “The Neville Wood Bed,” “The Gordon Bed” (in memory of General Gordon), and a bed expressive of special thankfulness, “The Barton Bed,” as well as the four beds endowed by mutual annual subscriptions.

In addition to these, we have now the pleasure of announcing a new feature in this direction, inasmuch as a happy thought occurred to Dr. A. C. Clifton, the President of The British Homeopathic Congress held at Liverpool last September, that the Congress meeting of the year of

Her Gracious Majesty's Jubilee might fitly be signalized by the inauguration of a bed in the hospital named after that body. In furtherance of this idea, the President of that Congress has obtained from friends and patients an amount sufficient to support a bed in the hospital for one year, and this has been appropriated for the purpose, and a bed founded bearing the name of *The British Homeopathic Congress Bed*.

From the fact of the time and occasion, this act of the President is most timely, and it is hoped that future presidents of Congresses will see fit and be able to carry on the work annually in like manner, thereby helping the hospital, and at the same time doing honour to the Congress over which they may preside. Of course it is not necessary that the subscriptions should come from the members of the Congress, but mainly, as in the present case, from friends of members. The necessary amount is only £35, and it is evident that if this bright idea is warmly taken up by future Congresses, an amount more nearly equal to supporting several beds for the year might easily be forthcoming.

THE MORPHINE HABIT.

THE *Medical Press*, March 21st, thus graphically describes a dreadfully prevalent evil:—

“It is unquestionably a curious commentary upon the artificial existence which many persons in these days of advanced civilization have to undergo, that they should, by making use of a certain drug, add to the ‘tinsel’ character of their existence. A few years ago, chloral was introduced, a nauseous drug, which rapidly acquired popular favour on account of its advantages as an hypnotic. But as it became more widely known among the laity, so it came to be abused, and the ‘chloral habit’ advanced into the position of a new disorder which was accompanied with symptoms of a most distressing description. Chloral has, however, for some reason lost favour with the public, and it has been superseded to a greater or less extent by the employment of morphine. If anything, the change has been very much for the worse. The convenient method of using morphia by subcutaneous injection unfortunately has been made the means of bringing it within the reach of many persons who, perhaps, would otherwise not have fallen victims to the habit. We learn that in Paris thousands of women are cutting short their careers by the use of morphine. Morphine discs are dissolved in a small bottle of water, and this is placed in a case which includes a tiny syringe. The whole apparatus is of a miniature description, and can be conveniently carried inside the smallest muff. The vice has become so fashionable

that women actually fill their syringes before starting for the theatre, and thus have the means at their disposal, any moment, of injecting themselves with the drug while lounging in the fauteuils or in their boxes. The disastrous effects to which the morphine habit invariably leads are well known; nothing could be more deplorable than the moral debasement and physical destruction of which it is the cause, and the insidious manner with which it is now possible to practise the habit makes the ill-health to which it gives rise appear as if some other influence were at work to account for the symptom. Thus, with the reflection of the extent to which the 'morphine fiend,' as the Americans call that class of patient, is advancing into notice in Paris, it is far from reassuring to be told that the habit is spreading in England. A statement of this description requires the responsible heads of families to be on the alert in order to detect any suspicious indications of the baneful presence of the habit."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ALL ABOUT HOMEOPATHY.

BY THE EDITOR.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

NEVER since homeopathy was introduced into Great Britain has the public evinced such a keen desire to know all about it as at the present time. The fierce controversy in *The Times* between representatives of the rival schools, arising out of the persecution of Mr. KENNETH MILLICAN by his colleagues of the Queen's Jubilee Hospital, because he was tolerant towards his medical brethren of the homeopathic faith, has drawn all eyes to the subject. It has afforded the advocates of homeopathy an opportunity of stating their position and removing misapprehensions in a manner never possible before; it has shown the complete ignorance of homeopathy on the part of those allopathic doctors who attack it; and it has brought out the points in which homeopathy appears weak to those of the general public who know little or nothing about one system of medicine or another.

In all these particulars, and in many others, it has been of immense value to the cause of homeopathy and the advance of medical science; and it has seemed to me, that it might be useful and acceptable to readers of this journal to put together, as briefly as possible, a connected account of the system of Hahnemann—its origin, its

developments, its peculiarities, and its advantages. I shall in subsequent articles endeavour to meet all the queries that honest inquirers are likely to put, and to meet the difficulties they find in the way of their giving it a trial.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

At last, and not before it was time, the public are beginning to take a vivid interest in the methods by which they are being doctored. The art of healing has always had a fascination for the public mind, but the practice of it has hitherto been regarded with a certain amount of awe, as if it was a mystery only to be understood by the initiated, and quite beyond the criticism of unlearned common people. Things are changing now. Knowledge and the desire of knowledge are increasing in the earth, and people are finding out that they can see just about as far through millstones as millers. Technical terms and minute details may be beyond them, but things that are comprehensible at all, broad facts and principles, they are just as well able to understand when plainly put before them as the sharpest members of the medical faculty—and often a great deal better. And for this reason: the cleverest of medical men are seldom, or never, free from professional prejudices of some kind to which the laity are strangers; and there is nothing so certain to obscure the view and cloud the judgment as professional prejudice.

But times are changing now. The era of “mystery” is passing away from the art of healing, and the patient world are demanding to know the why and the wherefore of all that their doctors do. There could be nothing better than this both for patients and doctors. The medical profession is not the master of the public, but the servant; and it is only right that the master should take an intelligent interest in what the servant does. In no other way can the public discharge a master’s responsibility. Doctors are a privileged class, and all privileged classes require, for their own welfare, that the weight of their responsibilities should be felt over and above the pride which their privilege is apt to engender. The medical profession is answerable to the public for the right discharge of its duties, and it is only just that the public should insist on receiving from the profession an account of its stewardship. If the profession pursues unrighteous or unwise methods of treatment, it is the people who are to blame for allowing them.

And the people are rising to the situation. The *Times* correspondence has sounded a note that is not to be mistaken. The era of secrecy is gone. Old medicine protested loudly against being dragged into the public press; but it went nevertheless—and made an exhibition of itself which the public will never forget. The people have laughed at its pretensions to be regarded as inscrutable and infallible; they have found that they can understand many important matters connected with the profession better than the doctors themselves; they have decided to give their doctors *carte blanche* no longer, and they demand from them an account of their doings.

It is now nearly a hundred years since the idea of homeopathy as a practical rule for treating the sick was first given to the world. At first it was received without disfavour by the medical faculty. Soon, however, it became apparent that it could only be accepted at the price of the faculty's confessing that the methods of treatment then in vogue were not only wrong, but injurious; and this was too much for a privileged class that had come to regard itself as infallible. The usual result followed—persecution. But in spite of all that the persecutors could do, homeopathy grew into a system and spread, until it stands to-day in a position to demand of those who oppose it that they shall give the reasons for their attitude plainly before all the world.

This they have just attempted to do, and with very indifferent success. They have shown that they hate homeopathy and its professors, and treat them accordingly—but that is all they have shown. The result is they have stirred up a desire in numbers who before knew nothing of homeopathy beyond the name, to know all about it now. It is with the view to meet this desire, and to put all in a position to judge fairly between the old methods and the new, that this series of articles has been undertaken.

[Chapter II. will deal with the Origin and History of Homeopathy.]

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

I. ARTICLES OF DIET.

1. *For Exhaustion.*

BEAT the yolk of a fresh egg, add one dessertspoonful of milk, one dessertspoonful of cream, a small quantity of powdered loaf sugar, and one tablespoonful of brandy.

2. *A Diet-drink for Colds.*

To one pint of barley-water add 2 oz. of gum arabic and 2 oz. of sugar candy, to be boiled in the barley-water whilst it is being made. Afterwards add the juice of half a lemon. Sip from time to time.

3. *Port Wine Jelly.*

1 pint port wine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. isinglass
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. gum arabic
1 oz. sugar candy

First dissolve the isinglass in the port wine cold; then boil all the ingredients together ten minutes. Pour it into a mould.

4. *Diet for Diarrhea, No. 1.*

Take three handfuls of flour; tie in a cloth as you would a dumpling; boil nine hours. The outer rind must be scraped away, as it becomes discoloured when dry. When quite hard and dry, grate as required, and use the flour as you would arrowroot. What is not required will keep in the lump a long time. Keep it in a tin box, and put the box in a dry place.

5. *Diet for Diarrhea, No. 2.*

Break the yolk of an egg into a basin, and mix slowly with it one wineglass of brandy.

6. *Diet for Diarrhea, No. 3.*

Take the whites of one or two eggs. Beat up into a froth. This is best accomplished with a knife, the white of the egg being poured into a plate for that purpose. When completely frothed pour into a wineglass, and add a few drops of lemon juice or a little loaf sugar. In some cases a patient may be fed exclusively in this way for a time.

(To be continued.)

* * * If any of our readers can improve on the receipts we have given above, or shall give subsequently, we shall be happy to hear from them.—ED. H. W.

CHRONIC CASES PROVING THE POWER OF
HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT.

BY DR. SYNTON HONAN.

THE DIGESTIVE TRACT.

I COULD quote many cases like the last, in which constipation and hemorrhoids were prominent symptoms, and which were speedily benefited or cured. I add one only.

Mr. E., æt. 49, manager of an important engineering work in Manchester. He was subject to hemorrhoids, but the attack in which I attended him was the severest. He had a great dread of the old-school treatment, owing to some malpractice, and sent a long distance for me. The piles were external black masses the size of walnuts, inclined to slough; very hot, and exquisitely painful. He could scarcely move. They were the worst I had seen; to cure by medicine seemed hopeless. I thought of administering chloroform and cutting them off, thus relieving him, and giving a trial to a fellow-student's invention, "Benham's Clamp." On reflection I decided to make the operation a *dernier ressort*. I ordered fomentations and hot injections, and prescribed *Sulphur* in alternation with *Æsculis Hipp.* Relief was soon obtained, and the tumours, to my surprise, gradually subsided. At the end of a fortnight he met me at the railway station, and with humorous *hauteur* informed me he hoped to have nothing more to do with me. Before saying goodbye, however, he handed me a cheque, and we parted the best of friends. This was, according to old-school views, just the case for an operation, and many surgeons will say, "It was the hot applications which cured, not the medicine." The simple reply to which is, why do you not cure in the same way without the clamp?

I will now proceed to give a few instances of the opposite condition, in which relaxation was a prominent symptom.

Mrs. F., æt. 54, was a stout lady with chronic enlargement of the liver. She was very subject to diarrhea, as well as to indigestion; there was a thickly-coated tongue, nausea, and vomiting, with other signs of gastro-enteric disturbance, the evacuations being dark. *Leptandrin* was selected, and given in alternation with *Pulsatilla* 1x. Under

this treatment she rapidly recovered from the attacks, which gradually became milder and less frequent.

Mrs. G., æt. 52, was the wife of an officer in the Indian Army. She had lived long in India, had suffered from severe attacks of intermittent fever and dysentery. She had been well fortified with mercury and opium by the army doctors, and was an opium-eater. When she came under my care in consequence of the bloody flux and pain, I diagnosed chronic dysentery with ulceration, and prescribed *Tinct. Arsen. Alb.* and *Mer. Corr.* in alternation. Though she had suffered for years, she was in four months completely cured by these remedies. The opium-eating was discontinued, and I need hardly add, she became an ardent convert to homeopathy.

Mrs. H., æt. 32, married, suffered from morning diarrhea on and off for several years. It seemed in her the counterpart of morning sickness in pregnancy, for as soon as she stood on the floor to dress the trouble commenced; there was slight pain and great urging. *Rumex Crisp* was prescribed without benefit. *Tinct. Podoph.* 3x. was prescribed in alternation with *Acid Phos.*, as there were evident signs of nervous weakness. This nervousness was transmitted to one of her children, who had a nervous squint. She was cured, and while under treatment the child's squint was benefited also.

Before leaving the digestive tract, some reference ought to be made to that many-headed monster, stomachic indigestion. To be in order, I should have taken it first, but I refrained from doing so because it is so difficult to say one has cured it in its chronic form, and it is to CHRONIC cases these articles are confined, as they furnish incontestible proof that Homeopathy is neither a "nullity or a fraud," as its opponents have described it. Of course I could quote many cases where great benefit and apparent immunity were obtained, but there is always a liability to recurrence from unsuitable food, bad cooking, or imperfect mastication. There is one case, however, which I treated nearly two years ago. The lady was married and a mother, æt. 30; sanguine temperament; florid face; dark hair, with family history of consumption. She was constantly going to the doctor; tongue coated posteriorly; papillæ prominent, and hyperemic; pain, flatulent distension, and drowsiness followed food: there was loss of flesh. She was treated with *Arsen. Alb.*, *Nux Vom.*, *Acid Phos.*

and *Pulsatilla*. Some twelve months after, her former adviser inquired what had become of her dyspepsia; to which she replied she had been under Dr. Honan, and he had completely cured her. The information elicited a very curt, significant "Oh!" I could also quote a case of chronic congestion with excessive acid secretion and superficial ulceration, where *Arsen.* and *Nux* were of some use, but *Acid Nit. Dil. gtt. i.* yielded the most gratifying results. Though admitting *Acid Nit.* to be homeopathic to ulceration, I confess to a predilection for treating the stomach, to a large extent, chemically. This may arise from the fact that, in addition to the hospital course, I spent six months in the first laboratory in London, to acquire a thorough knowledge of the science; but chiefly because the stomach is itself a laboratory where the most varied processes are evolved and the most complicated products and by-products are elaborated. When abnormal, chemical antidotes neutralize and clear the way for the action of the specific remedies; and hence Acids, Alkalies, Antiseptics like Creosote and Charcoal, and even Bismuths, are requisitioned, as well as moist hot and cold applications externally. My treatment of the stomach is therefore Homeopathic, Antipathic (or chemical), Hydropathic, Allopathic, and Antiseptic. For these reasons I do not enumerate dyspeptic cases. I might quote a case of enteroperitonitis in the right inguinal region; leg and thigh were flexed on abdomen. She was under old treatment for over a fortnight without benefit. Cured by *Arsen.* and *Bryony* in less than a week. I should state I have had rapid results in an acute case from opium and mercury, which I prescribed because doing duty for an old school practitioner, and because I had to meet in consultation Sir —, who I knew was not familiar with homeopathic remedies.

Leaving the digestive tract, I pass to the nervous, that great source of all feeling and action; but I shall not begin with the great centres—the brain and spinal cord, but the nerves most commonly affected; these are the trigeminal and sciatic. First the *sciatic*.

Mr. M., æt. 45, consulted me concerning his wife; discovering he was lame, and inquiring the cause, was informed he had been lame from sciatica for over five years. The pain was in the *great sciatic*, and chiefly at its egress from the foramen and *pyriformis*, but it extended to the

tuberosity of the os calcis. The heel was drawn up, and he walked on the ball of the foot like patients with *talipes equinus*. Asked if he would like to walk straight, he naïvely replied "Rather." He had been exposed to damp and cold. *Arsen. Alb.* and *Rhus* were prescribed, and to his great joy he reported improvement very soon, and in seven weeks the lameness was completely gone, and the pain also. He was under observation for some years, towards the end of which he had an acute attack again. The same remedies were prescribed, with external application of *Lint. Aconiti* wherever and whenever the pain was severe. In a few days he not only left his bed, but resumed work.

Mr. N., æt. 36, was a strong, powerfully-built navvy; he had been nineteen weeks in one of the first hospitals in London, and was discharged incurable. In his case the small sciatic was involved, and especially the internal and external spahenous branches, and the *communicans peronei*. The pain and tenderness were so great, that with tears he begged me not to touch the skin covering these nerves. *Arsen.* and *Rhus* were prescribed for him also, as the case appeared the same. To his joyful surprise, and indeed my own, he was completely cured in a fortnight, and had no relapse. To a physician who knows that all had been tried for these men but cutting a portion of the nerve out, which is a useless operation, their recovery ought to carry conviction that there is power in Homeopathic preparations, or that I am a magician.

Second, the trigeminal. Its ophthalmic branch is easily dealt with when affecting the eye and eyebrow. *Lint. Acon.* externally to the brow and Cinchona or Quinine internally, I have found very effectual. The superior and inferior branches supplying the lower and upper teeth are not always so amenable to treatment, but I give briefly a few cases.

When the superior and inferior maxillary branches have been neuralgic, I have found *Bell.* and *Cham.*, especially with *Lint. Acon.* rubbed well in the jaw in front of the ear, of great benefit. When the pain has been purely toothache arising from exostosis, abscess, the formation of a sac at extremity of the fang, or where the crown is very much decayed, extraction has been resorted to as the certain remedy; where the peridental membrane has appeared to be inflamed, I have inserted the lancet between gum and fang, and bled, in addition to *Bell.* internally; but in one

case, a clergyman, where the pain was maddening, *Bell.* 1x in cavity and 1x internally every quarter of an hour, begun at 2 p.m., so completely removed the pain, that the patient conducted service and preached in the evening. In another case, after protracted suffering in left molar, *Tinct. Coffea* acted after failure of *Bell.* But it is in the terrible form known as *tic-douloureux* that I have been anxious to test Homeopathic preparations. I have had only one, the case of a lady, age 60; fat, tongue coated below, cheek flushed, eye congested; under old treatment all teeth on left side extracted without benefit; structures of maxillary joint involved. Fearing hepatico-rheumatic origin, prescribed *Bry. Alb.*, *Mer. Sol.*; and being worse at night, *Liq. Morphie et Bell.* were administered to ease pain and induce sleep. A watery solution of *Phosphorus* was administered by day, and while under this drug, during the last three months there has been a decided improvement. She is still under treatment.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

SIXTH Ordinary Meeting, March 1, 1888. Dr. Hughes, President, in the chair. There were present, as visitors, Drs. Dirner and Alapi, of Buda-Pesth, and Dr. Newburgh, of the United States.

Dr. MOIR mentioned the case of a girl suffering from peritonitis, where there was pointing of pus at the navel. Pus came away, but the evacuation was not complete. Mr. Knox Shaw made an opening in the middle line and washed out the abdomen with plain boiled water. This was kept up daily, and the girl rapidly improved, though she had pneumonia at the same time. The pneumonia Dr. Moir considered secondary to the peritonitis. He recommended the early opening and washing out of the abdominal cavity in cases of the kind.

Dr. Moir also showed the heart of a young man who had died suddenly in the hospital. The aortic valves were completely ossified.

Dr. NEATBY then read his paper entitled "Notes on *Sepia*." Dr. Neatby explained the prevailing action of *Sepia* to be one of relaxation. On the mind the effect was to produce apathy, irritability, and sensitiveness; the prover was easily startled.

There was aggravation of *Sepia* head-symptoms by mental exertion. There was a feeling as of always being in a hurry, and a dislike of solitude. In headache it produces a passive congestion. Usually the headaches are unilateral, and especially of the left side. The case of a woman, aged 35, was narrated. She had headache always coming on in the morning, left side, aggravated by light, movement, and noise. Patient felt cold. Relief from external pressure. Palpitation was felt up the neck into the head. *Sepia* 200 relieved this at once, and a few doses cut short the attack.

Dr. Neatby has found no medicine more useful in nasal catarrh than *Sepia*. It was indicated by a dry condition of nasal mucous membrane, accompanied by sneezing. At first the discharge is clear. If used persistently for forty-eight hours, the cold would disappear. *Æsculus*, *Arsenic*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur* he also gave in cases of cold. One case of polypus was greatly benefited by *Sepia*. A yellow colouration of the face and a yellow saddle across the nose were indications for *Sepia*. Lithemia was a condition met by *Sepia*. Lithemia is the pathological name for a kind of atonic dyspepsia. Dr. Neatby drew an elaborate comparison between the symptoms of lithemia as described by Murchison and the symptoms ascribed to *Sepia*. The state of the urine is most characteristic—it is scanty and loaded with lithates. Dr. Neatby thought there was need for further proving with the drug to confirm the urinary symptoms. He himself took the 3x trit for a week, but he had no symptoms except increase of acidity of the urine.

Incontinence of urine, accompanied with cold in the head, was cured in two cases by *Sepia*, which failed in a third. There was, in this case, a long prepuce with small orifice. *Ac. Benz.* did good.

In prolapse and backward versions of the uterus he found *Sepia* the most useful medicine.

For nausea and faintness of pregnancy, aggravated by travelling, he had to choose between *Sepia* and *Cocculus*. In ring-worm he relied on *Sepia* alone, internally, without any external application.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. CLARKE called attention to a paper by Dr. Hansen, of Copenhagen, read at the Båle Congress, in which the writer showed the value of *Sepia* in pulmonary cases complicated with uterine symptoms. These observations Dr. Clarke could confirm. He also spoke of a paper by Prof. Laning in a recent number of *The Clinique*, showing the great similarity between the symptoms of *Chamomilla* and those of lithemia.

Dr. EDWARD BLAKE agreed with Dr. Neatby in condemning the slovenly manner in which the urinary observations of provers

had been made and recorded. Dr. Blake confessed that after trying *Sepia* in pelvic diseases in all dilutions for ten years, he was disappointed, and he seldom gave it now. It acted on the epithelium, but did not appear to have deep action. Dr. Blake said, *apropos* of the coryza cases mentioned, that by illuminating the nostrils by electric light a small fissure would often be discovered. If that were touched with some astringent, a coryza that had lasted for weeks would often instantly disappear. In ringworm, he believed in *Sepia* firmly. There is something that predisposes persons to it, and that tendency is met by *Sepia*. In recto-cystocele, if *Sepia* fails, *Staphysagria* will remove the hypochondriasis and the dysuria. The 30th dilution is the most generally useful, but the 3x occasionally is better. For local application, a glycerole of "Delphine" is very useful, and will often obviate the necessity of operation. It is applied on pledgets of animal wool with a T-bandage.

Dr. JAGIELSKI had found it most useful in ringworm. It does not cure it always. Then *Sulphur* usually does. He has used it in ointment at times. *Sulphur* ointment alone, especially in scrofulous children, will often cure. In chest cases or old catarrhs, combined with uterine disorders, it has excellent effect. He usually found it necessary to give something additional to relieve the cough. For instance, glycerine and malt extract, a teaspoonful diluted with milk is often a great relief. Constipation is often a complication of chest and uterine diseases, and in these *Sepia* acts marvellously. As an adjunct, glycerine is also of great use here.

Dr. BLACKLEY wished Dr. Neatby had chosen one of the medicines which have already appeared in *The Cyclopedia*. He feared that many of the symptoms on which Dr. Neatby relied would be found, when *The Cyclopedia* got as far as *Sepia*, to be mythical. As to the application of *Sepia* in skin diseases, in a few cases he had seen ringworm get well whilst *Sepia* was being used, but not without external treatment as well. Some cases get well without any treatment. In other skin diseases he had little success with the drug.

Dr. DIRNER (of Buda-Pesth) had no experience with *Sepia* in uterine diseases. He was glad of the suggestions in the paper, and would test them in practice.

Dr. ROTH had no experience with *Sepia*, but he wanted to ask two questions. In a hospital where there are female medical students, all suffered from catarrh of the nose, and they ascribe it to *Salycilic Acid*; he would be glad if Dr. Neatby could throw any light on this. In reference to the effect of *Sepia* in uterine complaints, he asked if Brandt's treatment by manipulations had been tried.

Dr. HUGHES did not see how Dr. Blake could reconcile his

want of success with *Sepia* with the success of others. He thought he might have trusted too much to his patients' *objective* symptoms. In Dr. Hughes' opinion the *subjective* symptoms should be placed above the objective. He could not lay so much stress as the author quoted by Dr. Neatby on the particular qualities of the urine, with clayey sediment of foul odour. This is one of the "keynote symptoms." He believed these were useful when present, but the absence of them did not exclude the drug. He did not lay much stress on the analogy with the symptoms of lithemia, as a similar test could be made out of the symptoms of any one of the medicines in *The Chronic Diseases*.

Dr. NEATBY (in reply) did not think it was necessary to get the exact amount of substances (as sugar or albumen) in the urine, so long as it was ascertained any were there at all. In reference to Dr. Blackley's remarks, he had been careful to take, as far as he could, only such symptoms as had been proved genuine. He knew that *Salycilate of Soda* would produce sneezing, but he had imagined it was a local effect.

INSTITUTIONS.

CROYDON HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

REPORT FOR 1887.

THERE were 691 patients under treatment during the year, as compared with 566 of the previous year.

These represent 2,459 attendances.

Reported	Cured or Relieved	...	...	490
,,	No decided benefit	...	...	54
No report	...	...	...	147

The unreported are mostly made up of those who attended once with weekly tickets. Most of these we consider as benefited by the treatment.

T. E. PURDOM, M.D., C.M.

J. DELEPINE, M.B., C.M.

TORQUAY HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

At the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the Torquay Homeopathic Dispensary Committee, held at the above Institute, on Saturday, February 11th, 1888—present: W. B. Fortescue, Esq. (in the chair), General Boudier, Herbert Schuster, Capt. Coulson, Dr. Midgley Cash, and Dr. Ford Edgelow—it was resolved:—

“That a donation of £2 2s. be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Plymouth Homeopathic Hospital, in recognition of assistance given to our Dispensary.”

“That the Report be adopted, printed, and circulated as usual, and published in *The Western Morning News*, *Torquay Directory*, and *Torquay Times*.”

“That the best thanks of the Committee are due to Dr. Midgley Cash and Dr. Ford Edgelow for their services during the preceding year.”

The Committee have the pleasure to report that several surgical operations have been performed during the year with signal success.

MEDICAL REPORT FOR 1887.

Patients remaining from 1886	142
Admitted during 1887	821
<hr/>	
Cured	307
Relieved	291
No Change.. .. .	53
No Report	150
Deaths	4
On books	158
<hr/>	
	963
Number of Attendances during the Year	5,304
Average per Dispensary Day	52

THE TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1887.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from 1886	11	12 2	Cheque to Plymouth Homeopathic Hospital	5	5 0
Subscriptions and Donations	94	18 1	Advertising and Printing	9	17 9
Tickets sold to Patients	18	0 0	Rent of Rooms, and Dispenser's Salary	75	0 0
Interest on North British Railway Shares	9	3 9	Medicines and Extras	36	5 3
			Balance	7	15 10
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	£134	3 10		£134	3 10

THE SOUTH WALES HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTION.

Patronesses :—The Right Honourable Lady Windsor, the Right Honourable Lady Llanover, the Honourable Lady Walker.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1888.

Fifty-one cases were registered in January, which required 101 attendances and medicine, besides 21 visits at their own homes. Of these 21 were cured, 1 result not known, 29 more or less improved and continue under treatment.

SUMMARY OF CASES FROM 1879 TO THE END OF 1887.

From the founding of this Institution in December, 1879, to the close of December, 1887—a period of eight years—there have been registered 7,668 patients, who required 9,246 attendances, medicine, and surgical appliances, besides 3,657 visits at their own homes; and there were registered during that period 32 deaths, viz.: 8 from phthisis pulmonalis, 4 tubercular meningitis, 1 tabes mesenterica, 3 double pneumonia, 1 whooping cough, 4 chronic bronchitis, 1 pericarditis, 1 apoplexy, 1 acute gastritis, 1 cystic abscess, 1 hepatic abscess, 1 diabetes mellitus, 3 cancer of the stomach, 2 cancer of the womb.

Dr. William Morgan is physician to the Institution.

REVIEWS.

CYCLOPEDIA OF DRUG PATHOGENESY.*

THE seventh part of this work is now in the hands of subscribers, and brings us down to *Ferrum*, commencing with *Conium*, the greater part of which appears in Part VI. The principal part of the space is occupied with the provings of *Crotalus*, *Cuprum*, *Digitalis*, and *Digitalinum*. The steadiness with which this work is advancing is a very encouraging sign.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.†

THE City of Brotherly Love has not received its name for nothing; and the fraternity of homeopathic doctors which has its home there well maintains the city's character. It would be well if the disciples of Hahnemann everywhere lived in the same amity with each other that seems to prevail with the Philadelphians. The results of this good-fellowship are seen in the excellent work they produce, a record of which lies before us embodied in the *Transactions*. Among the many articles of interest, we may name one by Dr.

* *A Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis*. Part VII. Edited by Drs. Richard Hughes and J. P. Dake. London: Gould & Son. New York: Boericke & Tafel.

† *Transactions of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania*. 23rd Annual Session, 1887. Philadelphia: Sherman & Co. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

J. H. Closson on *Petroleum in Eczema*; a suggestive clinical paper, by Dr. Clarence Bartlett, entitled *Some Points in the Treatment of Gastric Disorders*; and the report of a case of diphtheria of the lips cured by *Rhus Tox* prescribed by Dr. Thomas Nichol, of Montreal. The volume is a most interesting one, and will well repay perusal.

CLINICAL MATERIA MEDICA.*

THE death of Dr. Ernest A. Farrington, cut off before he had completed his 39th year, is a loss not to his country only, but to homeopathy. America has produced many brilliant exponents and practitioners of Hahnemann's system, and among the most brilliant of them all the name of Farrington will always have a place. The faculty of expounding the *Materia Medica* in a way at once interesting and profitable is given to few. Whilst there are thousands of able men and women practising homeopathy with distinguished success, the number of those who have the gift of imparting to others the art they have acquired may be counted on the fingers. This is quite a separate faculty, and the possessor of it needs a combination of faculties that amounts almost, if not quite, to genius. Such a genius was Farrington's. He possessed an indomitable industry which enabled him to master the dry details of our *Materia Medica* to a wonderful degree, and he also possessed the power of selection and condensation which enabled him to bring out the character of a drug and reduce the disorder to an orderly whole. It is a fortunate thing that the lectures of Dr. Farrington, which were largely extempore, have not been lost. Thanks to the proficiency in shorthand of one of his pupils, Dr. Clarence Bartlett, the lectures are preserved very much in the form in which they were delivered, and the result is that we have in this volume the most interesting literary event in the homeopathic world that we have been called upon to notice for years past. There is a freshness about this work which is quite remarkable and very pleasant. Dr. Farrington's method of dealing with medicines in groups has great advantages. We always *think* of things in their relations, and hence we are much better able to grasp and retain in the memory facts which are presented to us thus ordered. In an art like

* *A Clinical Materia Medica*, being a course of Lectures delivered at the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia by the late E. A. Farrington, M.D. Reported and edited by Dr. Clarence Bartlett, and revised by Dr. S. Lilienthal; with a memorial sketch of the author by Aug. Korndörfer, M.D. Philadelphia: Sherman & Co. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co.

ours, where the memory is so severely taxed, the grouping together of medicines, when it is done by a master, is of the greatest advantage. We need only refer to the opening chapter on the Animal Kingdom for proof of this. It is not easy to do justice to the work by making extracts, and therefore we must refer our readers to the work itself, which should find a place on every practitioner's shelf.

ETIOLOGY OF TUBERCULOSIS.*

IN this volume Dr. Lilienthal discusses the relation of microbes to phthisis, and comes to the conclusion that they are rather to be regarded as its result than as its cause. He concludes as follows :

“ In Hahnemann's antipsorics will be found the only way to render the soil unfit for the life and growth of the germs, be they cause or effect, arising *intra muros* or *extra muros*; they only may bring cell-life up to its normal state, and that vital power may thus be re-established under which alone the survival of the fittest is possible.”

Dr. Lilienthal looks for remedies in the “ ptomaines ”—that is, the poisonous products of decomposition produced by the germs. If these were proved, he is sure they would produce characteristic symptoms of the diseases which have produced them.

THE PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF DIABETES.†

THIS monograph was originally read by the author before the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society. Dr. Bender discusses in an interesting manner the different theories that have been advanced to explain the disease, and himself inclines to that which locates it in the liver rather than in the kidneys, and makes it dependent on some affection of the nerve centres.

THE MORE EXCELLENT WAY.‡

VERY properly Dr. Day dedicates his pamphlet to Dr. Yeldham, whose well-known work on acute diseases was the

* *The Etiology of Tuberculosis*. By S. Lilienthal, M.D. Reprinted from the Transactions of American Institutions. Pittsburgh : Stevenson and Foster, 1886.

† *The Pathology and Physiology of Diabetes*. By Prosper Bender, M.D.

‡ *The More Excellent Way in the Practice of Medicine*. By John Clemenson Day, M.D., Lond. London : E. Gould & Son, 59, Moorgate St. (1s.)

means of teaching the writer the "more excellent way," which, in his turn, he now seeks to make known. The story of a conversion rarely fails to interest, and the story of Dr. Day's conversion from the old methods of treatment to the new is given in this pamphlet. The author states in his preface :

"I have insisted on the logical grounds on which we maintain our position, and on the solid basis of facts gathered from the extensive fields we have so successfully cultivated for so long a period."

Dr. Day is fully justified in making this statement. He proves by all that is logical that the new method of treatment is "the more excellent way," supporting his argument with cases from his own practice.

From a literary point of view, Dr. Day's essay is marred by a serious defect. One half of it, or almost one half, is printed in italics. Ladies, in their correspondence, are privileged in underlining as much as they please, but a writer should not be dependent on this trick for his emphasis. We hope Dr. Day, when he next takes up his pen to write (and we trust it will be soon), he will introduce as few italics as possible.

MEDICAL MEN AND CHEMISTS.

WE quote from *The Chemist and Druggist* of January 7, 1888, the following letter on the above-named subject by our *confère*, Dr. Clifton, of Northampton :

SIR,—In October last Sir Dyce Duckworth, by request, addressed the pharmaceutical chemists of this country, and gave forcible expression to his views in relation to their duty to the medical profession, their duty to the public, and on the manner in which they should conduct their business. Against this no objection could be raised, as it is highly important that this section of the community, as well as others, should be interviewed, and receive criticism and admonition from persons beyond and outside their own circle; but for this to be salutary it should come from all quarters, and show both sides of the shield, lest in correcting narrowness of thought and action in one direction, it should lead to the same result in another.

Looking at the matter in this light, eminent as Sir Dyce Duckworth is in the profession, and valuable indeed as his address was in some respects, it must be remembered that his opinions and judgment are not free from the bias of education, position, and power, and must not be taken as authoritative.

You, sir, in your editorial capacity, have already pointed out some of the fallacies of that address, and several chemists have done the same in your journal; but I contend that it demands a much fuller consideration, and to be looked at from other standpoints, and, unless

I am too late in the field, I would like to make a few remarks upon it arising out of thirty years' experience as a country general practitioner and eight years' previous experience as a pharmaceutical chemist.

Viewing the address as a whole in its general character and bearing, it cannot be denied that whilst Sir Dyce Duckworth has set before the pharmaceutical chemists a very lofty ideal after which they are to strain, the spirit represented by "Thou shalt not" greatly predominates, and that they are treated as if they are men wanting largely in discernment of what is right and wrong in their dealings with others; that they require to be much more under the law of restriction than of liberty; and the lecturer appears to be ignorant of how heavily they are handicapped in the way of making an honest living by the amount of education demanded of them, the small number of physicians' prescriptions which fall to their lot to dispense and reap a profit from, the competition to which they are subject from the bulk of the general medical practitioners dispensing their own medicines, and the still further competition from "the stores." Under these circumstances, I contend that the lofty ideal which he has set up is beyond the region even of approach, and if they were to attempt to carry on their business on the narrow and exclusive lines which he has laid down, they would be unable to maintain their position as educated pharmacists and tradesmen, and would at the same time be resigning their just rights and requirements as Englishmen.

Leaving now the general aspect of the address in abeyance, I shall confine my remarks mainly to two points therein, viz., *Counter-prescribing by chemists, and the sale by them of patent medicines and such-like articles*—both alike some somewhat arbitrarily denounced by Sir Dyce Duckworth, and affecting the liberties and the wants of the public as well as of chemists generally.

1. *Counter-prescribing by Chemists.*—Against this practice it is urged there is no need for it, inasmuch as there are able and fully-qualified medical practitioners to meet the necessities of all classes for obtaining medical advice. This argument may hold good in its relation to the wealthy and the well-to do portion of the community, whilst, as regards the artisans and the very poor, there is much less need for it than in former times, by reason of the clubs and medical dispensaries to which they are eligible for membership. But these institutions are only open, and the medical officers accessible, on certain hours of the day; and here it is that the services which the chemist can render in prescribing for many of the lesser ills is a great boon, because he is accessible at all hours, and at very small cost.

There is, however, another and a very large class to whom the help of the prescribing chemist is a much greater desideratum: I mean the genteel poor, with very limited incomes, together with smaller tradesmen and shopkeepers, agents, clerks, &c., who are often barely able to pay their way, even with strict economy; and these are all shut out from the benefits of the institutions I have named, and yet are unable to afford a fee of 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. to a medical man every time they require medical advice, especially in the common and many minor forms of disease to which they are subject. But it is objected that the chemist is not fitted in point of education to diagnose disease nor distinguish between the lesser from that which is more serious in character. That he can do this, and prescribe for the same as intelligently and efficiently as the educated medical practitioner, no one

affirms; but it is idle to declare that he is totally incompetent to render any measure of help in this direction, and cannot be safely trusted for the most part not to exceed the bounds of prudence in the matter. In fact, so far as chemists dare to do so, every day's experience encourages confidence in them. Hence I say that, when the skilled help of the medical practitioner is not within the reach of any class, the lesser help afforded by the chemist, on terms suited to their financial circumstances, should not be denied them.

To those medical men and others who come but little in contact with the lower middle portions of the community, the reasons I have suggested in favour of counter-prescribing will seem trivial; but to those acquainted with the difficulties and trials of that class my remarks will be considered more worthy of consideration.

2. *The Sale of Patent Medicines and such-like Articles.*—Sir Dyce Duckworth pronounces the "Thou shalt not," and thereby eliminates another source of profit to the chemist; and this notwithstanding the fact that they are advertised from week to week in medical journals circulating mostly amongst the profession. Now, unless medical men prescribed these nostrums, they would not be continually advertised in those periodicals: it would not pay; and before physicians denounce the sale of these things, they should abstain from using them, and adhere more to their own authorized Pharmacopœia, which should be made sufficient for their therapeutic purpose, if it is not already so. But more than this: I am of opinion that, in virtue of the public being debarred, so far as they are, from obtaining medical advice from chemists, there has arisen a greater demand for patent medicines. Liberty restricted in the one direction leads to demands in another.

Finally, I maintain that the protective policy pursued by the profession in relation to themselves—in conjunction with the restrictive policy they have exercised towards the pharmaceutical chemists—is one which is radically and inherently unsound in character, and is detrimental to the interests of the general community.

It will not be disputed that no one should be allowed to pass himself off as, or pretend by any designation to be, an educated and legally-qualified medical practitioner, who is not so. Let this natural right of the profession be guaranteed, as it may easily be done; it would then be only justice to the chemist to allow him at least that measure of freedom for which I have been contending, at the same time guarding it from extravagance and danger by increasing the penalties (if need be) already existing attached to a disastrous issue of his action in this matter, arising from ignorance, carelessness, or indiscretion. This would make him extra cautious not to overstep the bounds of prudence to the detriment of those who sought his aid; and whilst the public would thus for the most part be protected from rash and incompetent men, and be helped out of many a difficulty, according to their circumstances, the chemists themselves would also be gainers, and with but little if any injury to the profession, who would then be able to obtain a ready and much better recompense for their services than at present they for the most part have.

Only let medical men show that their education, their experience, and their attainment in knowledge for overcoming disease in its various manifestations, is far beyond and above that of the unlearned and less competent, and they will require much less protective legislation in medical matters.

I might have alluded to other aspects of Sir Dyce Duckworth's address, but these I must leave to others. I am surprised that the pharmaceutical chemists of this country have shown such a spirit of meekness and resignation in the face of antagonism towards them; but if they are content to be deprived of their liberties as Englishmen, with themselves must rest the blame.

I am, sir, yours very truly,
A. C. CLIFTON, M.R.C.S. Eng., and M.D. N.Y. Hon.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

In financial transactions this institution does not appear to be more fortunate than in its medical regulations. The following report of a case as cut from *The City Press* of February 1st shows the management in an unenviable light :

“THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE HOSPITAL.—JOHNSTON V. BENHAM.—The plaintiff, trading as Archibald Johnston & Co., printers, publishers, and stationers, 6, Paternoster-buildings, sued defendant, Mr. Kenyon Benham, honorary secretary of the Queen's Jubilee Hospital, for £83 6s. 8d. for goods sold and delivered. Mr. Wildey Wright was counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Cock, Q.C., and Mr. L. Glyn appeared for the defendant. A bazaar in aid of the Queen's Jubilee Hospital, Gloucester-terrace, Queen's-gate, was held at the Japanese Village, June 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th last, and the plaintiff printed 10,000 programmes of the concerts held there, which they agreed to supply at 2d. per copy. The programme consisted of 24 pages, with a coloured wrapper. It was not denied that the goods were supplied, and that some of them were sold at the bazaar, but it was said that 9,700 remained on hand, and that only 300 were disposed of. The plaintiff stated that he received the order through Mrs. Rivers, the honorary secretary of the ladies' committee, and that lady gave evidence that she was authorized by the defendant to enter into the contract. On June 12th defendant wrote, as secretary of the hospital, to the plaintiff a letter dated from Gloucester-terrace: 'You must let us have, at the above address, by four o'clock on Monday, the 14th inst., 20 copies of each of the programmes, making 80 in all. We shall only regard them as proofs, and we shall send you a corrected copy by first post on Tuesday morning. You will understand we have to send a copy to each of the artists. Please wire us whether you can let us have them, otherwise we shall be compelled to order them elsewhere.' On the invoice being sent to the defendant, he 'positively and peremptorily' declined to acknowledge any responsibility for them, and referred the plaintiff to Mrs. Rivers. The defence was that Mrs. Rivers undertook the publication of the programmes at her own risk, that she was to pay for the printing, and supply 2,000 copies gratuitously to the bazaar, and recoup herself by the advertisements which she could obtain. This was sworn to distinctly by the defendant, and as firmly declared by Mrs. Rivers to be untrue. Defendant further said that Mrs. Rivers was allowed to have the management of the programme in order that she might make some profit out of it, but that this was done directly in opposition

to his wish by his brother, the founder and physician of the hospital, and that he from the first declined to sanction it. Dr. Benham gave corroborative evidence on this point, and added that Mrs. Rivers promised, if her profits would admit of it, she would give a donation out of them to the hospital. This was also denied by Mrs. Rivers. Defendant affirmed that he knew nothing as to the price to be paid to plaintiff for the programmes, and that when the plaintiff sent his bill he at once repudiated liability, and informed him that the programmes were lying at the hospital at plaintiff's risk. He denied that he had tried to intimidate Mrs. Rivers from giving evidence in this action, but said that he had endeavoured to assist that lady when she was left a widow in straitened circumstances, that he had received for her a commission of £40 from a butcher named Oates for introducing him to Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill), that the medical journals had interested themselves in her case, and that he had become security for her children's school bills, and that she owed him £30. He admitted having written a letter (which was read) in which he told her that when this action was tried he should call evidence as to these matters, and that she would have notice to produce all correspondence that had passed between them; that the porter would swear she asked him to sign receipt for the programmes at the bazaar; that the £30 would remain until the verdict of the jury in this case; and that he would leave no stone unturned to gain his point by the truth, as he would not have it said he had done an unfair thing, adding the words, 'Inveniam viam aut faciam.' In answer to Mr. Wildey Wright, he said he did consider that was a letter worthy of a gentleman to write to a lady, and that he meant by the Latin phrase that he would endeavour to win at all hazards. Mr. Wildey Wright: I should have thought it meant 'I will find out a way or make a way.' Miss Greenwell, assistant secretary to the ladies' committee, was called in support of the defendant's statement as to the terms on which Mrs. Rivers undertook the management of the programme. The witnesses were cross-examined at great length. His Lordship, in summing up, remarked that there was a terrible conflict of testimony, which could not be explained by any defect of memory, and he must leave it to the jury to interpret it. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed."

LEAGUE NOTES.

* * We intend to open an "Answer to Correspondents" department for THE LEAGUE. Any of our readers, therefore, who are desirous of information on any matter connected with THE LEAGUE or its publications may address their queries to us, and they will receive their answer in the following number. If they do not wish their names to appear, mottoes or initials may be given instead.—ED. H. W.

The Medical Counselor of Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A., has the following reference to the League in its February number:—

"We commend to the profession their interest in the work of the Homeopathic League of London, England. By the writing and dis-

tributing of a few excellent tracts mainly upon the Institutes of Homeopathy, they are doing much towards the dissemination of the principles of scientific therapeutics, towards the general condemnation of the bigotry of the dominant school, and towards hastening the day when the standing of the physician will depend, not so much upon his theory of cure, as upon the efficacy of his treatment, and upon his character and general intelligence. E. H. Laurie, 16, Blandford Square, N.W., London, England, is the Secretary of the League, from whom these pamphlets may be secured upon application.

[We are asked by the Secretary of the League to mention that he will be happy to receive suggestions from any of our readers as to subjects for future tracts.—Ed. H. W.]

LEAGUE ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

WHY DO ALLOPATHS AVOID THE EXPERIMENTAL TEST?

1. ENQUIRER remarks: The reasons our allopathic friends have for objecting to homeopathy appear from the recent *Times* correspondence to be briefly this—"The whole system is so utterly opposed to what we have been taught that it cannot be accepted by reasonable and scientifically trained men." Now, sir, why do they content themselves with such fallacious reasoning when the natural and proper course to take would be to test the truth of the system by experiment? Are they afraid of being convinced against their will?

REPLY:—Enquirer has answered himself in his query. Allopaths are to a great extent afraid of being convinced; they are afraid of facing the trouble of learning a new art into which their convictions must necessarily lead them.

HOMEOPATHY THOUGHT TO BE GOOD ONLY FOR TRIVIAL COMPLAINTS.

2. SUBSCRIBER asks: Why is the impression so general among many people (who only, so to speak, dabble in homeopathy), that the system while being efficacious in minor complaints, is not to be relied on in serious disorders? One would have thought that the knowledge of its curative powers in colds, coughs, &c., would lead them to try the system in more dangerous illnesses. Should not the power of homeopathy to cure in acute cases be pointed out in a future Tract?

REPLY:—The impression has come about partly by industriously circulated statements of allopaths to this effect, and partly for the reason that homeopathy can deal with the minor ills of life which allopathy does not pretend to touch. We have no doubt the *League* will consider the propriety of Enquirer's suggestion regarding the tract.

WHAT ARE SUBSCRIBERS ENTITLED TO?

C. P. (London).—Subscribers of more than half a crown per annum are entitled to extra copies of the League Tracts, according to the amount of their subscriptions.

LECTURES.

W. F. (Nottingham)—Lectures on homeopathy are not at present organized by the League, but if in any town it is desired to have a lecture on the subject, the League will provide a lecturer on payment of his expenses and a small honorarium for his services.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TRACTS.

"TRUE BELIEVER" writes: I beg leave to offer a suggestion about a League Tract. A thought strikes me that a tract might be written consisting of short quotations from allopathic writings against homeopathy where it is self-evident that the writers never read homeopathic works; and quotations made in parallel columns to show that the allopathic writers were totally ignorant of what they affirmed. Quotations from existing literature would appear to me better than original replies. If, for instance, a chemist were to look into the Homeopathic Pharmacopeia, he would never think of applying a chemical test to medium or high dilutions. It would be a hopeless task to find much physic in a drop of the 15 dilution of sulphur. If homeopathy is said to be a fad, statistics could be quoted against it. Allopathic expressions against homeopathy might in this way be weighed, as it were, in the balances of "Truth and Justice."

Perhaps another tract might be written on the difficulty of introducing homeopathy, and getting persons to accept the treatment. All patients who place themselves under the treatment of homeopathic medical men were *converted characters*. I do not think that any man went straight off to a homeopath. He would have tried the system himself, or have been influenced by his friends. Talk of faith in homeopathic medicines! why to get persons to believe that a small dose can be productive of good is one of the most difficult tasks possible. When persons begin to take the medicine, it is almost always the case that they do so more to oblige their friends than from the slightest conviction that the medicine can be of any service. And how often is it the case that when the medicine has been taken, and produced rapid results, there is afterwards an utter disbelief that the cure was effected by the medicine? How often is it the case that persons will laugh at the medicine, and call it robin-leg broth, and afterwards when given the medicine, stop taking it because they fancy it is making them ill! Faith in homeopathy, indeed! I'd like to see it. You wrote an excellent article on "The Sin of Unbelief," but to convict persons of the sin is the difficulty.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

· In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or 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.

TREATING *versus* CURING.

H. S. wants to know how it is, when people try homeopathy, that if they are not cured in a few days they revert at once to allopathy, and stay under it even if they are not cured for weeks or months.

The explanation is simple. Homeopathy professes to *cure* people; allopathy does not: its modesty will not allow it to profess to do more

than *treat* them. Therefore people expect much more of homeopathy than they do of allopathy, and they are quite right in this. Of course homeopathy cannot cure every person of every malady all in a moment, and people who try it for the first time are apt to be impatient, and if they are not soon *cured* by homeopathy, they eventually resign themselves to be *treated* by allopathy. They expect this to last a long time.

BUST OF HAHNEMANN WANTED.

MR. CROSS, Secretary of the London Homeopathic Hospital, asks for a bust of Hahnemann, suitable for placing in the Centre Hall of the Hospital. Can any of our readers help him?

HARD AND SOFT PILULES.

"COMMON COMPLAINT" asks what is the difference between a hard pilule and a soft one.

The difference is in the freshness of preparation. Before they are medicated, all pilules are hard. When they are moistened with the tincture they are soft. As soon as the spirit evaporates they become hard again, but without parting with their medicinal power. At the same time, after keeping some time, pilules, unless kept in dry well-corked bottles, are not so trustworthy as freshly prepared ones. Hence the soft ones are better than the hard in this particular, that they may be relied on as perfectly fresh.

WASHING OUT BOTTLES.

The same correspondent asks: Is there any special way of washing out small bottles for putting up a few doses of homeopathic medicines instead of a cup?

Let the bottles lie for twenty-four hours in a solution of cooking soda. Then wash them out several times with very hot water.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES SOLD IN DRUG STORES.

A further question by the same correspondent is this: How can I find out if the name on the label of bottles of homeopathic medicines sold in drug stores is the name of a *bonâ fide* homeopathic chemist?

The only way is to consult one of the homeopathic directories [Thompson and Capper's, 4, Lord Street, Liverpool (1s.); and Keene and Ashwell's, 74, New Bond Street, London, W. (1s. 6d.)] which gives a list of the accredited homeopathic chemists.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

DRS. SIMPSON, HARMAR SMITH, and MESSRS. CARTER and PUMFREY, we thank for their interesting communications, all of which, will, we hope, appear next month.

DETERIORATION OF MEDICINES. A QUESTION FOR CHEMISTS.

J. H. asks, *apropos* of our remark last month, if any other medicines besides *Kali Bichrom.* are apt to deteriorate? Perhaps some of our chemists can throw light on this?

PNEUMONIA AND ALLOPATHY.

PLUMBUM gives this case:—A man, aged 61, of more than average health and constitution, though slightly asthmatical, whilst apparently unusually well, caught a chill, sent for the doctor the next morning;

had a severe attack of (partially) double pneumonia, and died in eight days. Is such an event at all likely under homeopathic treatment when commenced so early as in this case? I am quite aware that either an allopath or an homeopath would have a better chance if called to the patient whilst he was still in the chill stage.

ANSWER. It is impossible to pass judgment on single cases unless all the particulars are given. From what our correspondent tells us, we see no reason why that patient should not have recovered under homeopathic treatment. The statistics of homeopathic treatment in pneumonia are incomparably better than those of allopathy.

RESTRICTIONS ON PRESCRIBING.

FERRUM asks: Will some correspondent kindly quote the words, or tell me where I can obtain a copy of the Medical Act, which places chemists and others under restrictions in regard to diagnosing, prescribing, and visiting? I have made several fruitless inquiries, or would not trouble you in the matter.

We leave this query for some of our correspondents to deal with.

PROFESSIONAL BROTHERS—OR NOT?

DR. GEORGE CLIFTON, of Leicester, sends us the following interesting extract from *The British Medical Journal* of March 10th, giving an account of a meeting of the Gloucester Branch of the British Medical Association:—

“HOMEOPATHY.—Dr. Currie opened a discussion on the present position of homeopathy in relation to regular medicine, in which he propounded the question whether the hand of brotherhood should not be held out to homeopaths, and concluded that it should.—Dr. Bond answered in the negative.—Mr. Waddy urged that all distinctions should be dropped.—Dr. Needham argued that no conciliation could be effected until the distinctive name be dropped.—Dr. Batten spoke strongly in favour of Dr. Currie’s proposition.—Mr. Ellis said there was much to learn from the homeopaths.—Dr. Souter said that, considering the great changes of opinion with regard to therapeutics, there was no reason for ostracising homeopaths.—Dr. Clarke and Messrs. Bower, Cuthbert, and Cardew also took part, and Dr. Currie replied. The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

“The result of this meeting was most important, showing the great feeling in favour of admitting homeopaths to equal fellowship, and, as far as the county of Gloucester is concerned, having settled the question as to the right of holding consultations with them.”

[*Odium medicum* is not, however, so dead in Gloucester as might seem from this. The week after it appeared *The Journal* published a protest from an indignant absentee, who said that he, at any rate, and many others, scorned the idea of fellowship with homeopaths. ED. H. W.]

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S DISEASE.

DR. MEYHOFFER'S REPLY TO DR. LENNOX BROWNE.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In your number of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD for this month, p. 114, you put the question: "The Crown Prince's Disease—is it natural or artificial?"

An extract from a letter written by Dr. Lennox Browne to the *Medical Press and Circular*, which you publish under the above head, leads you to affirm the second proposition.

Being familiar with the laryngoscope, allow me to offer a few remarks on this subject, from an exclusively clinical point of view.

The whole weight of the accusation of Dr. L. Browne against the physicians of the illustrious invalid, is brought to bear on the "electric cauterizations employed even daily by one of the Prince's physicians for a period of several weeks," and, as he implies, in a case of simple subacute or chronic laryngitis.

The uses of the electric escharotic in laryngeal diseases has a well-defined and limited sphere of action. No laryngotomist will employ it except for the radical destruction of a polypus, a papilloma or an angioma. This method, introduced by Middeldorpf of Breslau, has a great advantage over other surgical operations in laryngeal surgery—(1) it strictly localizes its action; (2) destroys the neoplasm with its root; and (3) leaves a clean wound protected by its eschar. As a rule, it must also be observed, the application of the electric caustic is not repeated before the wound caused by the last operation has healed.

You may therefore wonder whether a physician in his senses would use the most energetic escharotic as treatment for mere catarrhal laryngitis.

All allopathic throat specialists deserve your statement that they do irreparable mischief by their exclusively local treatment. Consult on this head Morell Mackenzie's long list of astringents and chemical caustics for the treatment of chronic laryngitis. In most instances, chronic inflammation of throat and larynx is but part and portion of a diathetic condition.

What homeopathy can do in this affection, every physician practising according to its principles knows too well—to cast a longing look behind "at the flesh pots of Egypt" he has left. Some neoplasms even give way under homeopathic treatment alone.

Yours truly,

Nice, March 8, 1888.

F. MEYHOFFER, M.D.

MILLICAN *v.* SULLIVAN DEFENCE FUND.*To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.*

SIR,—I am happy to report the successful conclusion of the appeal for money to defray the costs in the above action.

I now send you an account of the sums received since my last report, and am happy to say that the whole of the bill of costs have been covered by the subscriptions; although I regret to add that many names are still absent from the list, which most undoubtedly ought to have been present.

It is a well-known adage at whist, that the only excuses for not returning your partner's lead in trumps, are "sudden illness" or "having none." With equal authority it might be said, that the only excuses which would justify the abstention of any homeopathic medical men from giving their support to the gallant stand made by Mr. Millican on behalf of freedom of opinion in medical practice, are either imperfect appreciation of the importance of the lawsuit, or poverty, and these excuses certainly do not apply to all non-subscribers.—Yours truly,

WM. VAUGHAN MORGAN.

5, Boltons, S.W.

Should any further contributions reach me, they shall be forwarded to Mr. Millican.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dr. P. Proctor	1	1	0	Dr. Collins	1	1	0
Dr. S. Morgan	1	1	0	Dr. W. H. Netherclift ..	5	5	0
Dr. W. F. Edgelow ...	1	1	0	Dr. A. R. Croucher ..	1	1	0
Dr. J. Say Clarke	1	0	0	Dr. H. Nankivell	1	1	0
Dr. J. C. Day	2	2	0	Dr. Hardy	1	1	0
Dr. J. R. Day	2	2	0	Dr. Frost	1	1	0
Dr. A. H. Buck	1	1	0	Mrs. Courtauld	2	2	0
Dr. A. Rowan	0	5	0	J. Mansell, Esq.	1	0	0
Dr. Hugh Cameron	1	1	0	A. W. (per Dr. Dudgeon)	2	2	0
Dr. Purdon	1	1	0	P. Dudgeon, Esq.	1	0	0
Dr. G. Moore	1	1	0	Miss Ford Barclay	2	0	0
Dr. L. H. Reid	1	1	0	N. S. Teverson (per Dr.			
Dr. C. H. Blackley	2	2	0	Dixon)	0	10	0
Dr. E. H. Millin	1	1	0	Mr. and Mrs. H. Slatter ..	1	1	0
Dr. Chalmers	1	1	0	Homeopathic Publishing Co.	2	2	0
Dr. E. J. Hawker	1	1	0	L. Pullar, Esq.	2	2	0
Dr. W. Bryce	1	1	0	M. P. Manfield, Esq. ..	1	1	0
Dr. Mackintosh	1	1	0	N. Copeman	0	10	6
Dr. Scriven	1	1	0	M. T. L. (Bath)	0	10	0
Dr. Roche	1	1	0	Jno. Churchill, Esq. ..	0	12	0
Dr. Powell	1	1	0	<i>Per Dr. SCRIVEN:</i>			
Dr. Cockburn	0	10	0	Mrs. Savage	1	1	0
Dr. Blyth	2	2	0	J. Murland, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. Yeldham	1	1	0	J. O. Wilson, Esq.	1	0	0
Dr. G. Wyld	1	0	0	Wm. Findlater, Esq. ..	3	0	0
Dr. Greig	1	1	0	Major H. L. Barton ..	1	0	0
Dr. Cox (Bowden)	0	10	6	Honourable Mrs. Barton	1	0	0
Dr. Frank Shaw	1	1	0	Samuel Drummond, Esq..	1	0	0

THE NEW ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I have received an invitation from the secretaries of a Society rejoicing in the high-sounding but rather lengthy title of "Association of Practitioners who accept the Homeopathic Principle in Therapeutics," inviting me to join it, but I have not seen my way to comply with their request.

The immediate reason for this new association, if we may judge from the paper which Dr. P. Wilde intended to read at the last Homeopathic Congress, seems to have been the extraordinary manœuvre of the Council of the "Therapeutical Society of Great Britain," which was started by Dr. Wilde, to get rid of its starter, and to prevent the admission of any one who was practically acquainted with homeopathy. This they did by altering Rule 2 of the original code, which says that "all qualified medical practitioners shall be eligible for membership." After "medical practitioners" the following words were inserted: "Unless they have avowedly pledged themselves to some exclusive line in therapeutics." This, of course, though intended to exclude practitioners of the homeopathic school, does not, in fact, touch them; for, as a rule, they have not avowedly pledged themselves to any exclusive line in therapeutics. They remain physicians and surgeons as before, pledged only to do the best they can to cure their patients, whether that best is to be effected by homeopathically selected drugs, or by any other therapeutic or hygienic means. Hence, although Dr. Wilde felt bound to retire from the Society he had set agoing in consequence of their rider to his original rule, it has not deterred other practitioners of the homeopathic school from sending in their names as members of the Therapeutical Society. It remains to be seen how the Council will act towards those candidates for the membership, who have felt no hesitation in accepting the rule as amended. In my opinion the amended rule hits none but those of the medical profession who avowedly reject homeopathy from their practice, as by so doing they show that they adopt "an exclusive line of therapeutics." Hence, in their own interests the anti-homeopaths ought to get rid of the amendment to Dr. Wilde's original rule as it may in future be used with effect against themselves. I say this on the supposition that the Therapeutical Society still

exists, but I have good reason to believe that it is already as dead as a door-nail. It was apparently still-born, perhaps strangled by its anti-homeopathic umbilical cord.

Coming in this way before the profession, the new association does not recommend itself to me. I applauded the idea of a Therapeutical Society as originally conceived by Dr. Wilde, but I think this new body will be no efficient substitute for it.

The articles of association state, in a diffuse way, that the so-called orthodox societies, the hospital medical staffs, and the medical periodicals are opposed tooth and nail to homeopathy, and that the object of the new association is to endeavour to get this opposition removed. But this opposition has gone on ever since homeopathy was introduced into this country, and the efforts of its adherents have during all that time been directed to obtain its removal without success. I doubt if any new arrangement or association of the partisans of homeopathy will be more fruitful of good results.

In the rules of the new association we read that it is to undertake the systematic collection of clinical evidence and statistics, but this is being done by the existing, and was done satisfactorily by the defunct homeopathic periodicals, and I doubt if it can be better done by any new association. The proving of drugs is another object the Association is to set about. Well, British homeopaths have not done much in this way, and the few provings have come from private enterprise, such as Drysdale's *kali bichromicum*, Russell's *naja tripudians*, Hayward's *crotalus horridus*, and a few less complete provings. I doubt if any association will be able to effect more in this line, but I should be glad to find myself mistaken. The next object they propose is "to bring the facts thus obtained before the notice of the general body of the medical profession." This we have been trying to do all these years, but, alas! without success, or only with partial success, and then only at second-hand, and very much distorted by the Ringers, Bruntons, and other despoilers of our *materia medica*. We are not told how the Association is going to gain the ear and obtain the notice of the general body of the profession. There are none so deaf as those who won't hear, nor so blind as those who won't see, and that is the attitude of our allopathic friends. The Association is also going to afford assistance to all practitioners who may be desirous of investigating.

homeopathy. If they can do this better than is already done by our hospitals, dispensaries, periodicals, and manuals, I shall be agreeably surprised. Another object they have is to publish a register of those "who accept the homeopathic principle in therapeutics." This, I think, is the most objectionable feature in the scheme. If this register is to be merely a list of those who are members of the Association it will be harmless, but incomplete. If it is to include all who are known to accept the homeopathic principle—or rather rule—in therapeutics, then they will need to establish a sort of censorship, and determine who are to be admitted and who rejected; for, to judge by Dr. Wilde's Congress paper, he will not be content with any man's *ipse dixit* on the subject, but will require "some evidence that he really understands the principles of homeopathy." What evidence? I would ask. The invidious task of selecting and rejecting the names in this official register would involve the Association in difficulties and disputes. For this and other reasons I have always objected to any official register or directory of homeopathic practitioners, and I think that the publication by the homeopathic chemists of directories which have no official authority is less objectionable and is all that is necessary. Even if I, in reply to their request, send them my name, I do not hold myself responsible for the correctness of the lists they publish, nor for the real understanding of the principles of homeopathy by the others whose names appear beside my own.

The Association has also issued an "official statement of the aims and principles of the homeopathic school." This "official statement" has not been withdrawn in favour of the new articles of association and rules, but is added to them as we see by a note in the "Articles." The objections to a statement of principles, in other words, the promulgation of a creed are to my mind insuperable. It will not reconcile the old school to our principles, for, as Dr. Wilde says in his Address, the opposition of the old school is not to our therapeutic principles, but is owing to their belief that we "injure their commercial interests."

Dr. Wilde says that the work of this Association must be largely polemical and not educational, and yet the objects as stated in the rules are almost exclusively educational, the exception being the proposed official register, and the defence of medical practitioners from any inter-

ference with their liberty of practice—which hardly comes under the head of polemics. In fact, I do not see how a society can conduct polemics satisfactorily. What the polemics would gain in weight and authority if conducted by a society, they would lose in spontaneity, dash, and individuality, which constitute the charm and effectiveness of polemics. It would be like going to shoot a rabbit with a 68-pounder gun. If you should hit him you would certainly smash him up more completely than you would with No. 6 shot in a fowling-piece, but the chances are, that before you got your heavy gun discharged, bunny would be out of sight and out of mind. While claiming that the Association's work is to be largely polemical, Dr. Wilde says that they "should organize themselves *not* as a hostile sect." As the essence of polemics is hostility, I cannot see how these two incompatible ends are to be accomplished. As long as we are engaged in fighting the majority of the profession, we shall occupy the position of a sect, and have to organize ourselves whether we like it or no as a hostile sect, though we believe our doctrines to be eminently catholic and unsectarian.

The Articles say that the Association expects all its members to maintain the "honour and dignity of medicine." But it is precisely in order to maintain the "honour and dignity of medicine" that we are boycotted by our allopathic colleagues! The phrase is odious to us, as it has been for so many years employed to justify the persecutions, calumnies, and misrepresentations which we have been subjected to. Let us by all means maintain the honour and dignity of medicine, but let us do so without prating about it as is the habit of our allopathic caluminators and persecutors.

To sum up, I cannot see the use of this new society with its terribly long name. The useful objects it aims at are well enough done by existing homeopathic societies, viz., The British Homeopathic Society, The Hahnemann Publishing Society, The Homeopathic Congress, and The Homeopathic League, and the provincial societies, aided by the hospitals, dispensaries, and homeopathic periodicals. Its other objects, the publication of an official register of homeopathic practitioners and the promulgation of a creed in several articles are, in my opinion, not only useless, but extremely impolitic.

The 8th Article of the Association's creed says it is the

duty of those who recognize the value of the principles set forth in the other articles to "openly avow such belief, but it is undesirable that they should accept any designation in consequence." Undesirable or desirable, that will not prevent the dominant majority from dubbing them "homeopaths" just as they have always called us, in spite of our protests, by that name varied by the terms "homeo-quacks," "globulists," "charlatans," and "impostors." If Dr. Wilde imagines that he will by this declaration disarm the hostility of the profession, I fear he will soon find that he is mistaken.

I think it would be more advantageous to the cause of homeopathy to support by a union of our forces the existing societies than to fritter away our energies in establishing new societies which are not wanted.

Your obedient servant,

R. E. DUDGEON.

ODIUM MEDICUM.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—The correspondence in *The Times* has clearly shown the existence of the *odium medicum*. May I be allowed to make a few remarks on the *moral effect* of that unhappy state of mind?

At the beginning of the controversy R. B. C. calls it "a tempest in a tea-spoon," and "a really trivial matter." Would he have so considered the affair had he been the person aggrieved? He goes on to say that homeopathy was "invented" by Hahnemann, the *odium medicum* apparently preventing him from seeing the difference between an invention and a scientific *discovery*. R. B. C. attempts to explain, by Mr. Heckstall Smith's assistance, "what the decillionth of a grain or drop would mean." Instead of doing so, he virtually proceeds to talk about a decillion drops of water and a decillion grains of sugar of milk; the *odium medicum* evidently preventing him from distinguishing between a decillion drops and the decillionth part of one drop. A school-boy earns a bad mark for making a mistake in a unit: the would-be scientific R. B. C. makes a mistake in his calculation, amounting to a decillion and a trifle over! The *odium medicum* would probably enable the great mind of R. B. C. to say again (as on page 87) that "the error is not large enough to affect his argument."

Then comes "the drollest part"—"the assumption that there is any real resemblance between the actual symptom presented by disease, and the sham symptom." I venture to think *the drollest part* would be for R. B. C. to dose himself with Bella-

donna, for instance, and then tell the *Homeopathic World* what impressions the *sham symptoms* produced on his scientific mind.

I will not characterize the statement as to there being no instance of any cure of scarlatina by Belladonna. Of course R. B. C. would flaunt before us his scientific knowledge of the fact that scarlatina will run its course. But, from the same point of view, no medical man has ever cured a case of scarlatina. Would R. B. C. or his *confrères* admit this?

Assuming him to have been originally a reasonable man, what a change the *odium medicum* must have wrought in R. B. C.'s moral consciousness before he could condescend to express himself thus: "There is, of course, no limit to the erroneous opinions which people may entertain about subjects on which they are profoundly ignorant; but the absurdities of homeopathy are so patent to all who have received the benefit of a medical education that," &c. This is on a par with his opinion, expressed on page 49, that "homeopathic literature, *so far as he has seen it*, consists of pseudo-scientific jargon." I should like any unprejudiced person to take at random a few allopathic and homeopathic works, written either for the profession or for the laity, to compare them in their treatment of the same subjects, and to give you the result of his investigation. Let any reasonable person compare, for instance, Dr. Hughes's *Manual of Therapeutics*, or his *Pharmacodynamics* with Dr. Ringer's *Handbook of Therapeutics*; and he will feel that in the former case he is walking in the light of day, while even under Dr. Ringer's guidance he is groping in semi-darkness.

Your readers will think I have said more than enough, not merely to show the *odium medicum* in R. B. C.'s mind, but also the morally warping effect of such a mental attitude. The same thing might easily be shown in reference to some of the other allopathic writers.—Sir, yours respectfully,

FERRUM.

TARANTULA NARBONENSIS.—The habits of a running spider of Southern Europe, *Tarantula narbonensis*, Latr., studied by Herr Beck, are curious. It makes a vertical round hole in the ground about ten inches deep, and this, with a small earth-wall sometimes made round the mouth, is lined with web. A little way down is a small lateral hole, into which the spider shrinks when an animal falls into the tube; when the animal has reached the bottom the spider pounces on it. One can readily tell that a tube is tenanted, by the bright phosphorescent eyes of the spider turned upwards. In fight the spider erects itself on its last pair of legs, striking with the others. The bite is not fatal to man, but it causes large swellings. The children in Bucharest angle for these spiders by means of an egg-like ball of kneaded yellow wax tied to a thread. This is lowered with jerks into the hole, and the spider fastens on it and can be pulled out; whereupon another thread is passed round one of the legs, and the animal is played with.—*Nature*, Jan. 19.

Obituary.

ROBERT EDWARD PHILLIPS.

IN our last issue we briefly recorded the death of Dr. Robert Phillips, of Bromley, at the age of 39. Dr. Phillips was the eldest son of the late Dr. Edward Phillips, of Harley Street, who was also a well-known homeopathic practitioner. He was a B.A. of Cambridge, and M.D. of Edinburgh. The latter degree he took in 1876, and settled soon after in practice at Bromley, in Kent. Here he soon won a large share of public favour, doing an amount of work which few men could sustain. Only a few days before his death, he paid no less than fifty visits in one day. The end was very sudden. He suffered from diabetes, and an attack of rheumatic gout following quinsy, brought on diabetic coma, from which he never rallied. He died on the 20th of February.

WILLIAM HITCHMAN.

WE have received several obituary notices of our late *confrère*, Dr. William Hitchman, of Liverpool. From these we select the two following:—

“THE LATE DR. WILLIAM HITCHMAN.—The death of Dr. William Hitchman, which took place at his residence in Phythian Street on Sunday morning, will be regretted by many who were associated with him professionally, and also by those who knew him in his private capacity. The deceased gentleman, who was in his 66th year, was a native of Gloucestershire, and was well known as an able practitioner of homeopathy. He first commenced practice in Liverpool in 1854, at a time when the Hahnemann theory was being discussed in Liverpool with great energy. Dr. Hitchman took a leading part in the discussion, and contributed many able letters and articles in advocacy of the views advanced, several of these appearing in the *Mercury*. The attainments of the deceased as a scientist ranked very high, and he frequently figured on the public platform as a lecturer on scientific and social subjects. At one time his professional services were in ample request; but at his busiest times he was always as ready to give kindly aid and assistance to the poor as to his richer patients. Besides taking deep personal interest in the proceedings of local learned societies, he was a member of many of the principal learned societies of Great Britain and foreign nations. He was the author of several works upon anthropology and consumption, and was a frequent contributor of papers on various subjects to several journals and societies. He was a doctor of medicine and a doctor of laws of the University of Erlangen (1851), and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England (1844); and was also an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians, New York. He leaves a widow and two daughters. The funeral will take place at the Necropolis, West Derby Road, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.”—From *The Liverpool Mercury*, Feb. 16, 1888.

"THE LATE DR. HITCHMAN.—The funeral of the late Dr. William Hitchman, who died at his residence in Phythian Street on Sunday, took place at the Necropolis yesterday afternoon. The chief mourners at the funeral were his two daughters. Among the friends present were Dr. Webb, Dr. R. J. Owen, Dr. M'Cann, the Rev. J. H. Skewes, Messrs. John Youd, Thomas Pritchard, W. J. Parry, Philip Wilson, W. C. Grimley, T. R. M. Butler, J. Pugh, J. W. Phillips, Richard Davies (homeopathic chemist, who has dispensed for Dr. Hitchman for the last twenty-five years), J. Chapman, W. Thomas, and Joseph Catlow. The coffin, which was covered with wreaths, was of oak, and bore the following inscription: "Wm. Hitchman, died 12th February, 1888, aged sixty-five years." Wreaths were sent from Messrs. W. and H. W. Davies and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Phillips, and from the children attending Miss Hitchman's Sunday-school class. The Rev. Benjamin Anderton officiated at the cemetery. Dr. Hitchman was the author of several works on anthropology and consumption, and frequently contributed articles to medical and other magazines."—From *The Liverpool Mercury*, Feb. 17, 1888.

We may mention that Dr. Hitchman was for long a consistent opponent of vaccination; and especially of its compulsory enforcement by law. He was also a writer of verses of some note.

VARIETIES.

A MARVELLOUS HOSPITAL.—But the duchess's (of Ferrari-Galiera) crowning work is the grandest of all her charities. She has already built and endowed two hospitals—one for children and one for incurables; the third, which is to be a general hospital, will not be open until February, but by the courtesy of the duchess's agent I was personally conducted over the whole building and everything explained to me. As the hospital will be undoubtedly one of the finest and most complete in the world, I must tell you something about it.

But first let me tell you the sad story which is bound up for ever with it: a story which the duchess herself has handed down to posterity by having it inscribed upon a marble tablet in the grand entrance-hall. This tablet states that the building of the hospital has been delayed for four years, "owing to the treachery of my agent, General So-and-so." The duchess names her treacherous agent, who was her own cousin, and so brands him for all time to come. His treachery was this: he decamped with £800,000, the money paid to his credit by the duchess for the building of the hospital. Poor old gentleman! He is eighty years of age now, and he is said to have hidden himself from the world in a monastery, there to expiate his fault. They say that the money did him no good—that he is poor. That he took it to save from shame the son he idolised—the son who was leading a life of extravagance, and who had involved himself in such a way that the poor old general had to use the duchess's money to save him. Whatever the truth may be, the general used it, and his

treachery is "writ large" upon the walls of the magnificent hospital, the building of which his unhappy act delayed for four long years.

The hospital itself stands in a magnificent position above the sea, and is the perfection of every modern principle. It is so perfect and so full of marvellous appliances and inventions that one feels, in walking about it, that it is one of Jules Verne's ideas. The glorious halls and corridors, the massive marble pillars, the splendid marble staircases, indicate wealth, but the perfection of the sanitary and scientific arrangements tell of long years of anxious thought and study and research. So perfectly is this marvellous hospital built that, in the event of plague or cholera breaking out to such an extent as to infect the building, the whole of the inside of the hospital can be removed, and another hospital will still be left standing as complete as the other. To accomplish this the hospital is being built double, with a space between the walls.

It would not interest the general reader for me to go into technical details of the wonderful arrangements for the patients, and the magnificent system of baths built on the premises, which includes every kind and variety; but the general reader will understand the value of a tramway system over the entire basement for the conveyance of stores, linen, provision stores, officials, patients, &c.; and the advantage of pure air conveyed straight from the adjacent mountains through underground tubes, and distributed all over the building. This palatial hospital looks on to the sea and on to the mountains, and, in order to isolate it and give the inmates gardens and terraces and glorious views, the duchess has purchased a whole street of houses in the neighbourhood and demolished them, that nothing shall detract from the perfect sanitation of her glorious gift to the city of Genoa.—*Referee*, Jan. 15.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Brown (J. C.).** Practical Chemistry. Part I.: Qualitative Exercises, and Analytical Tables for Students. 3rd ed. 8vo. pp. 56. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Butlin (H. T.).** On the Operative Surgery of Malignant Disease. 8vo, pp. viii-408. (Philadelphia. 20s.)
- Day (W. H.).** Headaches in Children, and their Relation to Mental Training: Observations Read in the Section of Diseases of Children at the International Medical Congress held at Washington. 8vo, pp. 32. (Churchill. 1s.)
- Gowers (W. R.).** A Manual of the Diseases of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Brain and Cranial Nerves, General and Functional Diseases of the Nervous System. Roy. 8vo, pp. 972. (Churchill. 17s. 6d.)
- Guy's Hospital Reports.** Edit. by N. Davies Colley and W. Hale-White. Vol. 44. 29th Series. With Plates and Engravings. 8vo, pp. xxii-468. (Churchill. 7s. 6d.)
- Heath (C.).** Lectures on Certain Diseases of the Jaws. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 128. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Keating (J. M., M.D.) and Edwards (W. A., M.D.)** Diseases of the Heart and Circulation in Infancy and Adolescence. Illustrated with One Coloured Plate, Photographs, and Woodcuts. 8vo, 216 pp. (Blakiston, Philadelphia. 25s.)
- Mackenzie (Morell).** A Report on Leprosy of the Air Passages in Europe. Roy. 8vo, pp. 23. (Churchill. 1s.)
- Nail (S.).** Aids to Obstetrics. 3rd. edit. 12mo, sd., pp. 142. (Baillière. 2s.)
- Odium Medicum and Homeopathy.** Reprinted from *The Times*, with Additions and Corrections. 8vo, sd. pp. 126. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 1s.)
- Perkins (Dr. D. C.).** The Homeopathic Therapeutics of Rheumatism and Kindred Diseases. 8vo cl. pp. 180. (Philadelphia) (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 7s. 6d.)
- Pharmacopœia of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, 1887.** Roy. 32mo, pp. vi-54. (Churchill. 1s. 6d.)
- Scalpel (Esculapius).** Dying Scientifically: A Key to St. Bernard's. 8vo, pp. 120 (Sonnenschein. 2s. 6d.)
- Stevenson (W. E.).** The Treatment of Uterine Fibroids by Electrolysis. With Engravings. 8vo, pp. 24. (Churchill. 1s.)
- Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom.** Vol. 7. Session 1886-87. With Plates and En-

gravings. 8vo, pp. xl-339. (Churchill. 12s. 6d.)
Van Nays (Prof. T. C.) *Chemical Analysis of Healthy and Diseased Urine, Quantitative and Qualitative.* 39 Wood Engravings. 8vo, pp. 187. (Blakiston and Co., Philadelphia. 10s.)
Westminster Hospital Reports. Vol. 3. With plates. 8vo, pp. 240 (Churchill. 6s.)
Whitmarsh (H.). *The Pasteur Treatment for Hydrophobia.* 12mo, sd., pp. 88. (Simpkin. 1s.)
Wilson (J. C.). *Fever Nursing.* Designed

for the Use of Professional and other Nurses, and especially as a Text Book for Nurses in Training. (Practical Lessons in Nursing.) Post 8vo, pp. 194. (Pentland, Edinburgh.) (Simpkin. 4s. 6d.)
Year Book of Pharmacy. Edit. by Louis Siebold; Comprising Abstracts of Papers relating to Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Chemistry Contributed to the British and Foreign Journals, July, 1886—June, 1887. With the Transactions of the British Pharmaceutical Conference held at Manchester. 8vo. (Churchill. 10s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 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. Cash, Torquay; Dr. Dudgeon, London; Mr. Laurie, London; Mr. Wm. Pumfrey, Wantage; Dr. Marsh, London; Dr. Meyhoffer, Nice; Mr. Carter, West Hartlepool; Dr. Simpson, Liverpool; Dr. Harnar Smith, Guildford; Major Vaughan Morgan, London; Mr. E. A. Cross, London; Mr. E. H. Williams, London; Mr. Geo. G. Smith, Gateshead.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Homeopathic Physician.—Clinique.—Chironian.—La Reforma Medica.—Meandeskrikt für Homeopathi.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—Californian Homeopath.—Revue Homeopathique.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Medical Visitor.—Zoophilist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Medical Advance.—Clinique Electro-Homeopathique.—El Consuller Homeopatico.—El Criterio Medico. L'Omepatic in Italia.—Medical Era.—Western Daily Mercury.—Medical Commerce.—Practical Manual of Gynæcology, by G. R. Southwick, M.D.—Urinary Analysis, by Dr. Mitchell.—Physical Education of the Blind, by Dr. Roth.—Dying Scientifically—The Definition of Life and the Protoplasmic Theory, by Dr. Drysdale.—Annual Report Devon and Cornwall Homeopathic Dispensary and Cottage Hospital.

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

MAY 1, 1888.

DR. BURNETT'S "FIFTY REASONS." *

WITHOUT in the least intending it, a young medical man, still apparently in the allopathic camp, has rendered signal service to Homeopathy. He has succeeded in "drawing" Dr. BURNETT; and the result of his "drawing" is one of the most telling and most interesting books that Dr. BURNETT has ever sent to the press.

This is how it all happened. A patient of Dr. BURNETT's had a nephew who had just completed his medical education. Being a homeopath himself, he naturally wished his nephew to know something about homeopathy before settling down in practice. He therefore asked Dr. BURNETT to dinner to meet the young man. They met, and the usual arguments were marshalled up on either side, with the result that the two medical brothers parted on anything but brotherly terms. In the heat of the debate Dr. BURNETT had said he could give the other "fifty reasons" for being a homeopath; and to this promise the youthful champion of allopathy held Dr. BURNETT when the debate was continued by correspondence. With no little reluctance—for the task, though not difficult as far as finding material was concerned, was formidable enough—Dr. BURNETT at last complied, and sent his opponent, one after another, his "fifty reasons."

Each "reason" was contained in a letter to the young man in question. The replies of the young allopath are not

* *Fifty Reasons for being a Homeopath.* Given by J. COMPTON BURNETT, M.D. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co.

given, but we are able to guess at their tenor by certain allusions to them here and there in Dr. BURNETT'S remarks. Like the Pharisees of old, he seems to have been proof against conviction, and to afford ample justification for Dr. BURNETT'S closing remark to him :

"Of you individually I have very small hope, for well do I know that though one rose from the dead, yet would you allopaths *not* believe in any, and therefore not in my, *Fifty Reasons for being a Homeopath.*"

But though unconverted, still the young man has, as we have said, done homeopathy signal service. For Dr. BURNETT has published his *Fifty Reasons*, as he had every right to do ; and there are large numbers of people who have received better (by which we mean broader and less one-sided) educations than the young doctor, and these are open to conviction. The book is so readable, (as all of Dr. BURNETT'S books are) that all who commence it will read it through, and only those who are, as Dr. BURNETT bluntly, but very truly, said of this youth, "full of scholastic conceit," will remain unconvinced.

"My dear fellow," said Dr. BURNETT to his opponent towards the close of their first interview, "your mind is as full of scholastic conceit as an egg is full of meat, and you are therefore a doomed man as far as scientific medicine is concerned. Your cup of knowledge is full, but full of knowledge of the wrong sort ; your knowledge is like those Neapolitan walnuts there, which have been dried in a kiln, and thereby rendered sterile. . . . All you know was first dried in the kiln of the schools, and has been rendered sterile—incapable of germinating. . . . You have no living faith in living physic—so far as the really direct healing of the sick is concerned all your medicine is *dead*, dead as a door-nail."

This is a perfectly true remark, and one which it would be well if the teachers in the medical schools would heed. Students are crammed with much knowledge which is never of the smallest use to them. They never digest it, and it lies in their minds as a clog on its operations, and generally has the effect of making the unfortunate student, who has made gigantic efforts to acquire it, conceited instead of

sorry. It should never be forgotten that knowledge is not by any means always a good in itself. It depends entirely on what the knowledge is, and on what the knower can do with it. It is just as easy to be overloaded with knowledge as it is with food, or clothes, or anything else. Food is good, and so are clothes; but more food than a man can digest is bad for him and his work, and more clothes than he can move in freely are an evil, and not a good.

We prophesy a long run for Dr. BURNETT'S book. The "Reasons" are good for readers of all persuasions. They are good for homeopathic doctors, for they can draw from them many a useful hint; they are good for the homeopathic laity, for they will find them full of interest; they are good for the allopathic laity, for they will not only interest them, but will open their eyes to the power of homeopathy; they are good, most of all, for allopathic doctors, for they need them most; and, if anything can convert them, it is Dr. BURNETT'S *Fifty Reasons*.

HOMEOPATHY FOR ANIMALS.

JUDGING from what small acquaintance we have with ordinary veterinary practice, we should suppose that the medical treatment of our cattle and our pets is somewhere about what the treatment of human beings was fifty years ago. It seems to us a thousand pities that lovers of animals should not take steps to secure for them the benefits of the new system of treatment. It is well known what effect the success of homeopathy has had in modifying the rigours of the old system of treatment among human beings, and if the homeopathic treatment of animals were only more generally known, much barbarity would be spared, and many lives of animals would be saved.

For our part, we think this matter of the very greatest importance, and we have arranged with Mr. SUTCLIFFE HURNDALL, of 2, Gloucester Terrace, Blackheath, to write us a series of articles on "Veterinary Homeopathy." Mr. HURNDALL has had much experience in the treatment of

animals on Hahnemann's system, and the results he has obtained have made him an enthusiastic homeopath.

We know of many farmers and cattle breeders who doctor their own cattle with homeopathy, and report that it is with them a matter of £ s. d. It saves their pockets, and that is why they believe in homeopathy. This is how it is with the laity. There seems, however, to be as much *odium medicum* among animal doctors as among other doctors. All the more reason, therefore, why we should do our best to make the advantages of the system known among the people. It is only by ignoring the profession and appealing to the people that the sting is taken out of the *odium*, and that professionals are taught good manners, and brought to adopt good practice.

In our next issue we shall publish Mr. HURNDALL'S first article, which will be entitled, "The Application of the Hahnemannian Law to Veterinary Practice."

NEWS AND NOTES.

LORD DYSART AND HOMEOPATHY.

HOMEOPATHY owes much to the laity. Lord Dysart's offer to subscribe to the Grantham Hospital on condition that homeopathy might be practised therein, and the refusal of the authorities to entertain the proposal, have again drawn public attention to the question of *odium medicum*. Here are the terms of Lord Dysart's offer from *The Nottingham Daily Express* of April 6th:—

"GRANTHAM HOSPITAL AND HOMEOPATHY.

"The following letter written by Earl Dysart to Lord Brownlow will be read with some interest. The matter will come before the committee of the Grantham Hospital on Monday next at noon.

'Buckminster, Colsterworth, Grantham, March, 1888. Dear Lord Brownlow,—I am very anxious to give the neighbourhood the advantages of homeopathy, of which I myself have had fourteen years' satisfactory experience. I have thought that in the projected enlargement of the Grantham Hospital we might have the opportunity of doing this. I therefore address you as president, and beg to make this offer; that as you have £125 promised towards the required sum

of £350 for the enlargement, I am willing to give £225 to complete the sum of £350, and the £100 a year required *for the next ten years*, on condition that a homeopathic physician be admitted in the staff of the hospital, with full power of treating patients on that system. It is probably known to you that there are several influential persons in the neighbourhood in favour of homeopathy, and I believe the incorporation of this system in the hospital would evoke a greater sympathy with the institution, and tend to increase its fund. May I ask you to use your great influence with the committee in forwarding my proposal, which I feel, if carried out, would be of essential benefit to the poor of the neighbourhood. I am sure you will agree with me that the wider we can keep the basis of the medical treatment in the hospital the greater will be its efficiency, and the larger will be the confidence it will command.—Believe me, yours sincerely, DYSART.’

‘P.S.—If homeopathy could be practised throughout the hospital, I would be willing to offer £200 instead of £100 a-year for the next ten years, but I fear such a proposal would not be entertained by the committee.’”

HOW LORD DYSART'S OFFER WAS RECEIVED.

THE following cutting from *The Nottingham Daily Guardian* of April 10th will show how far *odium medicum* at the hospital could go, without being impolite to a good subscriber.

“HOMEOPATHY AT GRANTHAM HOSPITAL.

“At a meeting of the Grantham Hospital Committee, yesterday, the offer of Earl Dysart to provide an homeopathic physician for the institution was discussed. It was resolved, on the motion of the Vicar of Grantham, that, whilst thanking Lord Dysart for his munificent offer, the committee felt that his suggestion was incompatible with the rules of the hospital, which provided that all physicians should be resident in Grantham, and for the present declined Earl Dysart's offer.”

To this Lord Dysart has replied that he will take steps to obtain a homeopathic practitioner for Grantham, so that the “rule” of the hospital need be no bar to the acceptance of his offer. Doubtless another “rule” will be fished up to do duty if Lord Dysart succeeds in this. In cases of this kind men make up their minds on a certain course, and then hunt for reasons. The first that comes handy will do, and when that from any cause does not suffice, there are dozens more as good (or bad) to fall back on.

A HOMEOPATH FOR GRANTHAM.

THERE never was a fairer opportunity for a young doctor starting practice than is now open at Grantham. All that

is required is a sound knowledge of his work and of homeopathy, and—backbone. The man who goes must have—what all Englishmen, by the way, are supposed to have—pluck; he must be able to hold his ground in face of *odium medicum*, and endure many unpleasantnesses; but with his own conscience to sustain him, these are only the very things to *make* him in more senses than one. They will make his character; they will make his position; and they will gain for him the admiration of all those about him whose admiration is worth having; and the result of it all will be to spread abroad a knowledge of the reform of Hahnemann, and hasten the day when the scoffers and despisers will be compelled to learn their art of those whom they now scoff at and despise.

THE “GENERAL RULE” OF THE PROFESSION.

THE British Medical Journal remarks that if Lord Dysart's offer were accepted the staff of the hospital would undoubtedly “feel called upon” to resign—“in accordance with the general rule of the profession and the state of opinion which prevails on the subject.” In other words, the “profession” has nothing better than prejudice to form its rules upon; and in this its “general rule” is only another name for *odium medicum*.

DONATION TO THE MILLICAN FUND OF THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

MAJOR MORGAN asks us to acknowledge a sum of two guineas received from Mr. Samuel Jugden, and omitted from the list of contributions to the Millican Fund in our last. Also the sum of five pounds from Mrs. Herbert Philips, per Dr. Clarke, for the London Homeopathic Hospital.

ALLOPATHIC MISCONCEPTIONS OF HOMEOPATHY.

SUCH is the title of the latest League Tract (No. 18) which, we understand, will complete the first volume. It forms a worthy close to the series. We quote from it the

following paragraph, which will interest our Zoophilist friends :—

“ But as regards the prophecy of the great advance in the art of healing which is to occur in the near future, authorities differ as to the efficient agent in this vaticinated advance. Some see in the discovery of microbes the dawn of a glorious day for therapeutics. It has not as yet enabled medical men to cure diseases better than before; indeed, the microbes seem often more tenacious of vitality than their host, for occasionally the latter succumbs to the remedies intended to destroy the former, who continue as lively as ever. And there goes the renowned physician, Professor Semmola, all the way from Italy to Washington, and tells the 2,700 doctors assembled there at the International Medical Congress, that ‘Bacteriology has produced no practical results in the cure of internal diseases. To consider bacteriology as the key to all pathology—to assume that these microbes are really at the bottom of all the mischief—is the chief error of to-day,’ on which the commentator in *The Daily News* plaintively exclaims, ‘Alas! it was the very acme of wisdom not so very many days ago.’ Others look to what they call ‘pharmacology’ as the *deus ex machina*, which shall make of therapeutics an exact science, and we of course agree with them in this, for we, and Hahnemann before us, have always asserted that therapeutics is to be advanced through pharmacology, of which Hahnemann indeed was the founder. But we differ considerably as to how pharmacology is to be pursued. Hahnemann and his followers say it must be through the action of medicines on the healthy human being that their effects are to be ascertained, whereas the pharmacologists of the dominant school attempt to cultivate this science by experiments with drugs on other animals than man. Monkeys and dogs, rabbits and frogs, are the chief subjects of their experiments. But it may be safely said that thousands of experiments with drugs on wildernesses of monkeys, packs of hounds, warrens of rabbits, and morasses of frogs, would throw little light on the effects of these drugs on man, and none at all on their curative powers on sick humanity. The inferior animals not being able to communicate with us by speech or signs, we can only observe the rude and rough chemical, mechanical, and irritant effects of drugs on them, and it is not apparent how an observation of these effects could be of use in the treatment of disease to any one, and more especially to one who refused to be guided by the homeopathic therapeutic rule. The pharmacologists of old physic have not fared very well at the hands of some great authorities on their own side; notably, Dr. Wilks, Lawson Tait, and others, who deny utterly the advantage to therapeutics of the tortures inflicted on the poor brutes. Even Dr. Whitla, who opened the section of pharmacology and therapeutics at the annual assembly of the British Medical Association this year, said, after damning pharmacology with faint praise, ‘the real work only begins where the pharmacologist leaves off.’ In that case it might be as well that the pharmacologist—of the established school—should leave off at once, for it is about time that real work was commenced. Dr. Lauder Brunton is one of the greatest experimenters in this way. His favourite subject of experiment is the frog, of which he has vivisected and poisoned immense numbers;

but in his large work on *Pharmacology*, lately published, I cannot find a single instance where he was led to the remedial use of a drug by its effects on his more or less mutilated frogs. Still, in spite of his repeated failures to elicit anything useful for the treatment of human diseases from his futile experiments on frogs, he goes on with them without stopping—a veritable medical Micawber—always hoping that something will turn up. But nothing ever does or ever will, and I venture to say that no remedy for the diseases of mankind has ever been or will ever be discovered by any number of experiments on the lower animals. I will go farther, and maintain that no remedies for human maladies will ever be discovered by the opponents of homeopathy by the most carefully conducted experiments on healthy men. Several distinguished men of the old school have proposed and even carried out experiments with drugs on healthy human beings, in the vague hope that something useful for remedial purposes would result from them, but when they have collected this pathogenetic material they are quite at a loss to what to do with it, for they must not use it to treat diseases which present similar symptoms to those their drugs have produced, for that would be flat homeopathy—Dr. Lauder Brunton to the contrary notwithstanding—and they deny that there is any other principle showing the relation of drug action to disease. Only last week the editor of *The Medical Press* worked himself up into a towering passion at the very idea of being thought to care a straw about medical principles. ‘We ask the public to believe us,’ he exclaims; ‘when we assert that in our estimation the question whether the methods we employ are allopathic or homeopathic is as far beneath us as not to be deserving of a thought.’ How very high up that editor must be—perhaps up a tree! So the material the Joergs, the Frerichs, the Segins, the Harleys, and other old-school experimenters have painfully collected would be utterly wasted were it not greedily snapped up by our school and transferred to the pages of our *Materia Medica*, always with thankful acknowledgment of the source whence it was taken; for we are not, like our opponents, anxious to conceal the fact that we utilize the labours of the other school when they are suitable for our purpose. Several knowing ones in the old school have had the wit to perceive that the proving of medicines on the healthy could be of no earthly use to them in their allopathic treatment, and have denounced them as ‘contrary to nature and common sense.’ No doubt they perceive that if persevered in they must lead straight away to homeopathy, as they did in the case of Professor Zlatarovich of Vienna, Professor Martin of Jena, Dr. Schrön, and some others.”

A CHARITABLE DOCTOR.

A FRENCH Homeopathic Doctor, Dr. David Roth, has left 120,000 francs to the French Medical Benevolent Society, which gives pensions to poor old medical men; and a like sum to a society for providing Night Refuges, where persons are accommodated for one or more nights, regardless of creed or nationality.

OUR article on FILTERS must be held over till next month from want of space.

THE HAHNEMANN DINNER.

As will be seen from our Report the Hahnemann Dinner was a very pleasant affair. Mr. Cameron, who is always eloquent on the subject of Dr. Quin, told some good anecdotes of his hero. Quin had a good deal of experience of *odium medicum* in his time. The greater part of it he disregarded. He replied to no attacks which did not touch his honour. When, however, Dr. Paris, the then President of the College of Physicians, openly spoke of Quin as a quack and a humbug, at the Atheneum Club, before several of the members, Quin felt he must call him to account. It was in the good old days of duelling, and he sent Dr. Paris a challenge. The latter, thinking discretion the better part of valour, declined the honour of such a meeting, and instead made an abject apology to Quin, protesting that he did not mean him personally, but the system. How a system could be a quack he did not explain. Liston, the great surgeon, was a great friend of Quin's. On one occasion, when Quin related to him some instance of *odium medicum*, with which he had been treated by a medical brother, Liston remarked: "If I were in your place I would break every blessed" [only "blessed" was not the word] "blessed bone in his body"—[and Liston was well able to do that sort of thing];—"and then I would mend them; and as soon as he was able to chew I would ask him to dinner."

PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

THE Society for the Prevention of Blindness which is also a Society for the Improvement of the Physique of the Blind have done well to bring out a second edition of Dr. Roth's pamphlet on the subject of this note. The pamphlet originally appeared as a paper which Dr. Roth read on July 25, 1883, at the Conference in York. Attention to the physique is necessary for everybody, but doubly necessary for the blind who have so much less incitement to movement than those who can see. Dr. Campbell, the

blind principal of the Normal College for the Blind in Upper Norwood, regards physical education as the basis of all other education. Not that it is necessary to make athletes of everybody;—Dr. Roth very reasonably observes :

“The aim of physical education is not to produce athletes, gymnasts, rope dancers, and clowns ; but, as Dr. Werner says, to enable persons in various stations in life to do their duties, and to have a certain amount of health, strength, perseverance, skill, and activity of the body, acuteness of the senses, cheerfulness, manliness, activity, and presence of mind, courage, beauty of soul, and strength of the thinking faculties.”

Yes ; and there is another thing, namely, grace, that proper physical education should produce. One function of the body is to express mind and soul. If the body is imperfectly trained the emotions cannot form their right expression, and the result is awkwardness of body and mind. And awkwardness is loss. The most graceful actions cost the least expenditure of force, so that as a matter of fact grace and economy come to be synonymous terms. A table is appended to Dr. Roth's pamphlet of Ling's free exercises which can be practised without any apparatus at all. They are especially suited to the blind.

HEALTHY RESIDENTIAL SITES.

“A MEMBER of the Geologist's Association” has written a very useful pamphlet. He calls it “A Guide to the Choice of a Site for Residential Purposes. High-lying, dry sites, remedies and preventives of disease, and promoters of health, and the enjoyment of life. From the evidence of a wide range of eminent authorities in therapeutics, climatology, &c. Considerations founded on geological facts and the benefits derived from residences on high-lying sites on the chalk, which alone, of all sub-soils in the Home Counties, can always be relied upon for dryness, even on an elevated situation.” The author of this most useful and valuable pamphlet (which is published by the author, Mr. Wm. Gilford, Beech Grove, Redhill, and by the printer, Mr. H. Sutton, Station Road, Redhill) seems to go on the plan we once heard our venerable friend Dr. Roth advise. Said he, “Put as much as ever you can into your title;—lots of people will read your title who will never

read your book." But we hope in the case of Mr. Gilford's pamphlet it will not be so, but that all who read his title will not be content with that, but will read all the rest as well. They will be amply repaid. He has no difficulty in making good the promise of his title-page, but he adds much interesting matter and explains many things in the differences of localities which sometimes seem so inscrutable.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Cold Catching," by Dr. Clarke, published by Messrs. James Epps and Co., which appeared about the beginning of the year, has already run through an edition. The second edition is nearly ready, and will be in the hands of the public in a few days. Messrs. Epps are also going to publish for the same author a work on "Indigestion," which is now going through the press.

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

We take the following from *The Medical Press* of April 11th:

"CANCER AND VEGETARIANISM.

"A German contemporary calls attention to the rarity of cancer among vegetarians, which is attributed to the predominance of alkaline salts, especially those of potash, in the blood of animals fed exclusively on food derived from the vegetable world. The diminution in the quantity of fibrin and analogous bodies is said to retard the growth of neoplasms by restricting their nutrition."

Whatever the explanation may be, it does seem that diet has a great deal to do with the development of cancer. We have known cases where the adoption of purely vegetarian diet has been attended with marked good results. As the conditions which produce cancer are becoming more known (Mr. Hutchinson has lately shown that *Arsenic* is capable of this; and Mr. Haviland has fairly proved that certain localities, especially damp localities with rank vegetation, favour its formation; while Mr. Tebb would trace a casual connection between vaccination and cancer), the conditions by which it may be controlled are also being better understood. The worst thing that we

can do is to rest content with the supposition that it is outside human control or power of cure. Dr. J. King Kerr, of Leytonstone, reporting in *The Lancet* of March 10th on a case he had treated with *Chian Turpentine*, confessed that it had proved insufficient to cure the disease, but it had at any rate done something :

“The discharge was lessened ; and the pain, which before taking the turpentine even increasingly large doses of opiates could not make bearable, was, with the exception of a short period before death, markedly diminished.”

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

BRONCHIECTASIS.

By THOMAS SIMPSON, M.D.

THERE are certain forms of chronic bronchitis which manifest symptoms so similar to those which are present in pulmonary consumption as to make a careful examination essential. In both we find tubular breathing, coarse râles, breathlessness on exertion, cough, a certain amount of debility, and a localization of disease in the upper lobes of the lungs. Bronchiectasis is the name applied to a dilated condition of the larger bronchial tubes, with which is associated a very copious fetid expectoration. Quite recently we met with a typical case of this uncommon disease, and a description of our experience with it may be interesting to the readers of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

Patient was a female servant, æt. 50, of spare habit, energetic, and well cared for by the mistress, who studied the comfort of her six servants in every way. In February, 1887, we found her suffering from a racking cough, profuse yellow expectoration, which has a fetid smell, and tastes putrid to the patient. As much as twenty ounces in twenty-four hours is sometimes expelled from the chest. Sleep is broken by the frequent recurrence of the cough, which compels her to sit up, and also causes involuntary urination. We prescribed *Lycopodium* 12 trit. gr. 1 every four hours, with the result that the quantity of the sputa diminished gradually but manifestly, when characteristic symptoms of *Calcareo Carbonica* determined the choice of

that remedy; these indications being notably, putrid odour and taste of expectoration, sweat on head during sleep, emaciation, with bloated abdomen. She took the 30th potency in two drop doses three times a-day for twelve days, and with such striking results that no further medication was required.

GLEANINGS BY THE WAY.

BY MR. J. W. CARTER.

Mrs. M—, æt. 36. Influenza, prostration great, sacral and lumbar aching; neuralgia left side of face to half across forehead; ag. in warmth of bed—pain in left temple and ear; heavy sneezing, eyes and nose discharging freely; a bland watery discharge on sneezing; quite subject to these attacks on getting a little cold, and has a great difficulty to throw them off. She was well soon after giving her *Merc. Iod. cum. Kali Iod.* 3x.

In deep seated affections, catarrhal, where the lachrymal and nasal discharge is profuse and mild, (opposite to *Arsenicum*), the above *Mercurius* is unequalled; this I have verified over and over again.

Miss A—, æt. 24. A strong, healthy person, does not remember ever having had an illness in her life before, was vaccinated four months before the time of her consulting me, during an epidemic of smallpox we had raging here. Since her arm got better, has had constantly an offensive breath, and a mattery taste in her mouth, pains across her forehead, and very variable appetite. *Silica* 3 followed by 30.

All symptoms disappeared gradually; then, shortly after that, had neuralgic pains shooting about her head. *Thuja* 3x. Cured.

This occurred eighteen months ago, and I saw her only the other day, and she has never suffered in any way since that time.

Miss C—, æt. 18. Caught cold, complains of feeling languid and weary, tired, brain and body; chilly and shivering every now and then; eyes feel so peculiar she must close the lids together, and press them; there is a flash across the vision now and then; *her body smells to herself most offensive*, she would like to get away from it; head and eyes ache alternately; taste bad; appetite poor.

Merc. V. 5 soon cured the whole group of symptoms.

Bary. C. 4 cured pains that went all over chest, especially infra clavicular region and upper sternum, the latter most severe; had had them for a few weeks; had taken medicine from his doctor nearly all the time, but the pains had continued to increase; *eructations ameliorated*. Lippe's "Repertory" gives the symptoms.

Mr. P—, æt. 34. Since some months has been gradually getting into a low melancholic condition, and now he is constantly imagining that he sees the faces of friends and relatives who have been dead some time; he is miserable and sad; in his appearance, he was a miserable object to what he had been; suffers from heartburn; trembling and shaking, coughing and sneezing pains his left chest and epigast region; nausea and vomiting. *Act. R. 1.* Cured, except a sensation of jumping, like something alive in the stomach, for which I gave him a powder of *Crocus 1*. Cured.

THE SPREAD OF CANCER.

BY MR. WILLIAM TEBB.

PUBLIC attention has lately been directed in a special manner to the disease of cancer owing to the affliction of the Crown Prince with the distressing malady. The complaint has unfortunately been gaining ground during the past thirty years, and at the present time, out of every million deaths, about 30,000 are due to cancer. Indeed, there is only one constitutional disease (consumption) in which the mortality is so great. The following statistics are from the Registrar-General's returns:

In 1851	...	...	...	...	...	5,218
1861	...	...	...	...	...	7,276
1871	...	...	...	...	...	9,650
1881	...	...	...	...	...	13,542
1885	...	...	...	...	...	15,560

or per million living the mortality is as follows:

1851-60	...	...	...	...	317
1861-70	...	...	...	...	387
1871-80	...	...	...	...	473
1881-85	...	...	...	...	540

This alarming increase of a malady attended with acute

suffering may well engage the attention of all who are seriously interested in the public health. Medical authorities say that cancer is sometimes due to a fall, a blow, or other accident, to the friction caused by the use of pipes in smoking, and to the hot smoke itself, and to whatever gives rise to irritation. While on the one hand it is a disease of degeneration more common as age advances, yet on the other it is one to which infants are much more liable than older children, the proportion of deaths from cancer between the ages of one and five being about 16 per thousand in the total, while it is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the ages of ten to fifteen: and it is alleged to be more frequent in low-lying areas than in higher regions. These, however, are only the conditions which favour the development of the disease; they do not touch its source. It is admitted that a malignant disease must have a foundation in a morbid or unhealthy condition of the blood, a taint or diathesis. And the question is, to what is the predisposing origin of this taint due? Some medical practitioners say that it is inherited—which is very likely,* but inheritable diseases have a constant tendency to die out in the course of a generation or two; whereas cancer is enormously increasing. Perhaps no higher living authority can be referred to than Sir James Paget, who has made cancer a special study for half a century, and who declares that we have neither found a preventive nor a cure.

In a lecture delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, November 11, 1887, this distinguished surgeon says:

“Each specific disease is due to the influence of a distinct morbid substance on some part or parts at which the characteristic signs of the disease can be and are manifested. Two conditions must coincide in each, the one general, or diffused in a morbid material in the blood; the other local, in some part with which this material produces disease. . . . These specific diseases depending on morbid material may be arranged in groups, and the groups by which the conformity of cancers and cancerous diseases may be tested is one that includes as its chief members, syphilis, tuberculosis, glanders, leprosy, and actinomycosis.”

In his opinion, all the cancerous and the others alike are infective, some by inoculation, or by the transmission of materials through lymph-spaces or blood vessels to parts afar off, and he goes on:

* In the discussion following the lecture, Sir James Paget traces about one-third of his cases, and Dr. F. B. Jessett, F.R.C.S., one in four, to a family history.

“Now I venture to hold that likenesses in character so significant as these is evidence enough of essential likeness and of close affinity in all the diseases in which they are observed; and therefore that as we know that in tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy, and the rest, there is for each a specific morbid material in the blood, so we should believe that there is at least one in cancer and cancerous diseases.”

The lecturer proceeds to illustrate the different kinds of virus in the production of morbid growths. Sir James Paget considers that:

“By careful study both clinical and experimental we may find the morbid material, microbe or ptomaine, or one or more of their products to which cancer is due. And if this is attained, then we may hope to be much nearer to a remedy, preventive or curative.”*

An important contribution to a possible and perhaps probable solution of the problem, is in the clear statement as to what is the fundamental condition (a morbid state of the blood) without which cancer could not arise; the scientific particularization of the group to which the disease belongs; and in the fact of its transmissibility, like syphilis and tuberculosis, by inoculation. And more important even than the discovery of the conditions under which malignant diseases arise, is to ascertain their possible or probable sources. It is admitted that the true sources of disease may remain and are often unsuspected by careful observers, and if suspected it is not easy to establish or demonstrate their connection. The problem, however, in this case was happily solved for us by the lecturer himself a quarter of a century ago. In his lectures on inflammation in 1863, Sir James Paget says:

“The progress of the vaccine or variolous infection of the blood shows us that a *permanent morbid condition* † *of that fluid is established*

* “Morton Lecture,” Nov., 1887. “As I read Sir James Paget’s conclusions, it is that in his vast experience he has never yet met an instance of cure. During forty years in an almost unlimited field for observation, it has never been my lot to see one.—Oliver Pemberton, Birmingham.”—*Lancet*, December, 10, 1887.

† Herbert Spencer says: “Sundry facts in pathology suggest the inference that when the system of a vaccinated child is excreting the vaccine virus by means of pustules, it will tend also to excrete through such pustules other morbid matter, especially if these morbid matters are of a kind ordinarily got rid of by the skin, as are some of the worst of them. Hence it is very possible—probable even—that a child with a constitutional taint, too slight to show itself in visible disease, may, through the medium of vitiated vaccine lymph taken from it, convey a like constitutional taint to other children, and these to others” (“Education,” p. 181. 1881).

Morbid Conditions.—Mr. F. Boureman Jessett, F.R.C.S., in *The British*

by the action of these specific poisons on it; and although this condition may, so far, at least, as it protects the individual from any further attack of the *same disease* be regarded as exercising a beneficial influence upon the economy, yet it is not the less to be looked upon as a *morbid state*. In forming an estimate of the persistent changes produced in the blood by this and similar infectious *diseases*, we must not lose sight of the influence which the tissues themselves, altered by the inoculation, exercise upon the blood; they will necessarily react upon it, so as to assist materially in preserving a permanent morbid (though beneficial) condition."

We now turn from the distinguished physician to the medical specialist. Dr. Forbes Laurie, formerly medical director to St. Saviour's Cancer Hospital, Regent's Park, was convinced that the increase of cancer was due to a morbid condition of the blood caused by vaccination, and he wrote to members of Parliament inviting them to visit the hospital and witness the results of the vaccine operation. He says the increase of cancer is "attributed by some medical men to the large amount of syphilitic disease with which vaccine lymph is impregnated," and by others to the direct impregnation "of healthy persons with lymph imbued with scrofulous and cancerous matter." And *The British Medical Journal* for May 19, 1885, in a leading article on the increase of cancer, says :

"Our negligence in dealing effectually with other diseases may also favour its dissemination; for if syphilitic inflammation may become cancerous, it is clear that the spread of syphilis has scattered throughout the population innumerable possible seeds of cancerous degeneration." *

Medical Journal, December 10, 1887, p. 1190, says on this subject: "No surgeon doubts that the development of malignant disease is nearly always due to local irritation of the part affected; but to prove that the local irritation is the actual cause of the malignant growth, I submit that the same irritation existing in another individual of similar age, &c., should produce the same result in the majority, if not all cases. This we know is not the fact. What explanation can we give, then, to account for the disease developing in one case, and not in the other? I contend there can be but one reasonable explanation, and that is: in the one case the soil is adapted to the growth of the cancer, *i.e.*, that there is the same morbid condition of the blood which renders the individual liable to the disease; while in the other case there is no such condition in the blood."

* "Cancer is a blood disease—so also is cowpox; and when to inherited or acquired morbid tendency, vital exhaustion, digestive disorder, and unhealthy surroundings are added to the various complications attending vaccination, the presence of certain growths, or even bony structure in the larynx or any other part, is not surprising to one who believes in causal sequence. Scientifically, whatever tends to a diminution in the natural colour and specific gravity especially of the red corpuscles of the blood, may sooner or later lead to serious transformation into tubercular, syphilitic or cancerous affection."—Dr. William Hitchman, Consulting Surgeon, Cancer Hospital, Leeds.

I have only to add that no medical man of position will deny that syphilis is communicable by vaccination—it is, in short, the *bête noir* of the practice. The Registrar-General's returns 433 and 392 exhibit a gradual increase of this hideous disease since the Vaccination Acts were passed in 1853, and by far the largest increase occurred within a year of the enactment of the compulsory law. The deaths under one year were: In 1853—663, and in 1854—910 per million of births. The cause of this serious augmentation of syphilis coincident with an enormous increase in public vaccination has been officially admitted, and I venture to say that it is inexplicable upon any other theory. Mr. Hibbert, late Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, said in 1880 that this increase was one of the most unsatisfactory features of the system, and which rendered further legislation concerning vaccination necessary. *The Hospital Gazette* reported that 50 children suffering from syphilis were admitted into the hospital within a month from some of which vaccine lymph had been taken, which shows how the cancer-spreading virus may be and is distributed. In view of the agony of apprehension endured by thousands who are afflicted with this disease, the suffering caused by the malady itself, its disastrous and far-reaching consequences, the importance of the subject can, I venture to say, hardly be exaggerated, and I hope, therefore, I shall not be considered unduly presumptuous for having ventured in the interest of humanity to call attention to the subject, and to offer these suggestions as to the probable cause of the alarming and perplexing augmentation of this terrible disease.

Devonshire Club, St. James's,
London, Jan. 5, 1888.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CANCER.

MR. ALFRED HAVILAND, M.R.C.S., has for some years past been carrying out an investigation into the prevalence of cancer in certain districts, and as a result of his study he has come to some most definite conclusions. He proves that there are certain districts where the death-rate is very much higher than in other districts. His results are contained in a series of papers running through the February and March numbers of *The Lancet*.

By a very careful comparison of statistics he comes to

the conclusion that density of population has no effect in producing cancer; the disease is not more prevalent when the population is dense than when it is sparse. Neither has the general mortality any relation to the mortality from cancer; where the general death-rate is high, the death-rate from cancer may be low. Nor can cancer be ascribed to bad sanitation.

But he does prove that cancer prevails more in certain kinds of localities than others. Geography, in fact, has a great deal to do with the prevalence of cancer. This is his general conclusion.

“There is abundant evidence to show that cancer does not thrive in high, dry localities, where the soil is kept sweet by the absence of floods, and by the nature of the rocks which entirely underlie it or form its principal constituents; and that it does thrive and become very fatal where floods prevail, where their emanations are sheltered and intensified, where vegetation is killed and decomposed, and where, after the floods have passed away, a rank herbage springs up, composed of sour grass and bitter plants, which scour and otherwise disease the horses, cattle, and sheep that feed upon them.

Mr. Haviland's articles are written with great ability, and it appears to us that he has done a great deal towards proving his case. How far his theory agrees with, or contravenes Mr. Tebb's contention, we cannot say; but, though different, we do not see that the two are mutually exclusive.

DR. WILSON ON HOMEOPATHY AND SYCOSIS.

[Dr. Thomas Wilson, of Withernsea, has kindly promised to send us communications on the treatment of sycosis, by *Antimonium Tart.*, and asks us to publish, by way of introduction, his letter which appeared in *The Times* on Jan. 20th, and which may be found in “*The Oidium Medicum Reprint*,” p. 114 and following. We have much pleasure in complying with his request. Subjoined is the letter.—Ed. H. W.]

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

[Jan. 20.

SIR,—*Magna est veritas et prevalebit.* Truth is what the disciples of Hahnemann wish for; if homeopathy is wrong, it will soon die a natural death; if right, no persecution can put it down.

There is nothing new in the doctrine of similars. See the “*Genuine Works of Hippocrates*,” translated from the Greek by Francis Adams, LL.D., surgeon, 1849. On page 77, vol. i., the author remarks:—

“The treatment of suicidal mania appears singular—give the patient a draught made from the root of mandrake, in a smaller

dose than will induce mania. He then insists in strong terms that, under certain circumstances, purgatives will bind the bowels, and astringents loosen them, and he further makes the important remark that, although the general rule of treatment be *contraria contrariis curantur*, the opposite rule also holds good in some cases—namely, *similia similibus curantur*. The principles both of allopathy and homeopathy, it thus appears, are recognized by the author of this treatise. In confirmation of the latter principle he remarks ‘that the same substance which occasions strangury will, sometimes, also cure it, and so also with cough.’ And, further, he acutely remarks that warm water which, when drunk, generally excites vomiting, will also sometimes put a stop to it by removing its cause. He estimates successful and unsuccessful practice according to the rule whether the treatment was rightly planned or not. For, he argues, what is done in ignorance cannot be said to be correctly done, even if the results are favourable.”

Surely when the father of medicine declares both practices, allopathy and homeopathy, to be correct, the two schools need not quarrel over the matter, as each is right after its own way; the fact is that both rules hold good when correctly applied. But, how difficult it is to get a contrary or opposite to a disease under drug treatment! Certainly you may give an astringent in diarrhea, or an opiate to procure sleep. How will you find a contrary to a skin disease? The homeopathic provings of drugs indicate their power in producing eruptions on the skin. Thus, tartarized antimony produces eruptions of a pustular nature, outwardly applied or taken internally. In the treatment of smallpox, tartarized antimony in minute doses is invaluable.

Some years ago I was much puzzled in the treatment of a severe case of *sycosis menti*—a pustular eruption on the skin. I treated the case for months without benefit, not having selected the true homeopathic remedy. My patient discontinued attendance, and I considered the case incurable. One day, in looking over the homeopathic symptom books, I came across the extraordinary powers of tartarized antimony in producing pustular eruptions. Some time afterwards I met my patient in the street, still frightfully disfigured with the disease. I advised him to call on me again, as I thought I had discovered the means to cure him.

Once more he became a patient. I commenced the tartarized antimony with the best result. In a few weeks he was perfectly cured, and never had a relapse.

Why should allopaths find fault with the small dose and say it is impossible for infinitesimals to cure disease? When it is simply a matter of experience, the small dose frequently cures much quicker than large ones—nay, more, removes the complaint when a large dose of the drug has failed.

If any allopath wishes to test the power of a small dose on himself, let him get an ounce of the third centesimal trituration of calomel, made correctly after the plan of Hahnemann. Let the same allopath take steadily one grain of the preparation dry on his tongue night and morning until the whole is consumed. Each grain only contains the millionth part of a grain of calomel. Take my word for it that he will cry *peccavi* long before he has finished his ounce of calomel trituration. If he escapes salivation it will be fortunate for him, and will only show that he is not easily susceptible to the action of mercury. To make the experiment sure, let one dozen allopaths begin at the same time to take a grain of the preparation night and morning, and report the result to one another. If they try the experiment fairly they will have much to say afterwards on the subject, when each has completed his ounce of powder.

We are all still extremely ignorant of the powers of nature. Every year brings forth something new and wonderful.

Who can explain why a powerful horseshoe magnet can magnetize a bar of steel and lose no power, in fact, improve by the operation? One may continue to magnetize steel with the same horseshoe magnet for ever and ever, until all the steel in the world becomes magnetic, and still the magnet remains as lively as ever.

How presumptuous of any one to assert that infinitesimal doses of drugs are inert, until he is acquainted with all the secrets of nature?

What quantity of scarlatina poison will a person inhale who receives a letter from a house where scarlatina exists? And yet a patient of mine took the complaint after the receipt of such a letter, when no other cause could account for the disease.

In the strictest sense of the word, I am not a homeopath nor an allopath. Having used homeopathic remedies for over forty years, and having had medical experience for more than fifty years, I still prescribe from my fifty years' experience, and take the entire range of medical knowledge as far as my experience has gone—that is, sticking to the bridge that has safely carried me over before.

My opinion is that far too much reliance is placed on drug treatment alone. We all know that thorough cleanliness, free ventilation, and the avoidance of noxious effluvia contribute greatly to health. Our hospitals are kept in a much better sanitary condition than they were forty years ago, but are still in many cases overcrowded. The old-fashioned plan of darkening the rooms of the sick—dungeon-like—did much to prevent recovery. The light of the sun is very beneficial in sick apartments. There are other great aids to removing disease, such as manual magnetism, massage, electricity, hydropathy, change of air, climate, &c.

I must apologize, Sir, for the length of this communication ; but I find homeopathy completely boycotted in allopathic journals, which must plead my excuse.

Above twenty years since, the senior physician to the Hull General Infirmary became a convert to homeopathy, and asked the governors of the hospital to let him have a ward to himself. This was refused, and he was so boycotted by the remainder of the medical staff that he was compelled to resign. Perhaps they considered "comparisons odious."—Yours obediently,

THOMAS WILSON, M.D.

Withernsea, Hull.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

II. ARTICLES OF DIET (*continued*).

7. *Infants' Food.*

One teaspoonful of coarse oatmeal soaked in a teacupful of cold water ten hours ; boil twenty minutes with a little more water ; add four tablespoonfuls of milk, and strain through a tammy sieve, sweeten with sugar, and put into the bottle. This may be given twice a day ; the quantity of oatmeal to be increased as the child grows older.

8. *Another of the same.*

Put a tablespoonful of Emden groats into a vessel containing a pint of milk ; place this vessel in a saucepan containing water, and boil ; when the milk has lost a quarter of its bulk let it be strained ; it is then ready to be given.

9. *Boiled Celery as a Diet for Rheumatic Patients.*

Cut the celery into inch dice ; boil in water until soft. None of the water must be put away unless the invalid drinks it. Take new milk, slightly thicken with flour, and flavour with nutmeg. Warm with the celery in the saucepan. Serve with diamonds of toasted bread, and eat with potatoes.

10. *Preparation of Rice for Diarrhea.*

Boil some water ; drop in by degrees, whilst boiling, a handful of rice, and boil fifteen minutes. Strain through a hot colander, and have a hot cloth to dry it in. Put over it a little powdered loaf sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of brandy.

11. *For Chronic Diarrhea.*

(a) When necessary eat hard-boiled eggs; (b) Raw arrowroot. Arrowroot prepared for patients who suffer from relaxed bowels should not be boiled, but have boiling water poured upon it.

12. *Beef Tea.*

To one pound of lean gravy beef, which must be quite fresh, add one pint of water and a small pinch of salt. Pass the meat through the sausage-machine; then put it with the water into an air-tight jar. Put the jar into a pan of cold water. Let it come to a boil, and boil for five hours. Let it get quite cold, and then take off the fat carefully. If required stronger add no water to the meat.

13. *Barley Water.*

Wash two ounces of pearl barley clean, in cold water; then put the barley into half a pint of fresh water, and let it boil for ten minutes; pour off all this water, and then put to the barley four pints of boiling water; and boil till it is reduced to two pints, and strain it.

14. *For Diabetes.*

Use glycerine in cooking instead of sugar.

ALL ABOUT HOMEOPATHY.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER II.

Medical Practice in Hahnemann's Time and before him—Hahnemann's Birth—Early Life—His Position—The Idea of Homeopathy—The Discovery—Provings.

To understand the revolutionary character of Hahnemann's doctrines and practice, it is necessary to go back and take a glimpse of what the practice in his day was, and the forces with which he had to contend a hundred years ago. There was then no "system" of treating the sick that deserved the name. Hippocrates had summed up all that had been proved by experience of most value up to his day in the treatment of the sick, and he embodied the teachings of experience in his writings. But there was no system in it, and all rested on the authority of his word. He stated,

among other things, that some diseases were best treated by their "contraries," and some by their "likes," but he left no practical rule for discovering which were best treated the one way and which the other. After him came other men of extraordinary powers, who endeavoured again and again to summarize experience, and who succeeded like him in constituting themselves "authorities" to be blindly quoted and followed by generations of lesser men coming after. Thus grew up the practice of medicine, with no solid basis of reason to rest upon, but only the *ipse dixit* of authority. Various practices which had received the sanction of "authority" were blindly enforced with a punctiliousness almost religious.

Among the most scrupulously observed practices of the day were—blood-letting to any extent for almost every disease;—the administration of mercury to the length of salivation and often the loss of teeth and even of life (one of the medical maxims of the time was "salivation is salvation");—the compounding of nauseous mixtures, which contained a great variety and number of drugs, most of them, happily for the patient, antidoting each other;—and, finally, the treatment of insane persons by violent restraint and corporal punishment as if they were criminals. And besides, no attention was then paid by the faculty to the subject of hygiene, and the value of fresh air and fresh water was held in small esteem.

These abominations have now been almost entirely discarded, but in Hahnemann's time they were in full career; and for many a long day he and his followers had to suffer persecution at the hands of the allopathic majority for the sin of refusing to bleed their patients to death.

It required no ordinary strength and courage to grapple with this state of affairs, and the man who was destined to make the struggle was no ordinary man.

The date of

HAHNEMANN'S BIRTH

was April 10, 1755. For an account of the earlier years of his life I may be allowed to quote from one of my own works the following passage:—

"Samuel Hahnemann was the eldest of a family of ten born to a painter on porcelain, of Meissen, in Saxony. His father, whose means were none too ample, destined the boy to follow the same trade as himself. But when God has special work for a man in this world

He does not leave his upbringing entirely in the hands of his parents. As a child Hahnemann showed an intense passion and a wonderful aptitude for learning. When his father removed him from school (as he did for long periods together), with the aid of a clay lamp of his own construction the child continued his studies in his chamber at night after the less congenial labours of the day. But his teachers would not part with such a scholar without making great efforts to retain him. At last they prevailed on the father to allow the boy—whose health had given way under the combined effects of hard manual labour and chagrin—to follow his bent, they offering to forego all fees for his instruction. Such was the confidence he inspired that when only in his twelfth year Herr Müller, the principal of the Meissen School—of whom Hahnemann always speaks with the greatest veneration and affection,—commissioned him to teach to others the elements of Greek. At the age of twenty he removed to Leipzig to begin the study of medicine, his last school essay being entitled 'The Wonderful Construction of the Human Hand.' As showing his appreciation of his father's treatment of him, much as he had been thwarted and opposed, a note of Hahnemann's, written years afterwards, may be quoted here:—

"In Easter, 1775, my father sent me to Leipzig, with the sum of twenty thalers—the last money that I ever received from him. He had to bring up several children on his limited income, and this sufficiently excuses the best of fathers.*

"Thus the struggle with adverse circumstances began in Hahnemann's childhood; and there can be no doubt that this early lesson in enduring hardness formed one of the most important elements in the training for his after life. At Leipzig the struggle continued. Hahnemann supported himself by teaching and by translating for publishers whilst he diligently attended the medical classes of the University. Here his fees were remitted by virtue of a kind of Government foundation instituted for the benefit of poor and deserving students. After two years spent at Leipzig he removed to Vienna in order to study medicine practically, since Leipzig possessed no hospital. At Vienna he attended the Hospital of the Brothers of Charity, in the Leopoldstadt, under Quarin, the Physician in Ordinary to the Emperor. Like most of his preceptors, Quarin conceived a great liking for the young Hahnemann, for whom he showed his partiality by taking him with him on his visits to private patients. 'He singled me out,' says Hahnemann, 'loved and taught me as if I were his sole pupil in Vienna, and even more than that, and all without expecting any remuneration from me.† To the genuine teacher a pupil of Hahnemann's kind is himself a sufficient reward. It is to Quarin's lasting honour that he discovered Hahnemann's worth; and the love and the care he bestowed on his pupil were seeds sown in a fertile soil. A post of resident physician and library custodian to the Governor of Transylvania, obtained at Quarin's recommendation, enabled Hahnemann to replenish his scanty resources, and at the same time to pursue his practice and his studies. In 1779 he took his M.D. degree at Erlangen, where the graduation fee was lower than at Leipzig; thence he returned to his home, and after a short residence at Dessau removed to Gommern in 1781. Two years later he married

* Ameke, p. 151.

† Ibid., p. 152.

Henrietta K uchler, who shared with him for nearly fifty years the storms, the labours, and the trials of his life. He now removed to Dresden, where we have already seen him, and where he remained for about six years practising his profession as best he might, and making good use of the electoral library.”*

HIS POSITION.

Before the idea of homeopathy had occurred to him Hahnemann had won for himself a position in the first rank of the men of his time, not only as a physician, but also as a scholar, a chemist, and a man of science. But yet, such was his disgust at the methods of treating the sick then prevailing, and having no hope of finding a way of escape from them, that he gave up medical practice altogether, and supported his family by working as a translator.

It was whilst engaged in translating a work on drugs by a Scotch physician, Cullen, that the idea of homeopathy occurred to him. Cullen had ascribed the undoubted power of Cinchona Bark in curing ague to a “tonic” action on the stomach. This did not satisfy Hahnemann, and he determined to try what effect the drug would have on himself if he took it in health. He took it, and lo! he was seized with all the symptoms of an attack of ague. He repeated the experiment, and with the same result. He had now got hold of a pair of facts—bark cured ague, and bark also caused a disease that could hardly be distinguished from ague. Hahnemann then tried similar experiments with other drugs; and he found that many other drugs could also cause conditions like the diseases for which they were said to be cures. He then remembered that Hippocrates had said that some diseases were cured by their “likes,” and some by their contraries; and as he was intimately acquainted with the whole range of medical literature, he soon collected a number of examples in which drugs had proved curative of conditions like those they were able to produce when given to the healthy. He now set to work to make “provings” of medicines.

In this sense “proving” is a word only used by homeopaths. When a person takes a drug in health and observes the effects the drug produces—whether pains, abnormal sensations, or changes of tissue—he is said to “prove” that drug; and the record of these drug-effects observed in the healthy is called a “proving.” Hahnemann “proved” drugs

* *The Revolution in Medicine*, p. 13.

in this way, and out of his "provings," made by himself and his friends and disciples, he built up his "materia medica." *Materia medica* means the materials which the doctor uses for the relief of the sick. The term is generally applied to drugs (as these have the most prominent place in his armamentarium), and a work on *materia medica* is one which tells all about drugs, their distinguishing characters, and medical properties. The writers about drugs in Hahnemann's time, if they agreed about the general characters of drugs, had endless theories to explain their action in disease; so that their books were filled with ridiculous speculations of their own, and contained little that was solid and reliable. Hahnemann called the materia medica he built up out of his provings a "pure" materia medica. By this he meant that it contained nothing but a record of facts, that is, of the actual observed effects of drugs on the healthy, and was pure from all taint of the speculations and theorisings which made other materia medicas so useless.

By this means Hahnemann provided not only a thread which strung together in orderly fashion all the best experiences of the past, but also a clue for discovering the powers of drugs hitherto unsuspected. Before him, when a drug had been observed to be curative of a disease, the first thing the doctor did was to invent two theories—one which was supposed to explain the disease, and the other to explain the action of the drug; the next thing was to prefer the theories to the facts, and only to use the drug in future where the cases seemed to fit into his theories. Almost invariably the theories contained much more that was false than what was true, and consequently very soon led their inventors, and those who adopted them, into errors often fatal.

Hahnemann's discovery enabled him to get rid of all these sources of error, and place his foot on the solid ground of fact. "A drug," he said, "produces such and such symptoms, such and such changes in the healthy." This was fact; he had proved it. When in a sick person symptoms and changes are observed similar to those produced in the healthy by a drug, that drug will cure the person of his disease;—this again was fact; his own experience, and those of all physicians from Hippocrates downward, has proved it.

This is HOMEOPATHY.

HAHNEMANN'S BIRTHDAY DINNER.

April 10, 1888.

THE custom of the British Homeopathic Society, revived three years ago, of celebrating Hahnemann's birthday with a dinner is not likely to lapse again, if the gathering at the Criterion Restaurant on Tuesday evening, April 10th, is anything to judge by. Dr. Hughes, the President for the year, must have been gratified to see around him so goodly a number of members and their friends, from town and country—some having come from distant Newcastle and Manchester, just, as they said, to dine with their companions in arms, and go home again.

Among those present were the veterans Dr. Cameron, Dr. Yeldham, and Dr. Wyld, all now retired from the active duties of their profession; Dr. Roth, who announced that he was on the eve of retiring; Dr. Dudgeon, still hale and vigorous; Dr. Guinness, of Oxford; Dr. C. H. Blackley, senr., of Manchester; and as guests, Mr. Kenneth Millican, Major Vaughan Morgan, and Mr. E. H. Laurie, Secretary of the Homeopathic League.

Lord Grimthorpe and others wrote letters of regret at being unable to attend.

After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the President proposed the toast of the evening, "The Memory of Hahnemann." He remarked that on that day there were over ten thousand practitioners throughout the world rejoicing in the event that made it famous. In Paris, in Calcutta, in America, birthday dinners were being held in honour of the man born one hundred and thirty-three years before, and now forty-four years dead. He claimed that this fact alone showed that there must have been something very remarkable about the man; and he proceeded to say that if his work had been nothing more than the fearless attack he made on the murderous practice of the doctors of his time it would have entitled him to it all. But his work was much more. It was constructive as well as destructive; and practitioners and patients rose up all over the world to call him blessed for the power of healing he had bequeathed to his successors.

This toast, like the following, was drunk in solemn silence.

Mr. CAMERON, in proposing the memory of Dr. Quin, founder of the British Homeopathic Society and introducer of homeopathy into England, spoke in feeling terms of his deceased friend, with whom he had been on most intimate terms for many years, and dwelt on his peculiar fitness for the task imposed upon him, and spoke especially of his earnestness. Mr. Cameron also proposed the next toast, "Prosperity to the British Homeopathic Society," and humorously described its origin forty-four years before, when it consisted of five mem-

bers, he himself being the only one who was not an office-bearer.

Dr. EDWARD BLAKE, Vice-President of the Society, with whose name this toast was coupled, referred to its present flourishing condition and the excellent work it had done in the past, and is doing now.

The PRESIDENT then called on Dr. Dudgeon to propose, and Mr. Millican to respond, to what he described as being in a sense the toast of the evening—"The Progress of Medical Liberty."

Dr. DUDGEON (who was received with enthusiastic cheers) said when he was asked to propose this toast it seemed to him that his duty would be a light one, for, in the light of recent events, "medical liberty" was very much like the snakes in Iceland—non-existent. But on reflecting, and on comparing the state of things found to-day with what happened years ago, there was a good deal to be thankful for; and when he thought of the hundred and forty practitioners of homeopathy whom he had known during his career, and who had now passed over to the majority, it seemed almost like blasphemy to suppose that their work had been without lasting effect. This had not been the case. We were now no longer threatened by coroners' inquests when patients died under our care; yet this was the case years ago, when Coroner Wakley, editor of *The Lancet*, was in his prime. This worthy bullied a jury into committing to Newgate our late *confrère*, Dr. Pearce, on a charge of manslaughter of his own brother, who had died of cholera. Dr. Pearce began the treatment of his brother, but was himself taken ill with the disease. He could then, of course, no longer treat his brother, and an allopath was called in, and under the latter's care he died. Yet Mr. Wakley insisted on an inquest, and Dr. Pearce recovered from cholera to be sent to Newgate. However, that was the last of Mr. Wakley's exploits in that direction. Baron Maule, when the case came before him, gave Mr. Wakley such a lesson as he never forgot. Dr. Dudgeon compared the freedom of medical students of the present day with the tyrannical treatment accorded to Dr. Pope and others suspected by their teachers of homeopathic leanings. He also compared the treatment of converts among members of Hospital Staffs in the past—instancing the expulsion of Reid from the Infirmary of Aberdeen—with the successful stand they are able to make now, as in the case of Drs. Jagielski and Marsh at the Margaret Street Infirmary. Another proof of the solid progress that has been made in the direction of medical liberty is the recent controversy in *The Times*, of which Mr. Kenneth Millican was the hero. There were some victories that were worse than defeats, and Dr. Dudgeon thought that though the Jubilee Hospital had won its action at law in

which Mr. Millican was concerned, that was not a victory over which they would be likely to jubilate.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm and calls for Mr. Millican.

Mr. MILLICAN, who was greeted with prolonged cheering, said one of the most hopeful signs of the coming of better days was the rapid and complete change of front executed by the enemies of medical liberty. He took an instance. On April 30, 1881, *The Lancet* published a leading article in which it said that for a medical man to admit that it was possible for cures to take place in accordance with the law of similars was to forego all right to be called scientific, and that for one to say it was possible for cures to take place either by the law of similars or the law of contraries was to put himself outside the pale of professional intercourse. Yet we have now the same *Lancet* endorsing Dr. Brunton's preface to the third edition of his book, in which he says that diseases are sometimes cured by their likes and sometimes by their contraries, only there is no *universal* rule. Mr. Millican objected to the ground some allopaths took, in seeking to draw an analogy between the action of the sects in religion and sects in medicine. They say that they can no more consult with homeopaths than persons of one religion can have communion with those of another. But there is this difference: those who hold strictly to one religious creed believe it to be infallible and divine. Now there is no such thing as infallibility recognized in medicine. They further say that they object to being *compelled* to consult with those of a different medical faith. But that, he said, was not the point. He objected as much as they did to being compelled to meet any one whom he did not wish to meet. The real question was, were they to be compelled by a rule of the college to refuse to meet those whom they wished to meet? (Loud cheers.) Mr. Millican then went on to say that he had received over a hundred letters from men of position in the profession, approving of his action, and from seventeen members of hospital staffs, or teachers at the great medical schools. But whilst they approved of his action and wished him all success in what he was doing, they were not going to risk anything by following his example, until the opinion of the profession and the medical journals had been won over more to his side. He narrated amusing instances of petty persecutions to which he had been subjected since his action in the matter, and especially the refusal of his articles by *The British Medical Journal*, to which he was formerly a contributor. In conclusion, he said it was a right thing to do to take the question before the public as had been done in *The Times*. It was a question for the public after all, for it was their lives, which were jeopardized

by the absurd regulations of a stupid etiquette founded on professional odium. He urged the combatants, however, not to be too pugnacious in the fight or they might defeat their own ends.

Major VAUGHAN MORGAN, in proposing the toast of HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITALS and DISPENSARIES, spoke mainly for hospitals, as he knew most about them, and he thought they could compare favourably in point of proficiency with those of the old school. He took much more interest in them as being centres for the teaching of homeopathy than if they were for the treatment of the sick only. He was glad to see the cases were being reported in the journals, so as to make the experience of the hospital available for those who were not able to attend. He hoped the Hahnemann Hospital in Liverpool (of whose work he wished he could learn more) would be utilized in the same way as the London Homeopathic Hospital. He hoped that next year Convalescent Homes, would find a place in this toast. In his opening remarks Major Morgan apologized, as being only a layman, for undertaking to propose the toast.

Dr. CLARKE, who replied, said there was not the slightest need for an apology of this kind. Our hospitals and dispensaries were public institutions, and but for the able management of the lay governors and committees the doctors could not do much. He did not know where the London Homeopathic Hospital would be if it were not for Major Morgan. He regarded these institutions as especially important from their public character, and for bringing homeopathy within the reach of the poor. It was said that the poor could not appreciate homeopathy, since it has no smell or taste. But this was not the case. The experience of homeopathic hospitals and dispensaries showed that the poor liked to be cured without being poisoned if they only had the chance.

Dr. WYLD proposed the toast of homeopathic periodical literature, and referred to the healthy appearance of the editors as showing that they were not overcome with their arduous duties. He maintained that their journals had always been conducted with gentlemanly feeling, and had consequently escaped the blunders in taste and manners which so often disgraced the pages of some allopathic prints.

Dr. DYCE BROWN replied. Regretting the absence of Dr. Pope, who was to have occupied his place, he went on to speak of the aims of the editors, and how they had sought to fulfil their vocation.

The remaining toasts were "The Visitors," proposed by the President, and responded to by Mr. Millican; "The President," proposed by Dr. C. H. Blackley in a very interesting speech, in which he described Dr. Hughes as one who always did his best.

To this, which was received with "Three Times Three," Dr. Hughes briefly replied. "The Hon. Secretary," proposed by Dr. Roth, and responded to by Dr. Galley Blackley brought the proceedings to a close.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

SEVENTH Ordinary Meeting, April 5th, 1888. Dr. Hughes, President, in the Chair.

Dr. A. H. Buck was called upon to read his paper on "Ammonium Carbonicum, giving the results of a Proving upon the author himself."

Dr. BUCK described the general action of *Ammon. Carb.*, and then referred to the provings of Professor Martin of Jena. He then gave his own experience with the drug. He took 10 grs. four times a day, until he had taken 120 grains. Frontal headache, great flatulency, nausea, and great depression of spirits, were the chief symptoms.

He has found the drug most useful in capillary bronchitis, both in children and in the aged. He illustrated his paper by narrating several cases.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. DUDGEON said homeopaths were apt to despise *Ammon. Carb.* because patients were in the habit of taking it on their own account as "sal volatile." He thought this neglect a mistake. He had seen wonderful results in cases of scarlet fever where it had taken on a typhoid character. When he commenced homeopathic practice he cured many cases of coryza with *Ammon. Carb.* 3 and upwards. Latterly, he had almost forgotten it; or else it was that patients were more in the habit of treating their own coryzas than formerly.

Dr. BLAKE had no experience with the drug. He thought questions of diagnosis were more important for the Society to discuss than those of drugs. He thought that the drug was eminently indicated in gouty headache with dilated right ventricle; the anorexia, and the flatulence in the provings pointed to it. Also in sore throat, where the feeling is as if skinned. He considered the drug should be useful in diseases of women. He began practice with three useful rules: When in doubt—Examine the throat in children;—the kidneys in adults;—and the posterior bases of the lungs in old people. He had mentioned these

before, and wished to urge them again on members. He had found them of the greatest value.

Dr. MURRAY was struck with the resemblance between the action of *Antim. Tart.* and *Amm. C.* as described by Dr. Buck. He did not think it advisable to give up the former for the latter. He had a case of pericarditis in which *Ammon. Carb.* had been very useful. The temperature had been 103°, but when the pericardium became affected it fell to 96°. Brandy failed to raise it, but *sal volatile* raised it to normal, and kept it there. When it was left off the temperature fell again.

Dr. GOLDSBROUGH wished to ask if it had been used in cases of diseases of women as Dr. Blake had mentioned. He asked also what was the nature of the stools produced in his own case? He asked if Dr. Buck meant by "depression," depression of spirits? [Dr. Buck said "Yes."] In a case of gouty headache *Picric Acid* and *Colch.* alternately do good.

Dr. NEATBY did not agree with Dr. Blake as to the relative importance of materia medica papers and clinical ones. He thought the former of primary importance. He criticised the clinical portion of Dr. Buck's paper, thinking it a pity that other drugs had been given at the same time as the *Ammon. Carb.* in alternation. He asked what dose Dr. Dudgeon gave in the case he referred to. [Dr. Dudgeon said 1x—3x, as far as he could remember.]

Dr. SHACKLETON mentioned the case of a child, apparently dying of broncho-pneumonia, to whom he gave a grain of the salt with immediate and permanent benefit. He thought the action of the drug as used in ordinary domestic practice was homeopathic. He thought the value of *Antipyrin* in small doses in headaches was very marked. In headache beginning in the morning and lasting all day, from 3 to 5 grains of the salt; also in migraines. He thought some were rheumatic and some gouty. It was not to be given where there was decided weakness of heart.

Dr. DAY asked Dr. Buck what doses he gave, and wherein their action differed from the allopathic? Once in his allopathic days alarming effects were produced in a child by a very small dose of *Ammon. Carb.* The dose was half a grain, and symptoms of asphyxia followed immediately.

Dr. COOPER thought the materia medica should be more studied at the Society than it is. He thought it a pity Dr. Buck had not proved the remedy in high dilutions. He has a patient who takes *Ammon. Carb.* 200 for a form of deafness with great benefit. The indication is frequent fainting, in paroxysms, and great failure of strength. In one of our old practitioners *Ammon. Carb.* 200 had arrested the progress of cataract. He thought it good in senile affections. Dr. Marsden mentions its use in a

case of hemoptysis when the indication was suppressed skin eruption.

Dr. HUGHES (in the chair) was surprised by omissions in the paper. He thought Dr. Buck would have referred to Dr. Proctor's paper on the ammonias at the Congress at Liverpool. He also thought he would have said something of the *Cyclopadia of Drug Pathogenesy*, which contains two additional provings not elsewhere recorded. Dr. Hughes was also surprised to hear Dr. Buck say that Martin had enlargement of the thyroid gland resulting from his proving, whereas it was aching and shooting in the gland which was swollen before. He thinks that the crude action of the drug is very local, and to get its extended action it must be proved in dilution. Therein he agreed with Dr. Cooper. Regarding *Antipyrin*, he thought that if we did use drugs that were not proved, we must be all the more precise in using them.

Dr. ROTH wished to call the attention of the Society to the fact that medicines could be used by injection in provings if it was wished to eliminate their local action on the stomach, without going to high dilutions. He said that Charcot and his fellow-hypnotizers tried to explain the actions of high dilutions by saying they were all due to "suggestion."

Dr. BUCK (in reply) said that the diarrhea he suffered from was mucous and pale. He regarded the action on the throat as essentially local. The child referred to had one drop of 1x, and the medicine was given by itself for a few hours, the *Ipec.* being suspended. He avoided alternation as much as he could. In reference to *Antipyrin* it is in the gouty form that he has found it most beneficial. In a sufferer from locomotor ataxy where there is severe headache, he gave one grain every two or three hours. Two doses relieved, and three got rid of it.

Dr. Buck regretted his omissions referred to by Dr. Hughes, but he had taken those provings which had relation to his own cases.

DR. ALFRED DRYSDALE ON THE NEW ASSOCIATION AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE ALLOPATHS.

WE extract the following from *The Medical Advance* of March. It is contained in the "foreign letter" which Dr. Alfred Drysdale, of Cannes, contributes to that journal:

I see that a new "Association of Homeopathic Practitioners" is being started in England, but in what way the new association is to differ from the already existing British Homeopathic Society is not clear. As far as I can gather, its essential advantage seems to be that a list of its members with their addresses will supersede and abrogate the use of the existing homeopathic directories. In this way the homeopaths expect to evade the laws of the Therapeutic Society,

which at present excludes them, not because they are homeopaths (*Oh dear no !*), but because "they adopt a sectarian title," as is shown by their allowing their names to appear in the homeopathic directories, published by several of the leading firms of chemists. These simple-minded homeopaths imagine that by suppressing all the existing homeopathic directories they will "remove all barriers which at present prevent the amalgamation of the allopathic and homeopathic school."

Apropos of this delusive anticipation, I would call their attention to two well-known fables :

Mr. Wolf (*opening his jaws*).—How dare you trouble the stream I am drinking out of—you must be eaten up first.

Master Lamb (*meechly*).—I have no doubt whatever that I deserve to be eaten up, but surely your grounds for doing it are wrong. I drank out of the stream several hundred yards *below* you, so could not possibly have troubled the water.

Wolf (*puzzled*).—That's true (*after a pause during which he racks his brains*), but you troubled the water last year—you must be eaten up.

Lamb.—It is very presumptuous—but allow me to point out that I could not have done so, because I was only *born this spring*.

Wolf.—Then if it wasn't you, it was your mother. (*Eats up lamb.*)

So much for the wolf and the lamb ; now for the allopath and homeopath.

Allopath (*opening jaws*).—You must be eaten up ; you caused the death of a man by omitting to bleed him during an attack of pneumonia.

Homeopath (*meechly*).—If you please, bleeding would not have saved him ; on the contrary, it would have killed him much sooner.

Allopath (*after a pause of some ten years, during which he tries effect of not bleeding in pneumonia*).—I find you are right, bleeding does untold mischief instead of good ; but you must be eaten up all the same, because you select your remedy according to the law of similars, which is an axiomatic absurdity.

Homeopath.—If you please, it isn't an absurdity ; if you try it yourself, you will find it is true.

Allopath (*after a pause of another twenty years, during which he partially tries the system under another name*).—I find you are partly right, the law is occasionally true, though not of universal application ; but you must be eaten all the same, because you assume a sectarian designation—you allow your name to be put in a homeopathic directory.

So the wolf-allopath proceeds to devour the lamb-homeopath, and the lamb has nobody to blame but himself for *being* a lamb.

For my part I am quite convinced—by experience and reason—that the best way of dealing with these irreconcilable adversaries, is, not to attempt to mollify them or argue with them, but simply to make ourselves as *formidable as possible*. We should never miss an opportunity of demonstrating to the public, not only the merit of our own system, but the absolutely destructive effects of allopathic treatment. In all serious maladies where the issue is doubtful, it is perfectly evident to all reflecting persons, that the administration of

opium, morphia, &c., in quantities sufficient to cause stupefaction (or "a quiet night," as the doctor calls it), may be quite sufficient to bring about a fatal termination. Bleeding, of course, has been abandoned entirely, thanks to us, as was conclusively proved by Ameke in his "History of Homeopathy"; unhappily owing to recent chemical discoveries, other more subtle ways of bringing about the death of a patient have been discovered by the allopath of to-day—it is probable that the practice of "knocking down the temperature" by means of thallin, salycin, and antipyrin, is about as destructive as was bleeding.

Fear is apparently a more powerful motive than sense of justice, as I was able to prove this summer. Churchill's Medical Directory sent me an extract of the information which they had inserted concerning me. I observed that they had omitted to state that I was medical officer to the Liverpool Homeopathic Hospital; also that I was translator of Wilhelm Ameke's "History of Homeopathy." Not wishing it to be thought that I was sailing under false colours, I wrote to the editors, pointing out to them that it was very unfair to make me responsible for their insertions by sending me their statement in order that I might amend it, and then omitting to publish my corrections. To my mild remonstrances, I received a letter containing a peremptory refusal to amend their statement as I desired; the refusal being coupled with the insulting remark, "that I should feel very grateful to the editors for suppressing the facts alluded to, since they thereby made it possible for the public to mistake me for an allopath and an *honest man*." (The italics are mine.)

So much for treating these gentlemen as if they were reasonable and fair-minded individuals. My next step was simply to serve them with notice of an action at law to restrain them from publishing a directory containing inaccurate information about me. In a very short time I received an abject letter assuring me that the editors were willing to afford me any satisfaction I could desire for their past inaccuracies, and would, moreover, in the next edition, publish all my homeopathic titles and works, also those of all others belonging to my school.

ALFRED DRYSDALE, M.D.

Cannes, France.

INSTITUTIONS.

MELBOURNE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Board of Management of the Homeopathic Hospital have much pleasure in presenting to the contributors the Nineteenth Annual Report, and desire to remind them that it is the first year the new hospital has been called upon to maintain its full complement of patients. From the fact that the number of indoor patients who have received treatment is more than double that of the preceding year, it is a practical demon-

stration, and worthy of note, that the benefits homeopathy confers on the suffering poor are becoming more widely known and appreciated, poor persons at times coming from far distant parts of the colony to seek its aid in alleviating or curing some complaint that has long seemed to refuse to yield to any treatment.

The strain upon the resources of the hospital during the past year has been greater than it has ever been since the foundation of the Institution, especially during the typhoid season, when at times the number of persons seeking indoor treatment could not be admitted, owing to every available bed in the hospital being occupied with more or less serious acute cases.

The Board of Management, however, have cause for sincere congratulation and thankfulness in the encouraging state of the favourable statistics, as hereafter shown, in connection with the record of those patients who were discharged as cured, relieved, &c. The total number of patients who have been treated during the past year amounted to 2,340, which are particularized in the following manner:—Number of indoor patients, 304 males, 266 females; outdoor patients, 680 males, 1,090 females; the visits of the out-patients amounting to 5,687. The total number of prescriptions dispensed for both in and outdoor patients numbered 9,264. Of the statistical table of those persons who were discharged as cured, relieved, &c., the record shows that of the in-patients 354 were discharged as cured, 105 as relieved, 22 unrelieved, while 45 died, leaving 44 in the hospital at the close of year.

In common with other institutions, the number of very serious cases of typhoid fever patients received during the typhoid season has been large, the total number suffering from this disease being 145 (71 males and 74 females), but, thanks to the skill and attention of the medical staff, the rate of mortality has been exceptionally low. The efforts of the medical staff, therefore, deserve your warmest commendation.

Referring to the financial state of the hospital, it will be observed that on account of the Maintenance Fund the receipts have been £2,311 5s. 1d., and the expenditure, £2,489 3s. It will thus be seen that the greatest economy has been exercised during the year, and notwithstanding the strain upon the resources, and the fact, as before stated, that more than double the number of in-patients have been cared for beyond that of the preceding year, the expenditure has only increased by the sum of £316 3s. 1d. The average legitimate cost for in-patients being £45 16s. 2½d. per bed per annum.

The Board of Management desire to call the attention of contributors to the fact that the Inspector of Charities, in his report to the Government, charged to the Maintenance Fund the cost of furnishing the hospital.

The Board of Management, having in view the increased expenditure necessary for maintenance purposes, made strenuous efforts to increase the income of the hospital, with the result, as it will be seen, that the receipts of this fund have been £223 3s. 4d. in excess of previous year.

The balance-sheet in connection with the Building Fund shows that the receipts have been £691 13s. 4d., including a sum of £63 held in trust for the relatives of a deceased patient, and the expenditure has been £779 17s. 7d., including the £63 trust-money before mentioned, and the final instalment which was due upon the erection of the new hospital.

In connection with this latter fund it will be remembered that the honorary treasurer, Mr. J. W. Hunt, J.P., previously to leaving the colony on his voyage to Europe, intimated his willingness to give £100 on condition that a further sum of £900 was subscribed by the public by the time of his return. On the proposition becoming known, a number of generous lady friends formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain, by personal canvass, the conditionally-promised donation, with the gratifying result that up to the present time the following respective collections have been paid to the credit of the Building Fund through their efforts: Mrs. Geo. Bruce, £38 2s.; Mrs. J. M. Bruce, £20 13s.; Mrs. J. M. Darlot, £11 9s.; Miss Darlot, £1 13s. 6d.; Mrs. R. Dickins, £4 5s.; Mrs. I. R. Fawcett, £3 13s.; Miss Ferres, £5 14s. 6d.; Mrs. J. L. Hendy, £20 1s.; Mrs. C. Hudson, £8 15s.; Mrs. J. A. Hildreth, £12 12s.; Mrs. J. S. Hosie, £5 15s.; Mrs. S. King, £3 10s.; Mrs. Langdale, £8 1s.; Mrs. J. Maffey, £5 5s.; Mrs. C. Pleasance, £12 4s.; Mrs. E. G. Snowden, £19 5s.; Mrs. J. Turner, £24 1s.; Mrs. John Walker, £3 14s. To these kind lady friends, who spent much valuable time, and took upon themselves the onus and trouble in making these collections, the Board desire now to express their grateful acknowledgments.

It is anticipated that the amount of £125 previously promised by four liberal gentlemen towards the raising of this £900 will shortly be forthcoming, when the Committee will be in a position to claim the handsome donation promised by Mr. Hunt.

In the month of December last a very successful Promenade Concert and Cake Fair was held at "Brooklawn," St. Kilda. The most sanguine financial anticipations were exceeded, the Fair realizing a net sum of £114 11s. 1d., which was placed to the credit of the Building Fund. To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bruce, who originated and organized the entertainment, and generously allowed their residence to be thrown open to the public for the purpose of benefiting the hospital, to the Committee of Ladies previously mentioned, and to other kind lady friends who so ably seconded their efforts, and who donated various articles to,

and assisted at, the Fair; also to Mr. W. J. Turner and other members of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral choir who rendered the concert on the occasion, the Board of Management desire to convey their most sincere and grateful acknowledgments; also to Herr Plock, who so kindly provided a band of brass instruments free of cost, thus contributing to the success of the entertainment and the enjoyment of the public present.

A few weeks ago a number of energetic leading gentlemen met, by kind permission of the Right Worshipful the Mayor (W. Cain, Esq.), at the Town Hall, Melbourne, and formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of holding a ball in aid of the Building Fund of the hospital. Many meetings have since taken place, and it has been decided that the ball should be held on the 20th of July, at the Masonic Hall, Collins Street, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Loch, and many other distinguished ladies and gentlemen. From the *personnel* of the Committee, who have the management of affairs, the completeness of their arrangements, the prestige of previous balls, and the unquestionable public support on those occasions, it is believed that the ball to be held on Wednesday next will be as fully successful, financially and otherwise, as formerly.

On the 16th of February last, the Honorary Medical Staff was further strengthened by the appointment of Dr. A. F. Seelenmeyer, but sustained a loss on the following 15th of June by the resignation of Dr. A. Murray, who had for a period of nearly seven and a half years ably filled his position as one of the honorary surgeons.

During the present year the Bye-laws and Rules for internal management have been revised and adapted to the requirements of the new hospital.

In concluding this Report, the Board of Management desire to tender their thankfulness to those ministers of religion, of all denominations, and to other friends for their kind attention to patients during the year, for thoughtful donations of flowers, fruit, linen, books, &c., as well as to the officers, nurses, and servants, who, by the conscientious discharge of their several duties, have contributed in no small degree to the present prosperous condition of the Homeopathic Hospital.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Management, Homeopathic Hospital, Melbourne.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the tabulated vital statistics for the year ending June 30, 1887, and to draw your attention to a few special points in connection therewith.

IN-PATIENTS.

It will be remarked that the whole number of patients admitted during the year reached the sum of 570, being far in advance of the previous year's record, the total of which was 276; the daily average remaining about proportionate, or 44 as against the record of 23 for the report of last year. At the same time it must be remembered that this has been the first full year of occupancy of the new hospital, three months of last year being connected with the old building.

OUT-PATIENTS.

The steady increase of out-patients is also worthy of notice, for the number this year is 1,770 as compared with 1,385, the number reported for last year. In order to meet this growth, as also to better provide for the necessities for physical examinations and minor operations, two additional rooms in the out-patient department have been fitted with appliances which greatly facilitate and aid in the work, much to the satisfaction of the Medical Staff.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The number of Typhoid Fever cases admitted to the hospital has been large (145), and the results of treatment eminently satisfactory; for although on all sides it is acknowledged that the epidemic has been of an exceptionally severe type, and the death rate, as published, has been high (the complete return of the Central Board of Health, from 1st January to 11th June inclusive, gives the total number of Typhoid cases as 1,640, with 384 of them fatal, which gives the rate per cent. 23.41), with us it has, fortunately, not exceeded 8.96 per cent., and this includes cases which have been taken in moribund, and others which have died in so few hours after admission that, practically, they may be considered, as far as the report is concerned, not to have been treated by us at all.

TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

The sum total of deaths from all causes is 45. Of these 8 died within 30 hours and 5 within 60 hours of admission, being received as hopeless cases, too urgent to be refused, thus raising the rate per cent. to 7.89, while from advanced incurable diseases, such as Phthisis, Cancer, &c., there have been during the year 15 deaths, and, as evidence of the advanced condition of these cases, the average number of days in the hospital was but 23.

SANITARY CONDITION.

In the past year there have been some alterations made in connection with the drainage and other sanitary arrangements of the hospital, with much benefit and satisfaction; and, as a

result, few, if any, hospitals are more systematically arranged for successful treatment and comfortable surroundings.

NURSING STAFF.

During the year additional pupils have been received for training, to whom much credit is due, as likewise in the case of each nurse of the regular staff, for their constant and untiring energy during the typhoid epidemic; for, from the scarcity of extra nurses to be obtained, members of the staff for weeks together were on duty sixteen hours daily. Undoubtedly, much of the resulting good is due to their devotion.

RESULTS.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there is just cause for congratulation on so successful returns. At times the resources of the hospital have been severely taxed, for, as the average of patients per week is but 44, it will be seen that the cases must have responded promptly to treatment and thus spent a shorter time in this Institution than is usual in other hospitals.

I have the honour to be,

Most respectfully yours,

W. K. BOUTON,

Resident Medical Officer.

LEAGUE NOTES.

* * * We intend to open an "Answer to Correspondents" department for THE LEAGUE. Any of our readers, therefore, who are desirous of information on any matter connected with THE LEAGUE or its publications may address their queries to us, and they will receive their answer in the following number. If they do not wish their names to appear, mottoes or initials may be given instead.—ED. H. W.

We hear, with pleasure, that the League Tracts, now that they are becoming better known, are being largely inquired for. A demand for over five thousand has been received from a mid-land town and some two thousand copies from another town, not to mention several smaller demands from other places. Requests for supplies have also been received from Canada, Nova Scotia, the United States, and even the Kimberley Diamond Fields. But we should like to see a still greater demand. We therefore urge those of our readers who have not yet seen the tracts to lose no time in obtaining supplies and distributing them amongst their friends.

The American *Southern Journal of Homeopathy*, commenting on the recent correspondence on Homeopathy in *The Times*, says:—

“The work of the Homeopathic League has already been touched upon in previous issues. It has been a splendid work. Agitation is all that is needed to win for Homeopathy new laurels, and the League by its splendid Tracts has done much toward securing agitation of the subject in its country. . . . Whenever public attention can be attracted to the subject, the merits of Homeopathy as a newer, safer, and decidedly better system of medicine command for her respect and approval. It becomes therefore our duty, both from the standpoint of devotion to our cause and duty to our fellow-men, to enlighten them upon the better way in medicine.”

And this is what the League seeks to do.

LEAGUE ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE TRACTS.

Recent Statistics.—Comparisons in treatment of various diseases, being experiences before and after conversion.—Value of Homeopathy in domestic use—the “stitch in time.”—Studies in *Materia Medica*.—Separate studies, or even list of symptoms, of new remedies, or of such as do not appear in ordinary domestic Homeopathic Manuals.—Dosage.—FERRUM.

Lectures.—Could not the League start a fund for Lectures on Homeopathy? Each subscriber might be asked for at least an additional half-crown for the purpose.—FERRUM.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointment 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.

GRANTHAM.—We have alluded to this splendid opening in our “Notes.” Grantham is a very rising town, situated on the Great Eastern main line, only two and a-half hours from London, and within reach of a large district in which there is no Homeopathic practitioner. The support of Lord Dysart and other ardent supporters of Homeopathy, will at once secure a maintenance to any beginner, and afford a fine opportunity for extending the benefits of Hahnemann’s system.

Appointment.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Mr. Wm. Gilbert, of Bournemouth, chemist, has taken into partnership Mr. John T. Hall, late principal assistant to Mr. J. C. Pottage, of Edinburgh. The firm is now Gilbert and Hall.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

·· In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or 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.

FRACTURES IN THE AGED.

“FERRUM” :—I can find no mention of fractures in persons too old for the bone to unite either in Hughes, Ruddock, Gutteridge, Laurie, Bryant, or Jahr. Will you kindly tell me whether arnica would be the best medicine, or whether any special remedy is likely to be more useful in such cases?

ANSWER. We should not think of giving *Arnica* except in the very earliest stage of fracture to counteract the shock, control inward bleeding, and relieve the pain of the injury. *Symphytum* has fully justified its common name, “bone-set.” It is much more to the point in fractures of all kinds than *Arnica*. But we should prefer in fracture in the aged *Calcarea Phosph.* in the 6x trituration. This is one of Schüssler’s remedies.

NUX OR PULSATILLA?

In selecting a remedy, one often has to strike a balance; for instance, a person may have many *Puls.* symptoms, and yet suffer from habitual constipation; and there may be no other medicine more strongly indicated. In an acute case the prominent symptoms would of course have to be treated; and in a chronic case I presume the same rule should be followed as much as possible, dealing first with the most prominent set of symptoms?

ANSWER. Yes; the more prominent and characteristic symptoms alone would have to be considered. It must not be forgotten that *Puls.* will cure constipation, if not as frequently as *Nux.*, still just as surely when the symptoms indicate this remedy. Of course, if the symptoms correspond more clearly to those of a third remedy than to either of the two named, this would have to be selected.

EFFECT OF ARNICA ON A KITTEN.

“FERRUM” sends us the following interesting note :—Three days ago, my wife accidentally stepped on the body of a kitten 7 weeks old; and, in great trouble, brought it to me, wanting the poor little thing put out of its misery, as it was writhing and moaning in agony, and apparently dying. Just to give it a chance, I put one drop of arnica, No. 1, into a teaspoonful of water, and drenched the little animal with it. She was easier almost instantly, though very restless; waddling and tumbling about. After a few minutes she began moaning again, when I poured another dose down her throat. The effect was marvellous. It acted like an opiate; the little thing was quiet directly, in a few minutes was asleep, and slept, though rather restlessly, for six hours, waking up comparatively well; and she has had no relapse. Of course I have given her a few more doses of arnica, though there seemed no real need for further treatment.

A SENSIBLE MAN.—THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

Talking of homeopathy—I forgot whether I have ever set forth in this column the fact that I was once a scoffer at its absurdity, but became a convert when I found that it cured my children of all their ailments. The children were young, so that the cure could not be credited to the power of their imagination. The objection urged by allopaths is, that the doses are too small to have any effect, and that the man who asserts that the thousandth part of a grain of a drug could attack a disease, must be a lunatic. This objection is the one that homeopathic medical works do not combat, relying upon the proof of fact, but it seems to me to be quite answerable even from a theoretical standpoint. If the millionth part of a fever, the germ of poison or virus so minute as to be invisible to the human eye, can spread the disease, why should not an equally infinitesimal portion of the counter poison, the cure, spread throughout the human system. If the microbe can taint the whole, why should not the tiny antidote have the same power of spreading its curative influence, especially when it is “homeopathic”—and of the like that cures like.—*From “The Melbourne Weekly Times.”*

HOMEOPATHY *versus* HOMŒOPATHY.

“L. R.” wants to know what authority we have for spelling “homeopathy” without the diphthong.

ANSWER. The best English dictionaries spell the word as we do. *The Imperial Dictionary* gives both spellings, as alternatives; defining the word under the spelling with the diphthong. *Chambers Dictionary* gives both, and defines it under “Homeopathy,” without the diphthong. Webster spells it as we do.

If we chose to alter the classically spelt word “Homœopathia” into English at all, as we do when we put our very decidedly English “y” at the end of the word instead of “ia,” we ought to be thorough in our altering, and make the word English altogether. We observe that *The Hahnemannian Monthly* has discarded diphthongs in words like diarrhea, hemorrhage. This journal should follow us with “Homeopathy” now.

CHRONIC ECZEMA;

At the end of December, I gave a man *Rhus*. No. 3, for Eczema on face and hands of eight months' standing, a recent attack having been more severe than any previous one. Altogether he has taken three drms. of Pilules, and has had only two slight attacks until last week, when, on resuming work, he had another sharp attack. As the symptoms still indicate *Rhus*. more strongly than *Ant. Crud.*, *Ars.*, *Croton*, *Graph.*, &c., I have again given him *Rhus.*, this time Tinct. No. 1 (one drop four times a day). Should that prove insufficient, I should be glad to know the best attenuation to give next.—*Ferrum*.

ANSWER. We should give No. 30, night and morning. But if there is a decided change (either aggravation or improvement) after the first dose, do not repeat it until the effect appears to subside. *Rhus.* often aggravates before it cures, and so long as the aggravation lasts it makes matters worse to repeat the remedy.

Should there be no response to *Rhus.*, an intercurrent remedy suited to the patient's constitution should be given for a few days, after which *Rhus.* may again be resorted to if necessary.

DETERIORATION OF MEDICINES.

The following deteriorate:—*Ac. fluor.* 3x, *Ac. hydro.*, *Amm. caust.* 1x, *Aur. mur.*, *Brom.* 3x, *Cupr. ac. irituration*, *Ferr. iod.* 2, *Kali. bich.* 3, *Plumb. ac.* 1, *Uran. nitr.* 1; also *Arum. tri.*, *Calc. mur.*, and a few other unusual medicines mentioned in the Appendix to *The British Homeopathic Pharmacopœia*. But probably some others would, if prepared in a lower attenuation than that recommended in the *B. H. P.*—*Ferrum*.

VACCINIA LYMPH.

H. E. Smith quotes as follows:—"Vaccinia is a disease of the cow, which by inoculation was accidentally discovered by Jenner a hundred years ago to be protective against small-pox in man" (*Ruddock's Vade Mecum*, New Edition, p. 126).

In the life of Jenner, I read:—"I warn my readers not to be deluded by the use of spontaneous cow-pox. It is non-productive; it is non-specific; it has none of those prophylactic virtues against small-pox which I claim for my lymph which is derived from the *horse*."

He then writes:—"As a member of the League, I ask you to reconcile the above twaddle. In reading *Odium Medicum*, I was amused and amazed at the muddle both sides were in over their pet iniquity, vaccination. I can put up with fads, but the intolerance of the profession is second only to that of the Inquisition."

Our correspondent pays us a high compliment if he thinks us capable of reconciling all the conflicting statements and experiences to be found in medical literature. Ruddock was writing according to the commonly current notions. Few people are aware how doubtful is the origin and history of the vaccine now in use. Jenner had a theory that the only true article was derived from the horse, cows and human beings becoming infected from horses suffering from "grease." But, according to Dr. Creighton, there is much reason to believe that Jenner's new stock was derived from another source. There is a good deal of human nature in medical discoverers, and vaccination was not launched upon the world without a notable exhibition of it. We agree with our correspondent in his estimate of the intolerance of the medical profession. We are very well acquainted with it. But we must not let the intolerance of any man or any body of men betray us into partaking of their sin. The last stretch of tolerance is to tolerate intolerance.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Will you grant me a few lines in reply to Dr. Dudgeon's letter in your last issue?

I accept his remarks as friendly suggestions, and, as one of the honorary secretaries, I beg to thank him for them. I should, however, have been more grateful had he forwarded

his observations direct to me and at an earlier date. As hostile criticism, Dr. Dudgeon's remarks would be, on the other hand, entirely premature. The Statement of principle, Articles, and Rules, which were sent to him were, in the accompanying circular, distinctly stated to be proposals merely, and comment was invited. Detailed review of Dr. Dudgeon's objections is therefore unnecessary.

The new Association in no way undervalues the work of the existing societies and agencies; but Dr. Dudgeon himself acknowledges that all their efforts to remove the opposition of the general body of the profession to homeopathy have hitherto been "without success." This is precisely what the promoters of the Association feel. It is impossible to affirm that they will be more successful than others, but they can at least make the attempt.

Speaking unofficially, there appear to me to be two prominent wants which I hope the Association will be able to supply. The first is *recent* clinical evidence of the value of the homeopathic rule. The cholera statistics of some thirty years ago at the London Homeopathic Hospital and those of pneumonia in a continental hospital, though of undeniable value and reliability, are, for the present generation of practitioners, things of the dim and distant past. Besides, they have been quoted so often that one is weary of relating them. The second want is not less urgent than the first. The weak point of the correspondence in *The Times* was the absence of an authoritative and representative statement of the opinions of those "who accept the homeopathic principle in therapeutics." Dr. Dudgeon does not state what are the "insuperable objections" to the "promulgation of a creed," as he terms it. Such an authoritative statement is surely one of the first essentials in case of discussion.

I venture to think, sir, that should the Association succeed only in drawing up a representative statement of principle it will have done good service to homeopathy, and will have fully justified its formation.

For this reason the Association merits the support of all believers in homeopathy. I have the pleasure to inform Dr. Dudgeon that we have curtailed the title of the association by adding thereto [!] It is entitled "The Medical Reform Union; being an Association of practitioners who accept the homeopathic principle in Therapeutics."

I am yours obediently,
E. A. NEATBY.

VARIETIES.

INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION FOLLOWING THE USE OF IRON.—Mr. P. B. Bentlif, of Jersey, relates a case of intestinal obstruction from hardened feces caused by large doses of iron. A gentleman of 60, suffering from chronic Bright's disease and mitral stenosis, was put upon ferri et ammonii citratis gr. xx, with chloric ether, three times a day. At the same time he was ordered milk diet, warm clothing, and to be careful to have the bowels open every day, and to take one wine-glassful of Friedrichschall water three times a week. Suddenly, after several weeks, Mr. Bentlif was summoned to his patient, who had been vomiting the whole night. He found him lying in bed, with his legs drawn up, complaining of intense pain in the belly, vomiting every three or four minutes, with a temperature of 96·8°, the pulse 100, small and thready; pupils small, equal, acting to light; tongue dry. In the right lumbar region there was discovered a tumour as large as two fists, extending within an inch of the linea alba, dull on percussion and somewhat doughy to palpation; there was slight tympanites over the rest of the abdomen; no hernia. One grain of morphine was given, and hot fomentations sprinkled with laudanum were applied over the abdomen; he fell asleep soon after. At 11 a.m. he was awake, felt very little pain, and the vomiting had ceased. Mr. Bentlif then gave him two or three very large soap and water enemata, and brought away about a chamber ful of black feces resembling "black sand," with great relief. Recovery was perfect. The writer suggests that this was a case of intestinal obstruction due to the iron which had been taken; the iron having become converted into an insoluble sulphide of iron in the intestinal canal. (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Nov. 19, 1887.)—*Practitioner.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED
DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Anderson (J. W.). Medical Nursing Lectures, Delivered in the Royal Infirmary, (Glasgow. 3rd ed. 12mo, pp. 228. (Maclehose, Glasgow.) (Macmillan. 2s. 6d.)
- Black (G. V., M.D.). A Study of the Histological Characters of the Periosteum and Peridental Membrane. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 138. (Chicago. 18s.)
- Bridger (A. E.). The Demon of Dyspepsia; or, Digestion, Perfect and Imperfect. Post 8vo, pp. 328. (Sonnenschein. 4s. 6d.)
- Burnett (J. C.). Fifty Reasons for Being a Homeopath. 12mo, pp. xxiv—178. (Homeopathic Publishing Co. 2s. 6d.)
- Byford (W. H. and Henry T.). The Practice of Medicine and Surgery applied to the Diseases and Accidents Incident to Women. 4th ed., revised, re-written and very much enlarged. With 306 Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 810. (Churchill. 25s.)
- Carrington (R. E.). A Manual of Dissections of the Human Body. 2nd ed., revised and enlarged, by W. Arbuthnot Lane. Post 8vo, pp. 376. (Bell and Sons. 9s.)
- Clark (F. W.). The Germ Theory of Disease. 8vo, pp. 22. (Churchill. 1s.)
- Gairdner (W. T.) and Coats (J.). Lectures to Practitioners on the Diseases Classified by the Registrar-General as Tabes Mesenterica. By W. T. Gairdner. On the Pathology of Phthisis Pulmonalis. With 28 Engravings on Wood. 8vo, pp. 284. (Longmans. 12s. 6d.)
- Gordon (C. A.). Comments on the Report of Committee on M. Pasteur's Treatment of Rabies and Hydrophobia. 8vo. (Baillière. 2s. 6d.)
- Harrison (Reginald). The Lettsomian Lectures, 1888, on Some Points in the Surgery of the Urinary Organs. 8vo, pp. 72. (Churchill. 2s.)
- Hogg (Jabez). Cataract and other Eye Affections. New ed. Illustrated. Cr. 8vo. (Baillière. 2s. 6d.)
- Hughes (R.) and Duke. Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis. Part 7. 8vo. (Gould. 4s.)
- Husband (H. Aubrey). Student's Handbook of the Practice of Medicine, designed for the Use of Students preparing for Examination. 4th ed., revised and enlarged. With Illustrations and Tables. 12mo, pp. 526. (Livingstone, Edinburgh.) (Simpkin. 7s. 6d.)

Kerr (N.). *Inebriety: Its Etiology, Pathology, Treatment, and Jurisprudence.* Post 8vo, pp. 444. (Lewis. 12s 6d.)

Lang (W. S.). *Practical Surgery Memoranda for the use of Students.* With 19 Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 186. (Pentland, Edinburgh.) (Simpkin. 3s. 6d.)

Millsbaugh (C. F.). *American Medicinal Plants: An Illustrated and Descriptive Guide to the American Plants used in Homeopathic Remedies, their History, Preparation, Chemistry, and Physiological*

Effects. Complete in 6 parts. Sm. folio. (New York. £7 10s.)

Oliver (James). *Notes on Diseases of Women.* 8vo, pp. 135. (Hirschfield Bros. 7s. 6d.)

St. Thomas's Hospital Reports. Vol. 16. Edit. by Dr. Culliver and Mr. Chutton. 8vo, pp. 428. (Churchill. 7s. 6d.)

Thin (George). *Psilosis, or "Sprue": Its Nature and Treatment.* 8vo, pp. 35. (Churchill. 1s. 6d.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 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 correspondence should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Mr. J. Hoskin, Malta; Mr. G. A. Cross, London; Mr. E. H. Laurie, London; Dr. Harmer Smith, Guildford; Mr. G. G. Smith, Gateshead; Dr. Neatby, London; Dr. Thos. Wilson, Withernsea; Mr. G. H. Williams, London; Mr. J. Sutcliffe Hurndall, London; "Ferrum;" Dr. Morgan, Southsea; Dr. Guinness, Oxford; Dr. Roth, London; Dr. Nicholson, Clifton; Major V. Morgan, London; Dr. Dake, Nashville, Tenn.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Homeopathic Physician.—Medical Counsellor.—New York Medical Times.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—American Homeopathist.—Californian Homeopath.—La Reforma Medica.—Medical Visitor.—Chironian.—Revue Homeopathique Belge.—Bibliothèque Homeopathique.—Albany Medical Annual.—Clinique.—New England Medical Gazette.—Medical Advance.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.—Monatsblätter.—Homeopathic Recorder.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—Zoophilist.—Homeopathic Review.—L'Art Medical.—El Criterio Medico.—Report of Bristol Homeopathic Dispensary.—Amateur Theories, by Dr. Swan.—Report of Leicester Homeopathic Dispensary.—Fifty Reasons for being a Homeopath, by Dr. J. C. Burnett.—Urinary Diseases, by David Jones, M.D., 2nd edition.—Hahnemann Hospital College, San Francisco, third annual announcement.—La Fontaine de Juvenence, by Frau Paludan Müller, translated from Danish by Oscar Hansen.—Annual Report of Liverpool Homeopathic Dispensaries.—Salient Materia Medica, by Dr. Cleveland.

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

JUNE 1, 1888.

THE LEAGUE AT WORK.

IN another part of our issue will be found a letter from our friend, Dr. J. P. DAKE. Dr. DAKE has every right to rejoice with us on the success that has followed our determination to appeal to the people against the boycotting of the truth of homeopathy by the profession, for he was one of the prime instigators of the new movement, and any suggestion that comes from him commands our respectful attention. He would place as the ultimate goal of the "League's" work the establishing of a degree-granting college of homeopathy in London, and we are inclined to think that until this is brought about we shall never have a supply of homeopathic doctors to meet the demand. And the demand is much greater than most people are aware of, as we have reason to know from recent experience at Grantham.

In reply to a request from Lord DYSART, the League deputed the editor of this journal to go down to Grantham on April 27th. The lecture was delivered in the Town Hall to a most attentive audience presided over by the Mayor. A number of those present joined the League, and the lecturer was astonished to find how many persons there were who practised homeopathy in their families, and who would employ a homeopathic doctor if only they could have one. There is no reason whatever why medical students should not receive instruction in homeopathy and take a degree in homeopathic medicine if they like, as is the case

in the United States. But before this can be brought about the public demand must grow stronger and make itself felt in the Houses of Parliament. At present the position of the old licensing bodies is too strong and the monopoly of degrees too jealously guarded for us to hope for much. But perseverance with a good cause can accomplish great things, and when once the battering ram of public opinion gets well to work the strongest positions are shaken.

We have had testimonies of the "League's" influence from another quarter. The last tract (*Allopathic Misconceptions of Homeopathy*) has drawn *The Lancet*! It favours the "League" and homeopathy with a column of its choicest abuse, complaining of the disrespectful things that were said of great persons in the profession who had undertaken to put down homeopathy. *The Lancet* passed by some uncomplimentary allusions to itself in the tract, probably because it had no answer to make to them; but no doubt these had more than anything else to do with rousing the editor's ire.

NEWS AND NOTES.

POPULAR MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

WE are delighted to see that our French neighbours are taking the popular line. We have received the first number of *L'Homœopathie Populaire*, and if the succeeding numbers fulfil the promise of the first, we anticipate a great awakening in France.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the governors, donors and subscribers of the hospital took place in the board-room of the hospital on Monday 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. Clifton Brown, Mr. A. Ridley Bax, Mr. Alan E.

Chambre, Mr. Wm. Debenham, Dr. Dudgeon, Dr. Moir, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Blackley, Dr. Wm. Scott, Dr. Bradshaw, &c., and some of the lady supporters of the hospital. The Secretary (Mr. G. A. Cross) having read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the annual general meeting, on April 30, 1887, which were confirmed and signed, the President (Lord Ebury) opened the proceedings by prayer; and the Secretary then read the thirty-eighth annual report for the year ended March 31, 1888. Of this we hope to give an extended notice in our next issue.

A BENIGHTED SPOT.

WE did not think it was possible to find on the other side of the Atlantic a place where medical bigotry was more powerful than it is in this country, but Nova Scotia lays claim to this distinction. Dr. J. Gordon Bennett, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is making brave efforts to bring about a better state of things, but at present it is impossible for a homeopath to obtain a permit to practise even, so much do the allopathic fraternity rule the roost. Dr. Bennett asks for help in his work to rouse the people of the colony to a sense of their backwardness in the race of civilization, and will be happy to receive any assistance that can be rendered. Such works as spare copies of *Odium Medicum* and the Hahnemannian Orations will be specially welcomed by him.

VIVISECTION.

“A Hospital Physician,” writing on the “Utility, cruelty, and morality of experiments upon animals,” in a pamphlet of a dozen pages, puts the whole case as pithily as it is possible to do. This is a pretty strong statement, but we believe it is perfectly true:—

“The stern fact remains that among all the general statements and high-sounding praises of the system, not a case has been proved to owe prolonged life to its pursuit, not a single pain relieved as a result of its practice. Its apologists are continually drawing upon the future for its credentials, but we have before us over 2,000 years during which it has been practised upon innumerable men and animals, and with what result? What it has been in the past, it is reasonable to infer the future will resemble.”

On the question of morality, he says :—

“In no other department of knowledge is the claim put forward that the end, be it knowledge advanced or pain diminished, justifies the means adopted, if such means are of themselves wrong. Bishop Butler has laid down the principle that upon the fact of an animal being *sentient* rests our duty to save it pain. The thumb-screw and the rack frequently extracted truth from their victims, and its practice was supported by precisely the same argument. Yet we do not now consider that their practice was expedient or justifiable.”

“A Hospital Physician” has done a service to humanity in writing this tract.

THE CONCERT.

WE are glad to learn that the concert, announced in our pages two months ago, on behalf of the London Homeopathic Hospital (which took place too late to be noticed last month), was financially, as well as artistically, a great success. The efforts of the artistes were very well received; and the account of the hospital was some £200 the richer for their generous services.

GRANTHAM.

LORD DYSART is determined the Grantham people shall know about homeopathy. On the rejection by the authorities of the Grantham hospital of his lordship's offer to endow part of that institution on condition that a number of the beds should be placed under the direction of a homeopathic doctor, he at once set about accomplishing his object in other ways. Strong inducements have been made to get some energetic young homeopath to settle in Grantham; and at the request of Lord Dysart to have a lecturer sent to Grantham, the League (of which he is Vice-president) deputed Dr. Clarke to go down. The lecture was delivered on April 27th, and we hope to give an account of it in our next issue, and also an interesting correspondence in *The Grantham Times* that ensued. Dr. Clarke had every reason to be satisfied with his reception and the result of his visit. There is a strong body of homeopaths in and around Grantham, and altogether there

is a splendid field for an energetic man. Grantham is well situated on the Great *Northern* line (not the Great *Eastern*, as we stated by a slip last month). The League will be happy to supply lecturers in response to similar invitations, and there is no better way of reaching the public than this.

ECHOES OF THE GREAT FIGHT.—AUSTRALIAN OPINION.

By the favour of Messrs. Poulton and Owen and of Messrs. Martin and Pleasance, of Melbourne, Australia, we have received copies of the Melbourne newspaper, *The Age*, containing an admirable leader on the *Odium Medicum* controversy in *The Times*. From extracts we subjoin, it will be seen that our antipodean friends view the action of the persecuting majority as most of us do at home. *The Age* (of March 24th), after describing the origin of the controversy, goes on to comment on it as follows:—

“The general effect aimed at was to show that homeopathy is a fraud and every homeopath a knave, and that both of them are perishing of being found out. ‘This conviction,’ says *The British Medical Journal*, ‘is shared by the wisest and best among us of the regular profession.’ The very strength of this language naturally drew attention to the weakness of those who used it, for how could the regular profession claim to know anything of Homeopathy or its prospects if they would not investigate it themselves, nor even meet in consultation any one who did? Criticism admittedly founded on ignorance of the subject to be criticized can only do harm to the critics, and ignorance is no justification of dogmatism and ill-temper. On the other hand, the Hahnemannist has the advantage of not only thoroughly knowing his own system, but also the system of his opponent; for, as a rule, he has been bred in the one school and converted to the other, and therefore speaks from an intimate acquaintance with both. As *The Times* remarks, with an impartiality that has not escaped notice on either side, ‘there are men in the homeopathic ranks who have given conclusive proofs of honesty and disinterestedness by accepting loss of money and of consideration for the sake of their opinions. Moreover, it is possible to name homeopathic practitioners whose knowledge of medical science cannot be looked down upon by many men in the regular profession.’ . . .

“If the interests of society were alone consulted by the profession, instead of a physician being boycotted for associating with homeopaths in the hospital wards, every public hospital would have a homeopathic side, to which the public might resort as they pleased. We can quite understand why two members of two opposite schools of treatment should be adverse to meeting in consultation at the bedside of a private patient; but neither of them would lose in prestige or practice by exchanging notes in an institution where everything is done for charity and nothing for gain.”

VETERINARY HOMEOPATHY.

ONE of our leading provincial chemists writes to us as follows:—

“May 4, 1888.

“I am pleased to read in this month’s WORLD that you are about to publish a series of papers from Mr. Hurdall’s pen on the use of homeopathic medicines in veterinary practice. *Apropos* of your remarks, I may quote the following from a letter I received May 2, 1888: ‘My friend Mr. B— tells me that he has been very successful with your medicines in the treatment of his Jersey cattle. I have a considerable herd of calving cows, and having recently lost three cows, shall be glad if you will be good enough to send a supply of the necessary medicines,’ &c., &c. On April 6, 1887, he writes as follows:—‘Mr. S— has much pleasure in saying that the medicines have been very successfully used in his valuable Jersey herd of cattle, not one death having occurred since they have been in use.’

“A farmer yesterday stated that homeopathic medicines saved him many a pound; and one constantly hears similar testimony.”

ALLOPATHIC TESTIMONY TO THE TRUTH OF SIMILIA
SIMILIBUS.

PROFESSOR VON NUSSBAUM, of Munich, in an article on “The internal use of Ichthyol,” in Liebreich’s *Therapeutischen Monatsheften*, says: “In conclusion, I must remark that ichthyol is an excellent example of Hahnemann’s maxim ‘Similia Similibus,’ for while it acts in a marvellously curative manner on eczema, there are constitutions in which it will produce eczema.” Ichthyol is the product of the distillation of a bituminous rock abounding in the remains of fossil fishes. It is at present a very fashionable remedy in Germany for various sorts of inveterate skin diseases.

UNCONSCIOUS HOMEOPATHY.

DR. SELLDEN, of Norberg in Sweden, says that the treatment of diphtheria with cyanide of mercury is much practised by Swedish physicians, and that out of fourteen hundred cases which have been so treated, only sixty-nine died. Dr. S. wonders that the remedy is not employed in Germany. Of course he does not know that it was first recommended by Dr. von Villars, a homeopathic physician, which fully accounts for its neglect by our

allopathic colleagues. Perhaps when the Swedish allopaths come to know to whom they are indebted for this remedy for diphtheria they will drop it like a hot coal, for anti-homeopathic bigotry is very rife in the Scandinavian countries. Since old Liedbeck's death there is no practitioner of homeopathy in Sweden or Norway.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE APPLICATION OF THE HAHNEMANNIAN LAW IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

By J. SUTCLIFFE HURNDALL, M.R.C.V.S.

THE prevailing conception in the minds of the uninitiated, that homeopathy is a system of small dosage, has left a very general impression upon all those who—rightly or wrongly—claim to possess infallible knowledge of all the “ills” and “wells” of domestic animals, that certainly whatever Hahnemann's system can do for the human subject, and babies in particular, nothing can be expected of it for the remaining members of the animal world. Assuming that Hahnemann's system *were* one of dosage, which every one who has studied it intelligently, knows *it is not*, even then its practice upon the domestic animals would furnish abundant proof of its marvellous adaptability to nature's ills, and its wonderful power to arrest disease; for, when properly-selected drugs, prepared even in very high attenuations, are administered in accordance with the law, the results as realized under ordinary conditions can only be described as splendid. In THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD it would of course be a work of supererogation to occupy space for the sake of explaining the homeopathic law beyond emphasizing the fact that Hahnemann's description defines it as strictly one of drug selection, not dosage; and no truer evidence of the same is required, except the mind has been trained in the wilfully sceptical school of the medical *Lancet*, than a series of thorough tests upon the various classes of domestic animals. When advocating therapeutical experiments on animals as a test of the simple truth of Hahnemann's law of drug selection, it must be understood that only those who can approach the subject on these lines with a firm determination to search for the truth should

attempt such a procedure : there are those who, as we have had superabundant evidence in the recent controversy, simply make a pretence of searching for knowledge, but whose only object is to prove themselves right, and the advocates of homeopathy hopelessly wrong ; men possessed of hypercritical and insincere minds will only waste their time and make themselves appear supremely ridiculous in the eyes of the public if they search for homeopathic experience among the lower animals : for, assuming that one possessed of no truer appreciation of the principles of homeopathy than J. C. B. or R. B. C. gave evidence of in the recent *Times* correspondence, they would have not even the faintest conception what remedies to prescribe under given pathological conditions. On the other hand, presuming that an expert in homeopathic practice were to prescribe on the true lines, and success follow the treatment, it would at once be put down to nature, the *vis medicatrix naturee* as some delight to describe it, or to any cause rather than the real one, viz., the action of the drug ; hence only those who are honestly open to conviction should approach the inquiry among the lower animals.

To those who are determined to seek for the truth, and, if needs be, are prepared to acknowledge themselves in error in the past, the investigation may be commended as one likely to excite the liveliest interest. It may be asked ; wherein can a better evidence of the truth of the homeopathic principle be gained among the lower animals than upon the human subject ?

Well ! admitting at once that the animal cannot speak, and so place the medical adviser in possession of certain subjective symptoms which would prove of immense value in forming a correct diagnosis of the case, and in prescribing according to *the law*, the veterinary practitioner has the advantage that he knows he is not being misled by imagined or fancied ailments. Animals have peculiar unspoken methods of their own of explaining many of their symptoms in disease, which he who is daily watching them in suffering learns how to translate into words and turn to useful account in prescribing treatment ; at the same time it is an undeniable fact, that the want of a full list of subjective symptoms places the veterinarian at considerable disadvantage ; his powers of keen discernment and careful discrimination are more thoroughly called into play than are those of the physician of the human

subject, and his opportunities of making cures proportionally reduced.

Furthermore, the various classes of animals, equine, bovine, canine, and feline, present characteristics peculiar to their class, which only a somewhat lengthened experience in practice enables one to distinguish; by this, it is not for one moment intended to suggest that the true law of drug selection is not applicable to all domestic animals alike; this it is, if one only succeeds in obtaining a true picture of disease from the sum total of symptoms: the difference which does exist is the susceptibility to the action of drugs peculiar to one class of animals more than another: by way of example, the cow, with her complex digestive apparatus, offers an illustration; for in addition to the extensively-developed salivary glandular system requisite for the production of a sufficient quantity of fluid to macerate the food in the first division of the digestive process, and also for rumination, there are four distinct compartments to form the stomach, viz., the rumen or first stomach, which occupies about three-fourths of the abdomen, and is capable of holding several bushels of food; the reticulum or second stomach; the omasum or third stomach; and the abomasum or true digestive stomach; it requires very little discrimination to understand that an animal possessing digestive organs of this description can with impunity take large quantities of crude or very strong drugs, and this, experience has taught, is really the case; at the same time it is equally easy to understand how improbable it is that a minute dose of a very highly-attenuated drug can produce any effect when mixed up with such an immense mass of ingesta. On the other hand, dogs, with their simpler organs of digestion, cannot bear the administration of drugs in the crude form, and experience among dogs, as gained in homeopathic practice, goes to prove that the higher attenuations are more effectual in bringing about successful and complete cures. There are other reasons, based on physiological facts, which serve to account for these differences of susceptibility in the different mammalian classes, and it is considered by some that the vexed question of attenuations—high *versus* low—that has called forth in the past expressions of very strong feeling, might possibly find its solution in a careful investigation and comparison of facts undertaken by one or two each of the medical and veterinary professions. Could some such

inquiry as this be set on foot, very useful information to the advantage of homeopathy might be obtained; but that any fixed law is ever likely to be established whereby one may be constantly guided in the administration of drugs, so far as attenuation or strength is concerned, we beg leave to doubt.

This difference of susceptibility in animals to the action of drugs, is undoubtedly a potent factor in accounting for the failure of amateur homeopaths in effecting cures, and taken in conjunction with the difficulty to detect and recognize pathological conditions from existing symptoms, should make every one hesitate before attempting to prescribe, if the object is to save the animal's life. A very large number of owners of horses and dogs give the professional veterinarian, whether homeopathic or allopathic, a very poor chance of effecting a cure; they usually tinker with the case until they suddenly discover that death is imminent, and if, after being called in at the eleventh hour, the veterinary surgeon cannot save the life of the patient, the blame is generously shifted on to his shoulders, and he goes away with his professional reputation very much at a discount, if not absolutely injured. Under such discouraging circumstances as these, if they must occur, the homeopathic veterinarian has a brighter prospect in view than his allopathic *confrère*; for doubtless the LAW-SELECTED DRUG, administered in the attenuation which the extreme circumstances suggest, does often work little short of a miracle, and if poor exhausted nature has any responsive powers left, good results may be hopefully anticipated, especially if good nursing, strict attention to professional orders, hygiene, and sanitation are assured.

Were evidence of the truth of Hahnemann's law required, some very interesting facts could be adduced, showing that the same remedies are applicable to animals as to the human subject in those diseases which are common to both; for instance, in bronchitis, pneumonia, hepatitis, nephritis, mammitis, and other similarly acute forms of disease, the same drug would be selected, whether for man, horse, cow, dog, or sheep; and provided the case were taken in time, and there were no unfavourable attendant circumstances due to carelessness or want of proper precaution, a successful issue might confidently be looked for. Admitting the correctness of this statement, about which no doubt need exist, it appears that an undeniable argument is provided in sub-

stantiation of the claim made by homeopaths of the truth of the law *similia similibus curentur*. Again, there are special forms of disease peculiar to particular classes of animals, some of which affect only one class, such as contagious pleuro-pneumonia, which is so common among bovines, but never attacks any other class of animals; or glanders, which, while not exactly confined to equines, is rarely found to affect any other class. As the law now stands, both these forms of disease are included in the schedule of the Contagious Diseases Act, and animals suffering therefrom have to be slaughtered; but abundant proof has been obtained by homeopathic practitioners that these particular forms of disease are to be controlled by drugs selected according to the sum total of the symptoms presented, and that they can be cured—though the large majority of English practitioners would indignantly deny the possibility—but facts can be advanced to prove that both glanders and contagious pleuro-pneumonia have been treated according to Hahnemann's law of similars, and well-authenticated cures effected; hence it matters not whether the disease is common to all classes, man included, or peculiar to one only, the same law of drug selection is found to apply. Should any one require stronger proof than this of the fact that a law of drug selection, fixed and ordered by nature—or, perhaps more truthfully stated, by Providence—exists, such an one may be dubbed hopelessly sceptical, and may fairly be relegated to the company of the J. C. B.'s and R. B. C.'s of *odium medicum* repute.

The distinct success that has followed the practice of the law of similars among the lower animals, who, we presume to think, cannot be credited with the exercise of very much faith, which some would have us believe is the source of all the cures in the human subject, would, one may naturally infer, lead to a very extensive adoption of the system among animals belonging to owners who rely on homeopathy for themselves and their families; but is this the case, and if not, why?

Much, as we venture to think, to the discredit of homeopaths, who use their best influence for the spread of the system by subscribing to the hospital, by entrusting serious cases of illness among dearly-beloved friends to homeopathic physicians, by personally making known and explaining the advantages of the system to those who are sceptical

of its truth, only very few trouble themselves to place their animals under the care of a veterinary surgeon who understands thoroughly the practice of the law of similars. This is most unfortunate, not only for the sake of the animals, but also the general prosperity of the cause. It is a confession we much regret to be compelled to make, and if the opponents and enemies of homeopathy make much of the fact—which they not unfrequently do—then homeopaths have themselves alone to thank for it. We of the profession are practically helpless, as advertising in this country is a forbidden indulgence. To make such an admission exposes a very weak point in the homeopathic armour. It has been said that a lady, occupying one of the highest positions in the land, has for her medical attendant a physician of the homeopathic persuasion. If this be so, we rejoice in it; but we never heard of a veterinary surgeon who understands homeopathy attending that lady's stables. Further, there is a gentleman who ranks very high in England's peerage, whose name, with that of his wife, appear as patron and patroness of, and liberal subscribers to, Homeopathic Institutions, and although that gentleman owns some of the noblest racers in the world, and had cause not so very long since to obtain the very best possible advice for one of them, not a homeopathic, but an allopathic army veterinary surgeon was called in to advise. These are facts worthy of note, and we may well ask the question, Why is it? Our reply is twofold:

First.—As compared with fifteen or twenty years ago, there is, both among the lay and professional communities, who are by profession and practice homeopaths, a distinct lack of interest in the success of the cause, if we may be permitted to express an opinion upon our own experience. We well remember the time when the advocates of the system never allowed an opportunity to slip of making known by precept and practice the great boon which homeopathy confers on all, both human and animal; and without wishing to be at all personal, we would ask the homeopathic medical practitioners at large to look back over the past, and make mental notes as to how much has individually been done for the spread of *veterinary* homeopathy. We can conscientiously say we have never left a stone unturned to send patients to the homeopathic medical profession, and some can testify to the truth of this by that most agreeable of all tests, the

fee list, both as regards our own family and immediate friends, as well as casual acquaintances; and we candidly confess to having felt some disappointment at the apparent lack of reciprocity.

Second.—Another very potent factor affecting the slow development of veterinary homeopathy is the coachman or groom. As a rule, owners of horses, and more especially those among the wealthy classes, leave the entire discretion as to the appointment of a veterinary surgeon in the hands of their servant. As a rule, men occupying such a position in the social grade are by education quite incompetent to judge of the merits of a scientific system of medicine, and believing that its chief characteristic consists of infinitesimal doses, conclude off hand that it is perfectly useless to entrust their charges to such treatment.

These are a few of the difficulties that hinder the spread of homeopathic principles in veterinary practice; but they are difficulties very easily overcome, and we earnestly hope that all who have influence will exercise it, that greater numbers of the animal world may experience the boon conferred on medical practice by the great Hahnemann.

2, Gloucester Terrace, Blackheath,

London, S.E., 1st May, 1888.

CASES OF SYCOSIS CURED BY ANTIM. TART. 200.

BY DR. THOS. WILSON.

ACCORDING to promise, I enclose a report of cases of sycosis treated by *Antim. Tart. C.C.** This year I have had four cases, two are still under my care. I will only report on the two cured.

C. B., aged 11, preventive man's daughter. January 4, 1888. Has had a pustular eruption on the right side of the face, distinct pustules about the size of small-pox pustules, in large patches the size of a crown piece. This eruption has continued for seven or eight years. The parents found allopathic remedies useless. The child looks healthy and strong. I gave her about 20 globules of the *Antim. Tart. C.C.* in half a pint of water, with a little *Spir. Vini. Rect.* and *Tinct. of Tangerine orange peel*, about half a drachm, to make the liquid keep better; strict orders to place the medicine in a dark, cool place; to take a tablespoonful

* C.C. means globules of the 200 potency.

night and morning. She took the liquid until the 8th of February, when every trace of the disease disappeared. No outward application whatever.

Diet: to avoid all kinds of food made from pig, *i.e.*, ham, bacon, sausages, pork, &c. To take plenty of fruit and vegetables, also the juice of half a lemon in water every day. There has not been the slightest return of the complaint.

E. G., *æt.* 14, village blacksmith's daughter. December 26, 1887. Has had a muco-purulent discharge from both nostrils ever since birth. About a fortnight since began with extensive patches of pustules on the nose externally and upper lip; quite disfigured; obliged to cover her face with a veil to keep off observation. I advised the same remedies and treatment as in case C. B., with the exception of applying fuller's earth, prepared by placing about a quarter of a pound of the earth in a jar, with about two pints of boiling water, to leave in a hot oven two hours, then remove, pouring off the water, the soft fuller's earth being then fit to apply. Most of the saline matter having been removed by the water, the earth becomes less irritating, and makes a very nice dressing, excluding the atmosphere. She continued under treatment until the 15th April. All trace of the pustules gone, and has had no relapse.

Now let me say a few words on the ordinary dry ring-worm, so common in children, where the hair comes off in large patches, sometimes leaving the scalp quite bald. In cases of this kind apply twice a week the *Tinct. Iodin.* co. B.P., with grs. x. of *Pot. Iodid.* to every half-ounce. Two or three applications complete the cure, but first wash the head and diseased parts thoroughly with hot water and soft soap night and morning. The same remedy cures the mange in animals.

I have found the best and cleanest remedy for the itch to be a saturated solution of *Potas. Iodid.*, rubbed well into the skin with flannel. One or two applications cure.

Iodide of Potassium crystals applied to a part stung by bees, removes the pain instantaneously.

I may state, for the benefit of invalids, that the atmosphere here is about the most bracing of any part of England. The accommodation for lodgers is only on a small scale, as it is but a village as yet.

Withernsea, Hull, May 7, 1888.

SOME REMARKS ON A CASE OF CROUP.—ARE
CROUP AND DIPHTHERIA THE SAME DISEASE?

By Dr. HARMAR SMITH.

IN the case reported in the March number of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, some of the symptoms were inflammatory or congestive, others rather nervous or spasmodic. There were undoubted symptoms of inflammatory engorgement or congestion of the lining membrane of the larynx—the constant raucus or rough breathing, caused by the passage of air between the congested vocal chords; also the clanging cough, the rapid pulse, and very frequent inspiration, the frequently high temperature, all point to this state of the mucous membrane. The condition of the internal surface was probably analogous to that of the skin of which it is a continuation, and which still retained traces of the measly eruption. No doubt the violent attacks of spasmodic difficulty of breathing, which had nearly carried off my little patient, were conveyed by reflex nervous action from the congested membrane, to the muscular fibres of the vocal chords. Thus the case was partly inflammatory and partly nervous; there was not the slightest evidence of the existence of any fibrinous deposit or false membrane.

On at least two occasions I noticed a remarkable and sudden reduction of temperature for about 7° , or from about 103° to 96° . This was after the more frightful attacks of dyspnea, during which the obstruction to inspiration, by spasmodic contraction of the vocal chords, had led to imperfect aeration of the blood, and this to abnormal reduction of the temperature of the body.

As to the termination of the case I think I might have fairly spoken of it as one of *cure* rather than merely *recovery*. A neighbouring physician who was twice, in my absence, summoned at untimely hours, viewed the case as quite hopeless, adding that he had very rarely, if ever, seen a recovery from croup following measles. He was not, however, a homeopathist.

I have only notes of seven medicines having been used during the whole treatment of the case. Of these *Aconite* was especially called for by the presence of fever. *Belladonna* by convulsions. *Bryonia* was given before the seat of the cough was clearly diagonized. *Nux vomica* was given during the presence of tenesmus, which it quickly relieved. *Iodine* and *Hepar. Sulph.* have a specific relation

to the diseases of the laryngeal mucous membrane (which Dr. Sharp would consider an illustration of "Organopathy"), and, finally, the *Musk* was prescribed to act as an anti-spasmodic on the vocal chords through the laryngeal nerves. The immediate relief afforded by this substance, when the steam was impregnated with it, was several times observed by the attendants during the more urgent attacks. On reviewing the treatment of the case, the only medicine which it appears to me might possibly have been dispensed with was the *Bryonia*. The exact boundary line of the *modus operandi* of *Hepar Sulph.* and *Iodine* is not defined in the provings, hence in a case of such extreme urgency and danger, I did not feel justified in acting on my ordinary rule of giving only one medicine at a time—I mean of not alternating. It is certainly a great advantage when a remedy can be brought into direct contact with the diseased membrane without having first to pass through the circulation, and this is rendered possible by the great volatility of moschus at ordinary temperatures, and of iodine by heat, the latter, in fact, being one of the most volatile of solid elementary bodies. Some of my colleagues prefer *Spongia* to *Iodine* in the treatment of croup, but I think they would scarcely do so if it were a question of administering it by inhalation, as there cannot be much volatile matter left after the treatment the zoophyte has undergone.

The interest which I have taken in this case has naturally led me read up the subject of croup afresh, and I have been surprised to find what a change has taken place (I might almost say revolution) in the opinions of the leaders of professional opinion on the matter during the last few years. Until not many years back there was a general agreement in the profession, at least in this country, that croup proper was a local inflammatory disease, excited by cold, and very rarely found except in young children. Now many standard authors consider it essentially the same disease as diphtheria. I will make a few extracts to show that until fifteen or twenty years ago the opinions of Cullen, Cheyne, Sydenham, and other distinguished medical writers were still in vogue, and also present some evidence of the change which has recently occurred. I should be glad if I could thereby succeed in eliciting the judgment of some of my colleagues on the question, for though we are not *dependent*—like our brethren of the old school—

upon pathology as a guide to treatment, correct views thereof are undoubtedly *helpful*.

The late Dr. T. H. Tanner, whose "Index of Diseases" was published in 1866, says under the heading of "Croup":—

"Synon. Tracheitis; Cynanche Trachealis; Angina Trachealis. An inflammatory disease of mucous lining of trachea, or often of glottis and larynx and trachea. Wheezing respiration; fits of hoarse coughing; occasional spasms of laryngeal muscles. These characteristic symptoms: alteration in cough, which is accompanied with a peculiar ringing sound, rendering it 'brassy.' . . . Features expressive of alarm and distress; patient grasps at his neck, or thrusts his fingers into mouth, as if to remove cause of suffering. Nocturnal exacerbations, remissions towards morning."

The above is an exceedingly graphic description of the symptoms of this terrible disease. The author's remarks about treatment are specially interesting to us as coming from an allopath. They commence as follows:—

"Treatment. Under use of bleeding, tartarate of antimony and mercury; half the cases attacked die. For this cause alone a different plan ought to be tried!" *Op. cit.* pp. 62 and 63.

The same author writes as follows, under the head of "Diphtheria":—

"Synon. Angina Maligna; Putrid Sore Throat; Malignant Quinsy. An epidemic and contagious sore throat of great severity, due to toxæmia; being *attended with much prostration*, and characterized by exudation of false membranes on tonsils and adjacent structures. Treatment.—No specific known. By remedies of a *supporting nature*, patient may be often guided through the great danger which is present in every case." *Op. cit.* pp. 72 and 73.

Surely the above clear and succinct descriptions of symptoms point to diverse, and but remotely allied diseases. The one being essentially a local, the other a constitutional, disease. In each, it is true, false membranes are frequently formed, but whilst in croup they are only a dangerous complication of the disease, in diphtheria their presence is pathognomic, as witness its name.

Sir William Aitken, the fifth edition of whose "Science and Practice of Medicine" was published two years later than the work from which I have quoted, closely follows Dr. Tanner. Aitken himself quotes from Drs. Cullen, Cheyne, Copland, Wood, and Home. He remarks—*op. cit.*, vol. i. p. 570, "Diphtheria may be confounded with primary croup, *if the pharynx has not been examined!*"

The late Sir Thomas Watson, in the fifth edition of his most interesting "Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic," published in 1871, a short time before his death, appears to be undecided on the identity or not of the two diseases in question.

We do not, however, meet with the same indecision in the writings of Dr. Charles West, founder and late physician of the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, who has probably had more experience in children's diseases than any of the above-named physicians. In a case published in 1874, in the sixth edition of his "Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood" he details "a case which he calls Croup in contra-distinction to diphtheria," which is so striking and such a typical example of the former disease, that I trust its quotation will not make my paper too long for insertion. He observes as follows :

"The danger of being lulled into security by the apparent improvement of a child who has been attacked by croup is so serious, that, before proceeding to consider the treatment of the disease, I will relate to you a case by way of caution. On June 25th a little girl four years old became hoarse and lost her appetite, though she did not appear otherwise ill. On the 27th she seemed less well, and in the night was very restless, and had difficulty of breathing. On the 28th respiration was more difficult, and though she had but little cough she seemed sometimes in danger of choking. In the night a croupy sound accompanied her breathing, and violent attacks of dyspnea were of frequent occurrence. On the 29th she was taken to a surgeon, who gave her some medicine after each dose of which she was sick, and this sickness was followed by much relief, and by an almost complete cessation of the croupy sound. This improvement was thought to have continued during the 30th; the child slept quietly during the night, and was considered so much better by the parents that she was brought by them to the Children's Hospital at 9 a.m., on July 1st. As she lay in the lap in a sitting position, her countenance was pale and livid, her respiration was sibilant, her surface cool, her pulse very frequent and feeble, but she did not appear to be in any of the distress usual in the advanced stages of croup. At 9 a.m. she was admitted, at 6 p.m. she died, though no great distress nor violent struggle for breath preceded her death. The extensive deposit of false membrane in the trachea and bronchi showed that, in spite of her apparent amendment for a season, disease must all the time have been advancing unsuspected by her friends, overlooked even by her medical attendants."

The late Sir Rose Cormack, writing in Quain's "Medical Dictionary," the last edition of which was published in 1886, remarks on the above case :

“This case, which is given by Dr. West as a case of the disease which he calls croup in *contra-distinction to diphtheria*, will be regarded by the medical profession in France, and by all other followers of Bretonneau, as a typical and graphically described example of diphtheria implicating the air passages.”

Dr. West's reviewer adds as follows, in a passage which lucidly sets forth the views of this new school of pathologists:

“The disease which Home, Cheyne, West, Sansom, and many other older and recent British authors of repute call croup, is an acute inflammation of the larynx, or trachea, or of both, which, when it runs its natural course, generally, they say, terminates in membranous exudation on the inflamed mucous surface. The affection which Bretonneau, Trousseau, Peter, Barthez, Sarmés, and the entire modern school of French physicians, call *croup*, is the membranous manifestation in the larynx and trachea, or in both, of diphtheria, a general asthenic disease. The French physicians, with whom agree George Johnson, Semple, and other British physicians, including the writers, hold that membranous exudation is never a result of simple acute inflammation, or, in other words, *that there is no such disease as the croup of Home, Cheyne, West, and Sansom, these authors having blended two essentially different diseases in one description.*”*

I think that most, if not all my colleagues, will agree with me that this making croup and diphtheria the same disease, is an example of that hasty generalization which has done so much harm to practical medicine, from the time of Hippocrates to the present day. To us Homeopaths, whose treatment is mild and innocuous even when it does not do good, and still more which is for the most part founded on symptomatology, a pathological error is of comparatively small moment. But to those who found their treatment on pathological theories, and whose treatment, except when borrowed from ourselves, is active and disturbing; errors in pathology, and therefore in diagnosis are often now, and have been far more in the past, attended with the most disastrous results. To give one or two examples. Brown and Broussias referred all fevers to gastro-enteritis, and therefore applied leeches and blisters to the abdomen; Clutterbuck to inflammatory irritation of the brain, and therefore depleted that organ. On the other hand, Dr. Todd referred nearly all diseases to inanition, and therefore stimulated to excess. Examples of mistaken theories and hasty generalization leading to

* Quain's "Medical Dictionary," vol. i. p. 320.

mischievous treatment might be multiplied to any extent, but my paper is already too long—so I forbear.

It is, however, a pitiable thing to think of all the lives that been sacrificed at the altar of prejudice, and to reflect on all the suffering that has been inflicted, and all the good that has been prevented, by the operation of the same evil influence on the minds even of the cultured and benevolent. And that with this morbid tendency to generalization which the history of medicine discloses, nearly the entire medical profession of the old world should have rejected that marvellous generalization in therapeutics discovered by the genius, and corroborated by the persevering labours, of Hahnemann. And yet the last few years have brought to light what, if possible, is more surprising still, viz., that whilst the general principle is not only repudiated but abhorred, and those who avow their faith in it persecuted, the remedies which the working out of that principle has brought to light are eagerly accepted and employed by the very same persons.

GUILDFORD, *April 11, 1888.*

FILTERS.

No. 1.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE function of a filter is to remove solid impurities from water, and also in a measure to help to charge it with air. Water absorbs air, and the water we drink contains a considerable amount of it. It is the air contained in water that fishes breathe. When water is boiled, much of the air contained in it escapes, and leaves the water flat. But if this water is now passed through a good filter, it is re-charged with air and its flatness vanishes. The object in boiling water is to destroy any organic impurities it may contain, as the germs of infection. Boiling destroys most of these (though not all), and consequently when water has been boiled and afterwards filtered, it may be considered practically safe in that respect.

But filters cannot do everything. Most poisons dissolved in water can pass through filters, and other means must be taken for detecting and removing them. One of the commonest poisons found in drinking-water is lead. This is derived from the pipes through which the water passes. Ordinary water will not dissolve lead, but if the water contains carbonic acid gas it will dissolve it. It is this that makes syphons with lead fittings

less desirable than bottles for storing aerated waters in. If a water is contaminated with lead, no filter will remove it. Some filters will take up portions of the lead, but not enough to make the water safe drinking. Also, filters will not remove the subtle poisons (or germs as they are supposed to be) of infectious diseases. When there is any suspicion of these it is necessary to boil the water before drinking it.

One thing about filters that must not be forgotten is that they require constant supervision and attention. Many persons delude themselves with the idea that they are drinking filtered water when the apparatus through which they are passing it has long since ceased to have any real filtering action. After a time the pores of the filter become clogged and foul, and then it is of no further use until the filtering material is cleansed or changed. But there is often nothing to give evidence of this necessity to casual inspection, and it is therefore actually safer to drink unfiltered water than it is to have a filter which is not strictly watched.

In future articles we intend to discuss the various forms of filters, and we propose to commence with those manufactured by MESSRS. DOULTON.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

A CLINICAL EVENING.

EIGHTH Ordinary Meeting of the Session was held on Thursday, May 3, 1888.

Dr. NEATBY first showed a case of *Cheloid*, beginning with irritation of a small pimple. Dr. Neatby said the disease had lasted seven years. It had been under treatment by *Silica* in various dilutions for some time, and was somewhat smaller. It had lost all pain and was paler.

Dr. CLARKE said he had reported a case cured by *Silica*. It occurred in a young woman in the scar made in the removal of a tumour at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The cheloid was removed once or twice, and returned again. *Silica* 3 cured in a few months.

Dr. GOLDSBROUGH had seen cheloid develop after herpes facialis in the scars of the eruption. There was much neuralgia in the case.

Dr. NEATBY reported the next case—*Small multiple mollusca fibrosa*. The case was not under treatment. The disease caused no inconvenience, and was a congenital condition.

Several members were inclined to regard the tumours as pedunculated warts.

Dr. WATSON had seen a case in which there was a number of smaller tumours, but not congenital. In this case there was neuralgia as in Dr. Neatby's case.

Dr. BLACKLEY suggested that a microscopic examination should be made.

Dr. NEATBY exhibited a *Tumour (a myxoma)*, taken from the leg of a woman. He diagnosed the case as a lipoma, but on cutting down in it he found a jelly-like mass with a degenerated centre. It had given great pain, and had existed five years. It was under the skin. The operation entirely relieved the pain. Sometimes lipomata degenerate. On section this was just like an unripe pomegranate.

Dr. ROBERSON DAY exhibited the next cases. First—*Two cases of Pemphigus*.

A little boy, aged 8, who had suffered from the disease from birth. It affects all the body, especially hands, feet, axillae, scalp, and mouth internally. *Rhus.*, *Hepar.*, *Arsenicum*, have from time to time cured temporarily.

The mother has also suffered from the age of 6, and at times has it still, and very severely.

Dr. COOPER said, in regard to the eruption in the boy, he had often seen one like it in the ears of children, and he had cured it with an ointment of *Scrofularia Nodosa*, ordinary figwort. The condition was well known in Dublin, and had been described by Sir W. Wilde. In blistered conditions, with an aureole round the blister, *Scrofularia* is very effectual.

Dr. JONES asked if there was any specific history.

Dr. DAY said he had not ascertained any.

Dr. BLACKLEY said the patient's mother stated that there was evidence that such was the case. Her father was not a steady man. He had seen many similar cases in children, and in all cases they were specific. They did not always answer to anti-specific treatment.

Dr. JONES mentioned a case he had seen at the copper mines of Lake Superior. There was no specific element in this case, which he attributed to bad diet.

Dr. POPE had seen a pemphigus eruption in a case of disseminated sclerosis, some of the bullæ broke. He dressed them with *iodoform*, and a scab formed. Other bullæ appeared, and the pain was extreme, as if burned with a lucifer match. Under *Cantharis* these disappeared without breaking. A new one appeared in the great toe, and was attended with great pain. This has now disappeared. The nutrition had diminished during the last year.

Mr. BREBNER said that six weeks ago he had the opportunity

of watching a case from the beginning, through all stages till death on the twelfth day. From the history he came to the conclusion that it was syphilis. It began on the fourth day after birth.

Dr. GOLDSBROUGH said it would be interesting to know if there was a chance of during permanent good. He thought *Iodide of lime* ought to do much good.

Dr. DUDGEON said it was a common thing to see slight attacks of pemphigus on fingers and toes; but he had once had under his care the worst case he had ever seen. The patient was a young man. He was covered with blisters, which ran to crusts like rupia. Nothing did any good. The only thing that alleviated was wrapping him in oil cloths, as everything that was dry stuck to him and gave him great suffering. He died worn out with the disease. He did not know what grounds Dr. Goldsbrough had for recommending *Calc. Iod.*, but according to the New Association this ought not to be administered, as it has not been proved, except in its separate elements, *Calc.*, *Carb.*, and *Iodine*.

Dr. COOPER had a case precisely similar to Dr. Dudgeon's. It occurred in a gipsy. No medicine did any good. There was a strong specific history.

Dr. MURRAY said a case occurred in his practice. The patient was a carpenter. He got quite well under *Rhus.* alone.

Dr. HUGHES (in the chair) referred to a case of general pemphigus from arsenical wall-paper. The medicine which did best was *Antimonium Tartaricum*. A fresh exposure brought on a fresh attack. He apparently took cold, and this was followed by pneumonia and death.

Dr. DAY showed a child three years and eight months old, whose illness began as whooping-cough. It was complicated with meningitis, and there was unsteady gait. *Ignatia* had done much good. Dr. Day read an abstract of the case.

Dr. ROTH said he had seen a case with a similar gait that morning. He would recommend massage. He would place the child on its stomach and make it bring into action the limbs without the weight of the body. Thereby he would work on the muscles of the neck. In addition he would use warm water, and then alternately hot and cold water to improve nutrition, for the child was anemic.

Dr. BLAKE was of opinion that the case was purely one of innutrition. He thought there was perhaps sudden loss of action of a portion of the lung. Dr. Day said that was not the case.

Dr. DAY showed a case of *Navus cured by electrolysis*.

Dr. BLACKLEY said he had pointed out the disadvantages of steel needles in staining the skin, as in this case. He thought it better to use several needles at once.

Dr. ROTH mentioned a case in which with dilute nitric acid he had cured a nevus when applied after scraping the surface.

Dr. DUDGEON said that, on one occasion, he vaccinated a young lady on a nævus on her thigh, and cured it. This was akin to electrolysis.

Dr. NEATBY had asked if there was any history of recurrence after electrolysis. In one case he had there was a return. He also asked if there was any experience with drugs. He had tried them with negative results.

Dr. HUGHES had seen some cases disappear under *Thuja and Phos.* (Dr. CLIFTON: hear, hear.), the only external appliance being painting with *Collodion*.

Dr. MOIR next related a case of *hematuria* in a clerk, aged 47. This had lasted three years. Bleeding came on every three weeks. After any exertion it came on. He passed a small calculus on two occasions. The bleeding was worse after these. There is well-marked uric acid diathesis. *Terebinth* had controlled the bleeding somewhat, but the medicines chiefly beneficial are *Berberis and Lycopodium*. He is in good health. Specimens of the urine were exhibited; that passed in the morning being quite clear, that in the evening was smoky.

Dr. WATSON suggested *Eupatorium Purpur*, ϕ as of great value in expelling uric acid from the kidneys.

Dr. DUDGEON mentioned a case he had seen in consultation with Dr. Bayes. The patient was a well-grown man of 40, but was quite blanched. Dr. Dudgeon's prescription did not do good, but he got well under *Sulpho—Carbolate of Lime*.

Dr. COOPER said Dr. Bayes thought there was fungus hematodes of the bladder in this case.

Dr. BLAKE said he never tried to cure *Uric acid* now, because patients were usually so much better when passing it. He had recently had a fine well-built Scotchman of 50. He was in low spirits. On examining him he could find no flaw. Teeth were perfect: digestion good. He was always ill when he didn't pass uric acid, and always well when he did. He noticed he did not empty his lungs. Dr. Blake taught him to breathe properly. He had a little pain in the back. Dr. Blake gave *Act. R.*, and told him to come back in a fortnight. He came back in a fortnight radiant. He *didn't take the actæa*. He tried the breathing first. He is now perfectly well, though he had been ill three years. He passes a considerable amount of lithic acid at times.

Dr. BLACKLEY asked if Sir. Wm. Roberts' plan—30–40 grains of *Citrate of Potash* three or four times a day—had been tried? It was often of great service in cleaning out the "gravel pit" which has been found to exist in such kidneys.

Dr. HUGHES said he had found a teaspoonful of *Borocitrate of Magnesia* in eight ounces of water, a tablespoonful two or three times a day, of great use in lithic acid diathesis.

Dr. MARSH asked if exclusive milk diet had been tried ?

Dr. MOIR said he had had very little meat.

Dr. MOIR next read a case, one of *Aneurism of abdominal aorta* in a bricklayer, first reported by the late Dr. Anderson. He had been treated at Guy's Hospital without benefit. *Baryta-Carb.* 3x was given with such benefit that he returned to work and has remained at work ever since. He has since been under Dr. Moir's care off and on. Once he brought up a little blood. He had had *Baryta-Carb.* chiefly since, off and on.

Dr. COOPER reported two cases of *nervous deafness*. The first was one which is reported in the last number of *The Homeopathic Review*. The condition is obscure. He thinks it arose from shock. The patient, a clergyman, had been under homeopathic treatment. Dr. Cooper gave *Magnesia Carb.* 200. The first pilule was taken on Sunday morning; that had no effect. The next was taken Monday morning; the hearing began to come back. He had only had 14 pilules altogether. The deafness fluctuated. With the left ear he hears as well as ever. The right ear has not improved. He had been treated unsuccessfully by several practitioners before.

Dr. SMITH asked if he held out strong expectations of curing the patient.

Dr. COOPER said he had not.

Dr. CLARKE asked what relation *Magnesia Carb.* had to shock ?

Dr. COOPER said it was a matter of experience. He arrived at the conclusion from reading the provings. It is remarkable that Schüssler uses the *Magnesia Phos.* in nervous cases.

Dr. COOPER showed a second case in a woman in which there was some vascular derangement. The woman had been deaf for five years. She had headache at vertex, after an attack of pleurisy five years before. Her deafness began five years before that. No history of discharge or earache. He was not sure of the history of shock. There had been some impairment of brain power from medicine. He gave *tannic acid* 12th and 30th. There was steady improvement. Dr. Cooper was led to use it from experience, seeing the effect it had in some chronic cases. He had found it confine the bowels. *Tannic acid* has a strengthening effect on the nerves when given in high dilution. This patient has had no other medicine.

Dr. DYCE BROWN asked what were the other cases that led him up to it ?

Dr. COOPER had noticed in some cases the patients said they felt better. Also he had a theory that it would be useful.

Dr. BLACKLEY asked if, in the cases where he gives *tannic acid*, he allows tea, coffee, and cocoa ?

Dr. COOPER: Certainly; it doesn't make any difference.

Dr. DYCE BROWN mentioned how *Calcaria* and *Natrum Mur.* are

given regardless of the quantity of chalk or salt taken in food and water.

Dr. WATSON brought forward a case that came to him as *otorrhœa*. He noticed a ganglion on the hand. He asked leave to remove it, and punctured with gilt grooved needles. It ultimately formed again, the patient doing her work in the meantime as a dressmaker. He again punctured and injected *iodine*. The hand sloughed, the slough extended, laying bare all the tendons. Dr. Yeldham was consulted. His advice was that the cause of the non-healing was the rigid ring of skin round the ulcer. He advised the incision of the hard ring. This was done. *Silic* 2x and *Ferrum Sulph.* 2x gr.ii 2h. alt. were given. The healing was rapid and almost complete. But a ganglion formed again. After leaving off dressmaking, and going into the country, she got very well in health.

Dr. WATSON'S next case was one of *in-growing* toe nail, brought on by dancing. Dr. Yeldham advised London Paste. This did no good, but *Chloride of Zinc Paste* cured.

Dr. WATSON showed specimens of tumour removed, and part of finger which separated after blood poisoning, in a tailor, who had poisoned his finger by working with shoddy cloth.

Dr. BLACKLEY showed a case of *Progressive Muscular Atrophy* and another of *Pseudo-Hypertrophic Paralysis*, relating the history of each.

Dr. CLIFTON said that in 1874, when Dr. Dyce Brown was staying with him, he had a case of pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis. He kept the case, a girl, under *Phosph.* 3x three times a day for fourteen months, and she got perfectly well.

Dr. BLACKLEY then showed the *heart of a patient who died from embolism*, and read the notes of the case, which was one of great interest, showing the progression of symptoms as the different parts were attacked.

MEETING OF THE

WESTERN COUNTIES THERAPEUTICAL SOCIETY.

HELD AT 15, CATHERINE PLACE, BATH, APRIL 5TH, 1888.

Present—Drs. Eubulus Williams (President), R. H. Fallon, F. H. Bodman, T. D. Nicholson (Secretary), and S. Morgan, of Clifton; J. H. Mackechnie, P. R. Wilde, and G. Norman, of Bath; A. S. Alexander, of Plymouth; and W. G. Hardy, of Bournemouth.

In accordance with the resolution of last meeting, a note of sympathy with Mr. Millican in his recent trial was sent, and contributions forwarded to Major Vaughan Morgan amounting

to £7, besides several sums which had been sent direct by the members.

Dr. Bodman read a paper on "Inflammation and Hypertrophy of the Tonsils," as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—Our zealous Secretary having called upon me to read a paper this evening, and as England expects every man to do his duty, I am making the attempt, counting upon your kind indulgence.

The subject I have chosen for our consideration is Inflammation and Hypertrophy of the Tonsils. While it presents nothing particularly novel or striking, it includes diseases which we are continually called upon to treat. I trust the discussion may prove useful in adding to our stock of knowledge, and thereby enabling us to carry out our treatment with greater success. The tonsils are two glandular organs consisting of aggregated mucous follicles, with much lymphoid and connective tissue, lying between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces on either side. On the surface may be seen a number of mucous crypts leading into small recesses, from which mucous follicles branch out into the substance of the gland; they are lined with a continuation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx. Their functions are not clearly understood, but they secrete a lubricating fluid which moistens the fauces and facilitates the swallowing of food.

Acute inflammation of the tonsils may be classed under three forms. 1. Acute catarrhal, Erythematous, or Follicular Tonsilitis, sometimes called Follicular catarrh. 2. Phlegmonous or Parenchymatous Tonsilitis, or Quinsy. The catarrhal form may run into the Parenchymatous. 3. Exudative Tonsilitis, sometimes mistaken for diphtheria. Anderson, in Heath's "Dictionary of Surgery," states that the quinsy of adults is commonly a suppurative inflammation of the areolar tissue of the soft palate or pharynx, rather than of the tonsil itself; if so, we have in this case to deal with a distinct disease calling for special treatment.

1. Acute catarrhal tonsilitis affects primarily the mucous membrane covering the tonsils; it is the form commonly seen in very young children, and is often the condition which underlies what may appear to be attacks of feverishness without any assignable cause. It is the more likely to be overlooked on account of there being often in infants but little, if any, pain or difficulty in swallowing evidenced by the child.

The child is ill, there is marked feverishness, head heavy, appetite fails. In such cases, if we feel under the angle of the jaw, or examine the throat, we shall discover this catarrhal inflammation of the tonsils. Usually, however, especially in

older children and adults, the disease is ushered in by a feeling of dryness and heat in the throat, with difficulty in swallowing, and this is accompanied with more or less fever and general malaise. The tonsils and surrounding parts are of a dark red colour and swollen; they are at first dry, but soon become covered with a cloudy secretion, and later the surface may be studded with accumulations of pus in the mucous crypts. The uvula is involved in the inflammatory process; the disease is not infectious, and does not run on to suppuration.

Treatment.—In the first stage the disease may be often cut short by a few doses of *Acon.* If called in too late for this, then generally *Bellad.* will be found the suitable remedy, especially if there be decided redness with much dryness and heat in the throat, with difficulty of swallowing. If there be sudden swelling of the tissues with *burning*, pricking, stinging pains, *Arum Tri.* will be the remedy. If the appearance of the parts be edematous, the throat swollen both inside and outside, *Apis* should be chosen. If the colour of the tissues be a dark purple, and the general symptoms out of proportion to the local appearances, with much nervous agitation, we should give *Lach.* Should there be any tendency to ulceration, swelling more marked than the redness, difficult deglutition, and much salivation, *Merc. Cor.* For feeling of roughness and of a foreign body in the throat, with inflammation extending to eustachian tubes and esophagus, with hawking to get rid of tough mucus, *Phytol.*

When the inflammation is subsiding and there remains much tenacious mucus about the throat, with a similar discharge from the nose, *Kali B.* To clear off the remains of a sub-acute attack, *Hydras.* is often most useful.

2. Phlegmonous, or parenchymatous, tonsilitis, or true quinsy, occurs most frequently between the ages of five and twenty-five, especially in lymphatic or serofulous constitutions, and in cold damp weather, more frequently in spring and autumn. There is a tendency to relapse, and one attack distinctly predisposes to another. The disease may affect one or both tonsils. The inflammation attacks the substance of the gland, causing infiltration, with proliferation of the connective tissue; if not arrested it goes on to the breaking down of these deposits and the formation of an abscess. Once this has happened it is very difficult to avert it in a second attack.

On looking into the throat, one or both tonsils will be seen of a dark red colour, swollen, nodulated, covered with viscid mucus reaching across to the uvula; or if both be affected, almost entirely blocking up the space between the fauces, so that they touch each other. More frequently the disease is confined to one side. The disease is usually ushered in with distinct rigors, followed by considerable fever, temperature ranging from

103-105 Fahr. accompanied by general constitutional disturbance, prostration, headache, and in young children delirium. There is a feeling of soreness and tension in the throat, with dysphagia, also piercing pains extending to the ear on swallowing. The face is distorted, and there is a peculiar muffled nasal twang to the voice. The spreading of the inflammation to the neighbouring muscles paralyzes them, so that the attempt to swallow often causes the food to return through the nose. There is usually salivation with secretion of viscid mucus. The tongue is thickly coated with moist thick white or yellowish fur, a fetid odour comes from the mouth, sometimes the swelling is so great as to make it impossible for the patient to open the mouth. There is much tenderness on the outside of the throat, and a swelling can be felt underneath the angle of the lower jaw. It may be accompanied by tinnitus, partial deafness, also suffocative paroxysms. If it goes on to abscess, there is increase of stabbing pains and difficulty of swallowing, with increasing temperature till the abscess breaks, which is followed by great and immediate relief. The pus is often fetid.

Treatment.—It is in this disease that *Baryta Carb.* 6 or 12 has been found of such signal service. If the case be seen early, it will often arrest the disease in twenty-four hours. Especially in the case of strumous children will its virtues be manifested. The same effect may often be produced by *Bell.* 1x and *Merc. Sol.*, or *Biniod.* 3x given alternately. The more scrofulous the subject, and the more decided the general prostration, with tendency to paresis of the contiguous muscles, the greater the indication for giving *Baryta*. Swelling of tongue, salivation, fetid breath, and accompanying ulcers, point to *Mercurius*. Should suppuration occur, then *Hep. S.* 2x or 3x is our most useful remedy, and will expedite the maturation of the abscess. As accessory means we may recommend in the early stage of the disease sucking small pieces of ice, or later, when matter is forming, steaming the throat and applying linseed meal poultices. If the abscess shows signs of pointing, great relief may be afforded by puncturing with a guarded bistoury.

3. Exudative tonsillitis, sometimes called diphtheritic sore throat, is due to blood poisoning, the result of insanitary conditions. When in practice at Devizes, I met with it frequently in a family. I urged the overhauling of the drains, which was thoroughly done; still the same disease recurred. I expressed the belief that there must be some sanitary defect. Some time after my patient bought the adjoining house, and in making alterations found the drains in the most unsatisfactory condition. Since these have been rectified there has been no recurrence of the disease.

The symptoms are similar to those of quinsy, with the ad-

dition of the usual signs of blood poisoning, rapid pulse, high fever, great general prostration, and very fetid breath.

On the tonsils may be seen whitish patches of exudation, which might cause the disease to be mistaken for true diphtheria. The exudation is thinner, not organized like that of diphtheria. There is no albuminaria or subsequent paralysis; the cases do not terminate fatally.

The principal remedy is *Mercurius*, especially the *Cyanide*. I usually prescribe 12x. A gargle of Condy's fluid and water, or a spray with sulphurous acid, should be used frequently. At the same time the patient should be well sustained by light nutritious diet, with port wine.

The most common chronic affection of the tonsils is hypertrophy. It may be due to repeated attacks of inflammation, specially in adults. But often in children it appears to be inherited with a scrofulous constitution, and shows itself as early as the second or third year. Usually both tonsils are affected, though frequently we find one is larger than the other. If very large it affects the voice, and by pressing on the mouths of the eustachian tubes may cause deafness or noises in the ear.

It is probable, however, that some of the cases of deafness which are ascribed to enlargement of the tonsils, are due more to post-nasal growths, which are frequently the result of the same constitutional condition, but are less readily detected. Some have supposed that enlargement of the tonsils may lead to distortion of the chest and atrophy of the respiratory muscles. This is called in question by Vogel in his diseases of children, and I can scarcely believe such to be the case except where the tonsils are so large as almost to meet and fill up the breath way. These deformities no doubt often accompany the disease under consideration, and are likewise the expression of the same strumous diathesis. There is no pain; the tone of the voice is altered; the sleep is disturbed with dreams, and the patient sleeps with mouth open, and snores. Such patients are very liable to throat affections on taking cold, or during scarlet fever. They tend to diminish in size toward puberty.

Treatment.—If the disease is of comparatively recent origin, the result of former attacks of tonsillitis, *Merc. Biniod.* 3x, *Calc. Phos.* or *Iod.* 3x, *Phytol.* 2x, *Sil.* 6x, or *Baryta Iod.* 3x, with intercurrent courses of *Sulph.*, will suffice, with a liberal diet of milk, eggs, and meat, with cod-liver oil, to cure the affection. The use of these means will be augmented by residence on dry soil, at a tolerably high altitude, or at the seaside. It will be well also to examine the mouth to discover if there be any local irritant in the way of decayed teeth, which, if present, should be removed. Topically, we may use *Tinct. Iod.*, with glycerine or *Liq. Sodæ Chlor.*

I have also seen good results from the employment of an ointment of the *Binioid. Mercury*, one-third of the *Ung. Hydrarg.*, *Iod. Rub. P.B.* with two-thirds of lanoline and benzoated lard. I recommend this to be rubbed in for ten minutes every morning, and some plain olive oil to be rubbed in for the same time in the evening, with a view to obtaining the good effect of the rubbing.

But if the hypertrophy be a part of an inherited strumous diathesis, or of long standing, medical treatment will effect but little, while it will incur unnecessary expense and loss of time. Here the question of ablation may be raised. I hold, however, that this is usually undesirable, especially in children before puberty, and should only be undertaken when the size of the tonsils is so large as to interfere with swallowing, or to impede the ingress of the proper amount of air to the lungs, and thereby affect injuriously the general health, or produce deformity of the chest walls. Only in such cases, and after the failure of other means, would I recommend excision.

The most effectual treatment with which I am acquainted for reducing the size of enlarged tonsils is that recommended some years ago by Sir M. Mackenzie. It consists in the application to the tonsils of a caustic called "London Paste." It is composed of equal parts of caustic soda and unslaked lime, rubbed together in a warm mortar. It should be sifted and kept in the form of a powder, in a well-stoppered bottle. When required for use, a little is mixed with a drop of water to form a thick paste; this is applied to the surface of the tonsil, after drying it with cotton wool; it is allowed to remain in contact with the part for about a minute, or as long as the patient can bear it, when a dark discolouration of the tissues is produced. Then, before the patient is allowed to swallow, the remainder is washed off with a small pad of cotton wool saturated with dilute acetic acid after which the patient is allowed to gargle with warm water. This application should be repeated about every fourth day for from eight to twelve times, after which the size of the gland will be considerably reduced, and the reduction will continue to some extent after the discontinuance of the treatment. It will also be frequently found that the opposite tonsil will at the same time diminish in size, as much or even more than the one to which the application has been made. One advantage of this treatment is, that it appears to harden the throat, and removes the existing tendency to the recurrence of frequent attacks of inflammation. It cannot well be carried out with very young children, on account of their inability to gargle.

Another mode of treatment which has been recommended is piercing the enlarged gland in two or three places with the point of the galvano-cautery. I have as yet had no personal

experience of this plan, but consider it to be worthy of trial.

The prominence lately given to the treatment of uterine fibroids by electrolysis leads me to suggest the adoption of this form of electricity for the reduction of hypertrophied tonsils. I am at present making trial of it with apparently good result. The first case in which I applied this treatment was that of a young woman, teacher in a school, æt. 17, in whom the tonsils were so large as almost to meet in the mesial line, accompanied with marked deafness, which she feared would incapacitate her from following her calling. I had already made three or four applications with the paste, with the result of partially reducing the size of the glands, but without affecting the deafness. I therefore determined to try electrolysis. I passed a needle, connected with the negative pole, into the glands in several places, and used the current from about twenty-two Leclanche cells, applying the positive electrode to the outside of the throat opposite the region of the tonsil. This was done on both sides. The following week she returned, saying that her deafness was cured, though the size of the tonsils was not very materially affected. I repeated the application, but have not yet seen the patient again. In other cases still under treatment I believe it is producing good results, but at present my experience of its use is too limited to allow me to do more than commend it to your consideration for further trial.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. FALLON then read some notes he had prepared for the meeting. He had found the method of prescribing for quinsy according to the symptoms, and giving a few doses of the indicated remedy in a high dilution, much more satisfactory than the routine practice into which he had formerly fallen of always giving *Hepar. Sulph.* 2x or 3x to promote suppuration. In giving such remedies as *Belladonna* 200 in right-sided inflammation with flushed face and glistening eyes, and *Lachesis* 200 in left-sided cases extending to the right, or *Lycopod* 200 for the opposite condition (other symptoms bearing them out), resolution generally took place without suppuration. He mentioned the case of a young lady, in which *Phytolacca* ϕ turned the scale in a few hours, followed by a quick recovery. For hypertrophy Dr. Fallon had used Dr. G. Moore's method of applying caustic paste. In two members of one family, aged 14 and 17, with tonsils meeting and frequent attacks of inflammation, thirty applications resulted in complete immunity from sore throat for at least three years. In another case of a child aged 4, who, in addition to sore throat, had repeated attacks of bronchitis, a dozen applications reduced the tonsils to almost the normal size, the bronchitis ceased, and a general improvement in health followed.

Dr. P. R. WILDE mentioned the case of a child whose tonsil was removed and grew again shortly afterwards. This was due to inherited

rheumatism or gout, and the enlargement soon subsided on a change of diet with abstinence from meat and beef-tea. In other cases he had found symptoms of heart and throat alternate, and in these cases also it was most important to regulate the diet.

Dr. HARDY had found quinsy, like rheumatism, prevalent in cold and damp weather, and often accompanied by rheumatic symptoms—to wit, the intense aching of back and limbs at commencement. Guaiacum, Salicin, Phytolacca, and Aconite were the best remedies. Guaiacum alone would cure most cases of acute tonsillitis speedily, and he was accustomed to rely on this drug. Salicylate of Soda was also an excellent remedy; and angina and fever were both found in the proving. For topical application he recommended painting with *Tr. Iod.* B.P. at the commencement of acute cases.

Dr. MORGAN had sometimes found sulphurous acid spray successful in aborting an inflammatory attack.

Dr. WILLIAMS also praised Sulphurous Acid locally and Baryta internally.

Dr. ALEXANDER said the enlargement of tonsils in strumous cases was soft and red, depending on simple exudation, and quickly cured by *Merc. Cor.* It was often accompanied by post-nasal growths. In adults the swelling was hard or scirrhus, and due to repeated attacks of quinsy. Excision was the best remedy for this, and it was also necessary for hypertrophy in children when the disease resisted such remedies as *Calc. Phos.* and *Baryta Carb.*

Several members being obliged to leave early, the discussion closed.

INSTITUTIONS.

THE SOUTH WALES HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTION.

EDWARDS TERRACE, CARDIFF.

Patrons:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.T.; The Right Hon. Lord Tredegar; The Right Hon. Robert George Lord Windsor; Sir George Walker, Bart.; Colonel The Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P.; John Talbot Dillwyn Llewelyn, Esq., J.P., D.L.; Colonel T. Picton-Turberville, J.P.; Colonel Charles H. Page, J.P.

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Committee:—R. Cory, Esq., J.P.; E. T. Lyddon, Esq.; J. S. Hollyer, Esq.; J. K. Collett, Esq.; E. R. Moxey, Esq.; Rev. Nath. Thomas; G. P. Lipscombe, Esq.; Dr. W. Morgan.

Treasurer and Honorary Secretary:—E. T. Lyddon, Esq.

Physician:—William Morgan, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., M.B.H.S., &c.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH, 1888.

Seventy-three cases were registered in March, which required 95 attendances and medicine, besides 71 visits at their own homes. Of these 25 were cured, 6 result not known, 4 no change, 1 death, 37 more or less improved and continue under treatment.

SUMMARY OF CASES FROM 1879 TO END OF FEBRUARY, 1888.

From the founding of this Institution in December, 1879, to the close of February, 1888—a period of eight years and two months—there have been registered 7,770 patients, who required 9,403 attendances, medicine, and surgical appliances, besides 3,717 visits at their own homes; and there were registered during that period 32 deaths, viz. : 8 from phthisis pulmonalis, 4 tubercular meningitis, 1 tabes mesenterica, 3 double pneumonia, 1 whooping cough, 4 chronic bronchitis, 1 pericarditis, 1 apoplexy, 1 acute gastritis, 1 cystic abscess, 1 hepatic abscess, 1 diabetes mellitus, 3 cancer of the stomach, 2 cancer of the womb.

REPORT OF THE HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACEUTIC ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1887-1888.

THE Council of the Homeopathic Pharmaceutic Association have pleasure in presenting their Annual Report to the members, showing the financial position of the Society, and also its proceedings since the issuing of the last Report.

The Council are again able to report favourably on the accession of members to the Society, and also on the healthy state of their finances.

The meetings of the Society have not been so well attended by members of late as the Council could desire, and they take the opportunity of urging upon members the desirability of more frequent attendance to co-operate with the Council in carrying through important improvements for the benefit of all concerned.

The Council are sensibly aware that the signs of the times are such as to demand the serious attention of all who are engaged in our honourable and responsible profession. Within a recent period, many valuable additions have been made to our repertoire of curative agents. These additions, along with the more frequent intercourse between different parts of our country, and between the people of this country and all parts of the civilized world, have rendered necessary a complete revision of our pharmacopeia, which ought now to have an international character. The advantages of an universal pharmacopeia, both to the pharmaceutical chemist and to the physician, are obvious and important. Improvements will doubtless still go on, but it is imperative that those in charge of the pharmacopeia should not relax their duties in adding to this work from time to time the newly-discovered remedies, and so give to the physician every valuable aid in his power, to assuage suffering, that pharmaceutical genius can discover.

Of course, whatever be the extension and revision to which

the pharmacopeia is subjected now, there will always be need for further revision. It is part of our function as an Association to stimulate, and, so far as in us lies, to facilitate the intelligent labours of our members, and of the whole pharmaceutical profession, to fresh discoveries such as shall not only be a blessing to the community, but also such as shall accentuate the necessity for thorough education and training in the domain of pharmaceutical chemical research. It is only in this way that we can obtain a position in which we shall command at once the confidence of the public and the legitimate reward to which we are entitled as a class having higher duties to perform than that of mere salesmen. We must show to the public that a competition in cheapness is not the only competition in which they are concerned, but that a competition in the quality of drugs, and their skilful preparation, is even more important. It is in this way that we can best meet the unhealthy and often unscrupulous competition of the Stores; and in this and in many other ways the Homeopathic Pharmaceutical Association can do important service, if those who are and ought to be members awake to their own interests, and give us the benefit of their support and encouragement.

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	<i>d.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	<i>d.</i>
To Balance in hand, 31st Dec., 1884	193	3	11	By Printing & Stationery	24	0	3
To Subscriptions from 1st Jan., 1885, to 31st Dec., 1887	78	15	0	By Diploma Expenses	0	8	8
				By Postages, &c.	2	11	0
				By Advertising	3	3	0
				By Railway Expenses of Council	52	10	0
				By Donation to London Hospital	4	4	0
				By Balance on hand, 31st Dec., 1887	185	2	0
	£271	18	11		£271	18	11

ISAAC C. THOMPSON, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Liverpool, 7th March, 1888.

Examined and found correct,

F. FOSTER, *Auditor.*

J. C. POTTAGE, *President.*

I. C. THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

GEO. CHEVERTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

The Broadway, Tunbridge Wells,
10th March, 1888.

OXFORD HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
37, HYTHE BRIDGE STREET.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1887.

Patronesses:—Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough; Mrs.

Miller, Shotover House; Mrs. A. W. Hall, St. Thomas', Oxford; Mrs. Rowley, Oxford; Lady Mary Dashwood, Duns Tew; Lady Valentia, Bletchington; Lady Dynevor, Warleigh Manor, Bath.

Committee:—Rev. Canon Chamberlain, M.A., *Chairman*; C. H. Firth, Esq., M.A.; Rev. T. Hacking; Rev. T. J. Hearn, M.A.; Rev. E. Male, M.A.; Mrs. Rowley; Mr. Fred. J. Tyler; C. Underhill, Esq., J.P.

Treasurer:—C. Underhill, Esq., J.P., 37, Corn Market Street.

Secretary:—Rev. E. Male, North Parade Villa.

Physician:—Arthur Guinness, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.

REPORT.

The Committee have pleasure in assuring the subscribers that the Homeopathic Dispensary continues to take a full share in relieving the sufferings that are caused to the poor through illness; and they are confident that in proportion as this science of medicine is better understood, as it seems likely to be at the present time, it will be still more extensively resorted to by all classes.

The following is the Report of the Physician, who is very diligent and energetic in his attention to the Dispensary.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is my pleasing duty to be able to report that the work done in your Dispensary during the past year (the fifteenth of its existence) continues to be most satisfactory. As heretofore, numbers of poor patients apply for medical relief from all the villages and small towns in the neighbourhood, as well as from the city of Oxford; many coming from Bicester, Brill, Woodstock, Witney, Kidlington, Abingdon, Eynsham, &c., &c. The total number of attendances, including the visits at their own homes—which were 369—and vaccinations 53, were 2,009, as against 1,800 in the previous year. Pure calf lymph was invariably used in the vaccinations, and all were successful, no erysipelas or any other ill effects occurring afterwards. The deaths were 7; the number of new patients was 784. The total of patients admitted since opening the Dispensary is 21,465.—I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

February 3rd, 1888.

THE SUSSEX COUNTY HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

(From *The Brighton Gazette*, January 26, 1888.)

THE annual meeting of the Governors of the Sussex County Homeopathic Dispensary, 28 and 29, Richmond Place, Brighton, was held in the Board Room, at the Dispensary, yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Harries. There were also

present Major-General Elliott, the Rev. G. Campbell, Dr. Henry Belcher (hon. sec.), Dr. Bowren, Mr. J. H. Sharp, J.P., Mr. Grounds, and Mr. Hamilton. The report, which was read by the Hon. Sec., showed that it was now four years since the institution was founded and opened in memory of Dr. Hilbers, and its benefits had from the first been greatly appreciated by the deserving poor. The medical staff had sustained a severe loss by the death of Dr. Hale, and the Board acknowledged with much gratitude his association with the institution. The number of consultations at the Dispensary during the past year were 10,075, and the number of visits paid to the patients at their own homes for the year, 7,976. The report commented upon the great falling off in the matter of subscriptions, and stated that in consequence of the depression the Board had been compelled to study economy, both in the interests of the poor and the subscribers, but at the same time having due regard to a fair remuneration being made for services rendered. The stipendiary medical officers had applied to the Board of Management for increase of their salaries, owing to their work being so heavy, and it was resolved that the salary of each officer should be increased by £30, making it £75 per annum. The printing expenditure has been somewhat heavy, and the rent also formed a considerable item of expenditure. In consequence of the waiting room accommodation being limited, the adjoining house was of necessity secured, hence the increased rental, but it was confidently hoped that the difficulty will be overcome by the purchase of suitable premises. The Committee had resolved upon appropriating the sum of £800 towards this purpose, and £250 had been promised on condition that suitable premises were secured. If that object was achieved, the Committee would save £75 to the Dispensary, which was the present rental. The report concluded by making an urgent appeal to the subscribers for increased support towards so deserving a cause.

The balance-sheet indicated that the receipts during the past year had been £410 4s., and the expenditure £338 19s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand of £71 4s. 5d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving that the report be adopted, printed, and circulated, observed that it was gratifying to be able to look back upon the past year and find things so favourable, both as regards work and the means afforded them to carry on such a noble institution. Some idea of the work done might be conceived when they looked at the number of consultations. The number of consultations last year amounted to 10,075, and the year before to 8,694. Persons who could not come to that Dispensary were visited by the medical officers at their homes. Last year the number of visitations were 7,976, and the year before

6,451, thus showing a large increase. Another gratifying item in the report was, he said, the great advantages and benefits that the poor had derived from the institution. For eighteenpence poor persons would be visited for a month; or, if possible, they could go to the Dispensary and be there attended to. Last year, for the first time, the Dispensary received £29, the proceeds of the Hospital Sunday, and also £2 from Mr. Congreve, at Hove, making altogether the sum of £31 (applause). The balance-sheet also showed that they had a substantial balance in hand. There was one paragraph in the report that he noticed, and that referred to the purchase of new premises. The committee were most desirous of doing all they could in the matter, and he was happy to say that £800 had been appropriated towards the purchase, and they had been promised another £250, which meant in all £1,050 (applause).

Mr. SHARP seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. BOWREN then proposed that the following gentlemen should be appointed on the Board of Management, viz.: General W. R. Elliot, Commander Henry James, R.N., Major Newbury, Dr. H. Belcher, Mr. A. F. Shapland, Mr. J. Sykes, Mr. J. Dudley, Mr. L. Young, Mr. W. A. Hounsome, Mr. A. F. George, Mr. T. Harries, Mr. J. B. Metcalfe, M.D., Mr. J. H. Sharp, and Mr. A. Andrews.

The proposition was seconded by the Rev. G. CAMPBELL, and carried.

Dr. BELCHER moved, and Mr. GROUNDS seconded, "That the best thanks of the meeting be given Mr. Woodham and Mr. J. W. Stuttle for so kindly acting as auditors to the Institution."

The motion was carried.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Harries for acting as Chairman during the past year, and he was asked to retain his position.

Mr. HARRIES, in reply, said it was not necessary for them to pass that vote. This was the fourth year he had been elected Chairman, and he began to feel worn out, and was getting on in age now. However, he would do his best. He thanked Mr. Sharp and those present for the vote of thanks, and referred to the valuable assistance Dr. Belcher had rendered him in the past.

The meeting then terminated.

BRIGHTON HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

(From *The Sussex Daily News*, January, 31, 1888.)

At the Brighton Town Hall, the annual meeting of the above Dispensary took place yesterday, under the presidency of Mr.

Marriage Wallis, J.P. There were also present General Hoste, Mr. John Beal, Councillor Joseph Balfour, Mr. W. H. Bayley, Mr. Peyton Clement, Mr. F. S. Champion (Hon. Secretary), Dr. Richard Hughes, the Rev. W. Harbour, Mr. B. Lewis, Mr. W. W. Rean, and Mr. Walder.

The HON. SECRETARY read the annual report, which stated that the Managing Committee, while able to report the increasing usefulness of the Institution, and an augmentation of the work done, had to draw the attention of the subscribers to a larger deficiency in the financial accounts than was the case at the close of 1886. During 1886 a legacy of £90, given for the general purposes of the Dispensary, was received, and this sum was of material help. The subscriptions and donations, also for the year 1886, were larger by some £20 than the amount received this year, and the same remark applied to the amount received in respect of the Hospital Fund. It was satisfactory, however, to be able to show an increase in the amount of tickets sold, this item for 1887 being £96 16s., as against £89 2s. for 1886. Considering what a depressed year 1887 had been for the working classes, this increase was the most satisfactory evidence that could be afforded of the augmented confidence with which these classes regarded the Dispensary. The Committee earnestly invited increased subscriptions, without which it would be very difficult for the Institution to carry on that amount of work it had been doing for some years past.

The MEDICAL OFFICER'S report for the year ending December 31, 1887, showed that there had been 30 cases left from last year, 281 new cases admitted, 269 discharged, 10 deaths, and 1,638 visits paid.

The Dispensary MEDICAL OFFICER'S report showed that there were 92 cases left from last year, 1,087 new cases admitted during the year; 1,095 discharged, cured, or relieved; 84 remaining under treatment; and 6,329 consultations.

The financial statement showed a deficit of £48 18s. 9d.

Mr. JOHN BEAL moved the adoption of the report.

The Rev. W. HARBOUR seconded.

Councillor J. BALFOUR referred to the large deficiency with which they were face to face, and said it was no use their boasting of selling a lot of tickets, because those tickets were not a source of profit. They could not afford to pay £125 for their Medical Officer, and they must in some way or other reduce their expenses, so as to keep the Institution open. He was sure they would not like to see the Institution collapse.

Mr. BEAL considered that the salary of the Medical Officer was a matter for the General Committee to consider.

Mr. MARRIAGE WALLIS, J.P., said he could not endorse what his friend Mr. Balfour had said as to the Institution collapsing.

He would rather speak not of death, but of life and health, and fruitfulness. He thought there was no need for taking a desponding tone. With regard to the balance-sheet, they would notice that there was an item of £15 for repairs. That, no doubt, was an exceptional charge, and diminished at one stroke a certain part of the increase in the deficiency. Of course they did not like that deficiency. They did not like it last year, and he hoped means would be taken to lessen if not clear it away entirely. He hoped the number of subscribers would increase during the year. He believed that Institution—he happened to belong to a considerable number of societies that were dependent upon subscribers—should be made better known in the town, for if the outside public once realized the valuable nature of the work that was being done, increased annual subscriptions would be forthcoming. What they had to do was to put their Association more vigorously and prominently before the public. He was sure that a great many of the inhabitants were scarcely aware of their existence. Consequently they must be a little more emphatic in their appeal. He thought that members of the Committee and officers, &c., could obtain new subscribers. They all come in contact with a large number of persons, and he hoped that they, one and all, in their different spheres of life, would make that Institution better known, and emphasize the need of greater help in the future (hear, hear).

Mr. BEAL said they were really not so much out of pocket that year as they expected to be. They must remember that they had had a legacy of £90 the previous year.

Dr. HUGHES remarked that he had been connected with that Institution since the year 1860, and he had known times when they had had such a deficiency before, and in view of this fact he did not think the Institution would collapse (hear hear).

Mr. BEAL said that that year they had really worked the Institution on a smaller expenditure.

Mr. WALDER said the difficulty must be met. He was, therefore, perfectly willing to give £5 towards the deficit.

Councillor BALFOUR promised to give £3 3s., and this was quickly followed by promises of £2 2s. from the Rev. W. Harbour, £2 2s. from Mr. W. H. Bayley, and £1 1s. from Mr. John Beal.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of General HOSTE, seconded by Mr. B. LEWIS, the Committee were appointed, after which other officers were elected, and votes of thanks accorded them.

A discussion then arose as to whether the name of Dr. Kay, who had left the town, should be left on the books of the Institu-

tion as a Medical Officer, and ultimately it was resolved that the matter be left to the Committee.

A resolution was moved by Dr. R. HUGHES to the effect that the Committee should have power at any time to vary the number of recommendations of patients in respect of each £1 1s. subscription, but so as not to be fewer in number than 12, and not more than 16. Councillor BALFOUR seconded the resolution, which was carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the meeting.

BATH.

(From *The Bristol Times and Mirror*, January 26, 1886.)

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to this institution was held yesterday afternoon at the hospital, the Mayor (Alderman Hammond) presiding. The report stated that the attendances at the hospital had not been so large this year, while the statements of accounts showed that the receipts amounted to £446 0s. 6½d., and the expenditure to £428 18s. 1d. In the election of officers, the recent discussion in *The Times* on the relative merits of homeopathy and allopathy was referred to, and the Mayor remarked that it showed that the *odium medicum* was as strong as the *odium theologicum*, notwithstanding our advanced civilization.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, LIVERPOOL.

THE first report of this institution is now before us. It includes the report of the homeopathic dispensaries of Liverpool, and of these it is the forty-sixth.

Of the Hahnemann Hospital the report says:—

“Having been open for the reception of patients for two months only, it is of course far from being in full operation, but it affords excellent promise of being able to accomplish all the purposes for which it was erected.”

Of the dispensary work the following is the return. The number of attendances during 1887 were:—

	AT HARDMAN STREET.					
In-door	...	...	...	...	...	26,134
Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	12,982
	AT ROSCOMMON STREET.					
In-door	...	...	...	...	...	24,110
Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	2,964
						66,190

Making an average of about 212 per day for the working days, *i.e.*, excepting Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank holidays.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Liverpool Hahnemann Hospital and Dispensary was held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, January 31, 1888, his Worship the Mayor (Mr. T. W. Oakshott) presiding. There was a large attendance, amongst those present being Messrs. W. H. Tate, Malcolm Guthrie, T. Crosfield, Alex. Spiers, G. Atkin, S. S. Bacon, C. W. Jones, H. J. Robinson, E. S. Eccles, J. Coventry, W. H. Wilson, I. C. Thompson, S. Hughes, H. Clark, J. Calderwood, — Browne, T. McCracken, C. E. Stevens, S. J. Capper, and H. M. Bennett, the Rev. E. R. Barrett and Drs. Moore, Drysdale, Hawkes, C. Hayward, Mahony, L. E. Williams, A. L. Williams, Hudson, Nicholson, and Gordon Smith.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Scrymgeour) having read the annual report and financial statement, the MAYOR moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. MALCOLM GUTHRIE.

The annual income required for the maintenance of the hospital is estimated to be from £2,500 to £3,000, and in order to free the committee from considerable anxiety the subscription list will have to be raised at once to £1,000.

Donations and subscriptions may be sent to D. Scrymgeour, Secretary, Liverpool Hahnemann Hospital and Dispensary, Hope-street, Liverpool.

The medical officers are the following :—

HONORARY.—*Consulting Physicians* : Dr. Drysdale and Dr. Moore. *In charge of In-patients* : Monday and Thursday—Dr. Hayward; Tuesday and Friday—Mr. Mahony; Wednesday and Saturday—Dr. Hawkes. *Assistants* : Dr. Stuart, Dr. John Hayward, Dr. Charles Hayward. *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. Arthur Williams and Dr. A. W. M. Leicester. *Attending at Roscommon-street* : Dr. Ellis and Dr. Capper. *Resident—At Hope-street* : Dr. R. T. Clements.

The *Chemists* are Messrs. Thompson and Capper, 56, Bold-street, 4, Lord-street, and 21, Rodney-street.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

This is the season of the year for the commencement exercises of our various medical colleges, and the usual large number of graduates have received their diplomas.

In our own school, the Ophthalmic Hospital was the first in order to hold its graduating exercises, which occurred on the evening of April 10th. A large audience was present, and interesting addresses given by various speakers. Dr. F. H. Boynton, president, gave interesting statistics of the work done in its various clinics, and showed what an essential part of the great charity work of this City it had become. Six graduates received the degree of O. et A. Chir., and seven received certificates in Laryngology.

On April 11th the Hahnemann Society held its Sixteenth Annual Exercises. These are in many respects the most interesting to the students of any held during commencement week, for they are exclusively their own.

The College Commencement was held on the 13th. The graduating class numbered 48.

On the evening of the 13th, the Alumni held their re-union, when nearly 200 of the members were present. Professor St. Clair Smith, M.D., was elected president for the coming year. After the usual business proceedings, the members sat down to a banquet, after which the toasts incident to such gatherings were ably given by Dr. Geo. S. Norton and responded to by Drs. T. F. Allen, Dowling, and others.

The Dean of the College gave a brief résumé of the present financial condition of the College in relation to its new buildings, and said that ground would be broken during the coming summer and the foundations laid.

The week following Easter was devoted to a fair for the purpose of raising additional monies for the new buildings, and resulted in an increase of \$12,000 to the treasury.

The County Society holds its regular monthly meetings under the presidency of Dr. J. M. Schley. These meetings are well attended, and several interesting papers have been presented during the year.

During the past year 3,969 patients were treated in the Ward's Island Hospital, with a mortality of 6.7 per cent. Of this number 2,230 were in the medical; 1,360 in the surgical; 127 in the erysipelas; 60 in the gynaecological; 128 in the venereal; and 64 in the ophthalmic departments. The average mortality for the past twelve years is 5.85 per cent. with a daily average census of 530.

The annual meeting of the State Society was held in February, under the presidency of Dr. H. M. Paine. The meeting was an enjoyable one, and closed its good work by the election of Professor Wm. Tod Helmuth as president for the year 1888.

The American Institute will hold its session at Niagara Falls on or about June 25th.

T. M. S.

Ward's Island, April, '88.

LETTER FROM DOCTOR J. P. DAKE.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

DEAR DR. CLARKE,—With great interest I have been watching the progress of your HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE, and, with special satisfaction have I seen the controversy in *The London Daily Times*, opened by the able champion of fair dealing and the exercise of common sense in the medical profession, Lord Grimthorpe.

Through the kindness of some American friends, visiting London, I received a few copies of *The Times* during the progress of the controversy. What I have since read in *The Homeopathic World* and *The Homeopathic Review* has enabled me to appreciate the wonderfully good impression made upon the reading public and, more immediately, upon the press of your country, in behalf of medical freedom.

Some time ago I said to you that I was thankful that the "appeal to the people" against the assumptions and ethical nonsense of the old school of medicine, had come "while Dudgeon was yet alive and since Clarke had come upon the stage;" and now I am also thankful for a Grimthorpe and a Millican.

In the whole history of Homeopathy, in any country, no move in its behalf has been more opportune than your organization of the League, and no single event more influential and effective in opening the way for its just consideration, than the appearance of Lord Grimthorpe's "*Odium Medicum*" in the *London Times*.

The tracts of the League and the letters published in *The Times*, and the editorial comments upon them, read almost as far as the English tongue is known, must serve to form a great consensus of opinion unfavourable to orthodox medicine, and fair, to say the least, toward the teachings of Hahnemann.

I trust the influences thus set to work may be augmented till they shall result in the erection of your school, at the London Homeopathic Hospital, into a college with full authority to grant

certificates and confer degrees sufficient to meet the demands of your law for medical registration.

My personal acquaintance with those medical men who have been connected with the school referred to since its organization, is such as to enable me to say that the talent is not lacking to make up a faculty second to none in Great Britain.

Much as has been done heretofore to popularise Homeopathy in your country, by tracts and books and journals, the result of it all has been meagre compared with what may be now gained by a prompt and wise appeal to Parliament and a demand for equal professional rights before the law. Of course, as duly registered physicians, your homeopathic practitioners have enjoyed personal privileges in private practice; but you deserve and should have equal powers and privileges for your schools, your hospitals, and your societies.

I enclose to you a small draft for money, one-half to be applied to the fund for a tribute to Dr. Dudgeon, and the other to that of the League.

If Dr. Dudgeon still declines to accept the testimonial, please pass all the money to the League.

With much esteem, your American colleague,
J. P. DAKE.

Nashville, Tenn., April 10, 1888.

REVIEW.

THE COMMON DISEASES OF WOMEN.*

THIS exceedingly useful little book, which may be regarded as an abridgment of the author's *Ladies' Manual* has reached a sixth edition. This of itself is sufficient proof of its merits. It deals in a most practical way with all the many questions that it is necessary for women to know about, and contains such an amount of generally useful information on these topics that even those who are not homeopaths may read it with great profit.

* *The Common Diseases of Women, including the Homeopathic and General Treatment of Ailments peculiar to Different Periods of Life.* By E. H. Ruddleok, M.D. Sixth edition, improved. London: The Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or 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.

PILLS.

Mr. H. E. Smith (of Bristol) asks: Can you tell me the ingredients in Carter's liver pills? A friend has discarded Podophyllum in favour of these, and I want to advise him.

ANSWER. Pills are about the most inscrutable of all medical compounds; they defy analysts to discover their proportions and modes of mixing, so that the proprietors of patent pills are pretty safe from having their nostrums found out. We never heard of the pills in question before, and not being acquainted with the manufacturer, we have no means of ascertaining their composition.

FERRUM.—Your interesting communication is crowded out this month.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointment 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.

LIVERPOOL HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

Dr. R. T. CLEMENTS has been appointed resident medical officer to this institution vice Dr. Wills resigned.

Dr. CYRUS A. CLIFTON has removed to 2, Carlton Terrace, Taunton.

Dr. KRANZ has removed to Wilhelmstrasse Eck, Rheinstrasse 11 Wiesbaden. Dr. Kranz is a homeopathist, and there is consequently no necessity for patients to venture to Wiesbaden seeking allopathic advice.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DOCTORS AND DRUGGISTS.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Druggists should be grateful to Dr. Clifton for his letter on the important question of Doctor and Druggist, and to you for bringing it within the pale of homeopathy.

The sphere Dr. Duckworth sketches for pharmacists is, as Dr. Clifton says, "beyond the region of approach," that is, if

medical men continue to adopt measures that must not only reduce the tone but the number of pharmacies.

Druggists do not consider counter prescribing a higher flight of pharmacy; and although Dr. Clifton would allow us to act in that way, druggists prefer the department they were educated for, feeling that their efforts in prescribing must be as imperfect as the doctor's dispensing.

Medical men seem to object to local chemists making "specials," which is really legal and legitimate, though they habitually order them in prescriptions, frequently with but a scant knowledge of their contents, which is rather a reflection on their drug lore.

I know one instance of the doctor withdrawing his dispensing from the chemist, and doing it himself, assigning the making of "specials" as the reason.

It is useless stocking official medicines when those we have been taught to love, honour, and obey pass over the pharmacopeia of their own compiling, and even advise patients to buy of the grocers what the profession feel to be *infra dig.* to procure from the London factor and supply.

Dr. Clifton's taunt of "meekness" really proves that druggists have not considered medical men their antagonists, and although their patronage is of great value, no druggist can sacrifice his independence for it or live on it alone.

If doctors were less expensive they would be more popular, and by a less complex and cheaper mode of prescribing, druggists could join them in meeting the ever-increasing demand for skilled advice and proper medicines at low but remunerative prices.

Faithfully yours,

Homeopathic Pharmacy, Oxford,

J. H. JESSOP.

May 14, 1888.

THE MILLICAN DEFENCE FUND.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

DEAR SIR,—Kindly give me leave to announce the following subscriptions towards the Millican defence fund, received since my last.

Yours faithfully,

WM. VAUGHAN MORGAN.

5, Boltons, S.W.

Per Dr. NETHERCLIFT:	£ s. d.	Joseph Hunt, Esq.	£ s. d.
Mrs. C. Hardy	2 2 0	Joseph Russell, Esq.	1 1 0
J. Flint, Esq., J.P.	5 0 0	Dr. Stuart	1 1 0
Rev. G. Flint	1 1 0	Dr. F. Giles	0 10 0
Ch. Flint, Esq.	1 1 0	Dr. Stancomb	0 10 0
Richard Hilton, Esq., J.P.	1 1 0	Dr. Gordon Smith	1 1 0
Mrs Love	1 1 0	Dr. A. E. Hawkes	1 1 0
Miss Hurst	1 1 0		

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Beard (G. M.) and Rockwell (A. D.). Practical Treatise on the Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity. 6th ed., revised by A. D. Rockwell. Illus. 8vo, pp. 750. (New York. 28s.)
- Black (G.) First Aid in Accident or Sudden Illness. Cr. 8vo. (Ward and Lock, bds., 2s., 2s. 6d.)
- Burnett (J. Compton) Diseases of the Veins, especially Venosity, Varicocele, Hemorrhoids, and Varicose Veins and their Medical Treatment, &c. 8vo. pp. 166. (Epps. 2s. 6d.)
- Churchill (J. F.). Letters to a Patient on Consumption and its Cure by the Hypophosphates. 8vo. pp. 283. (Stott. 5s.)
- Dowse (T. S.). The Modern Treatment of Disease by the System of Massage. 3rd ed. 12mo, pp. 134. (Griffith and Farran. 2s. 6d.)
- Gross (S. W.). A Practical Treatise on Impotence, Sterility, and Allied Disorders of the Male Sexual Organs. 3rd. edit., thoroughly revised. Roy. 8vo, pp. 120. Pentland (Edinburgh). (Simpkin. 7s. 6d.)
- Hewitt (G.) and Sims (H. M.). Diseases of Women. Illustrated. 3 vols. 8vo, pp. 350, 313, 377. (New York. 42s.)
- Keating (J. M.) and Edwards (W. A.) Diseases of the Heart and Circulation in Infancy and Adolescence. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 216. (Philadelphia. 7s. 6d.)
- Leaming (J. R.). Diseases of the Heart and Lungs. 8vo, pp. 300. (New York. 14s.)
- Leftwich (Ralph W.). An Index of Symptoms as an Aid to Diagnosis. 12mo, pp. 212. (Smith and Elder. 5s.)
- Medical Register, 1888. Roy. 8vo. (Spotiswoode. 6s.)
- Milton (J. L.) On the Pathology and Treatment of Spermatorrhoea. 12th ed. 8vo, pp. 220. (Renshaw. 10s. 6d.)
- Mitchell (C. P.) Dissolution and Evolution, and the Science of Medicine: An Attempt to Co-ordinate the Necessary Facts of Pathology and to Establish the First Principles of Treatment. 8vo, pp. 244. (Longmans. 16s.)
- Payne (J. F.). A Manual of General Pathology Designed as an Introduction to the Practice of Medicine, with 150 Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 720. (Smith and Elder. 12s. 6d.)
- Ruddock (E. H., M.D.) The Common Diseases of Women, including the Homeopathic and General Treatment of Ailments Peculiar to Different Periods of Life. 6th ed. 18mo, pp. 176. (Homeopathic Publishing Co. 1s. 6d.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 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 correspondence should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Dr. Ussher, Wandsworth; Dr. Cyrus T. Clifton, Taunton; Dr. Dake, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. T. M. Strong, New York; Mr. H. E. Smith, Bristol; Mr. J. Sutcliffe Hurndall, London; Mr. G. A. Cross, London; Major Vaughan Morgan, London; Dr. Nicholson, Clifton; Dr. Thos. Wilson, Withernsea; Dr. Dudgeon, London; "Ferrum;" Mr. Jessop, Oxford.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Homeopathic Review.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Monatsblätter.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy, Feb. and March.—New York Med. Times.—Bibliothèque Homeopathique.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.—Chemist and Druggist.—Halnemannian Monthly.—Clinique.—Californian Homeopath.—Med. Era.—Meanedskrift für Homeopathi.—Med. Counselor.—Revue Homeopathique Belge.—St. Louis Medical Journal.—Albany Medical Annals.—Medical Visitor.—Medical Advance.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—New England Medical Gazette.—Sussex County Homeopathic Dispensary Report.—Fever and Blood Poisoning, the treatment by Pyrogenium, by Dr. Burnett.—Report of Northamptonshire Homeopathic Institution.—The Common Diseases of Women, by Ruddock.—Report of Provident Dispensary, Northampton.—Refuting Symptoms of the Head, by Newhard.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

JULY 2, 1888.

SECOND YEAR OF THE LEAGUE.

Nor the most sanguine of the projectors of the *Homeopathic League* could have hoped that within so short a space of time as two years so much could have been accomplished as the *Second Annual Report* just issued shows. Judged by the extent of the membership only, it might be supposed that the League was not a very formidable body; but this only shows what may be accomplished by even a few when the cause is a righteous one and the methods are sound. It is not too much to say that the whole public opinion of the English-speaking race has been influenced by the working of the Homeopathic League, and influenced for the better towards homeopathy. Homeopaths to-day stand in the public eye on a higher level than they did two years ago before the victory at Margaret Street, before the Jubilee Hospital fiasco, and Mr. MILLICAN'S courageous stand for medical liberty, and the *odium medicum* correspondence to which it gave rise. But for the League the bigots at Margaret Street would have had their way, and the succeeding events would never have taken place. We append the

“SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

“In presenting to subscribers the Second Annual Report of the Homeopathic League, the Committee have much pleasure in recording the steady progress made during the past year.

“At the date of the last Report the number of members had reached 391; 80 being medical men, 50 chemists, and 261 laymen. There were also 14 local honorary secretaries of the League, 8 in this

country, 4 on the Continent, and 2 in Australia. At the date of this Report the number of members is 487, consisting of 82 medical men, 50 chemists, and 355 laymen, and the number of local secretaries is 20, 13 being in this country, 4 on the Continent, 1 in India, and 2 in Australia.

“ Since the issue of the last Report the following Tracts have been published :—

“ 14. The Royal College of Physicians of London and Homeopathy.

“ 15. Explanation of Dr. Lauder Brunton.

“ 16. How they were Converted.

“ 17. How to study Homeopathy.

“ 18. Allopathic Misconceptions of Homeopathy.

“ The Tracts of the League, now that they are becoming better known and their usefulness recognized, are being largely inquired for, not only in this country, but from all parts of the world.

“ The Committee have also the pleasure to announce that the Earl of Dysart has consented to be the Vice-President of the League. His Lordship, who takes an active part in promoting the cause of Homeopathy, recently arranged for a lecture on the subject to be given at Grantham, the lecturer being provided by the League.

“ In the autumn of last year copies of Tracts 14 and 15 were sent to over 2,600 Members of the Royal College of Physicians, which led to inquiries being received by the Hon. Secretary as to what were the standard works on Homeopathy.

“ If any justification for the existence of the League were needed, the recent correspondence on Homeopathy in the columns of *The Times* furnishes us with it.

“ It might reasonably have been expected that those medical men who do not employ the law of similars as their guide in practice would at least be acquainted with its leading principles, but the correspondence above referred to has shown that not only is there an *odium medicum*, but that also, at this late date, there is still amongst the profession great ignorance as to what homeopathy is. It cannot, therefore, be matter for surprise that the laity should be so unacquainted with the system when their medical advisers prove that they have little or no knowledge of the subject. By disseminating the League Tracts as widely as possible, the Committee hope to assist in dispelling this ignorance, and to hasten on the time when the law of similars will be universally adopted by the medical profession. Experience has shown that this can only be done by educating the laity, and bringing the weight of public opinion to bear on the profession. The Committee therefore appeal to subscribers to aid them in distributing the League literature.

“ It has been a source of gratification to the Committee to receive from various parts of the world, both privately and in the press, sympathy and approval of their work. The American *Southern Journal*

of *Homeopathy* recently wrote as follows:—‘The work of the Homeopathic League has already been touched upon in previous issues. It has been a splendid work. Agitation is all that is needed to win for Homeopathy new laurels, and the League, by its splendid Tracts, has done much toward securing agitation of the subject in its country. . . . Wherever public attention can be attracted to the subject, the merits of Homeopathy as a newer, safer, and decidedly better system of medicine command for her respect and approval. It becomes, therefore, our duty, both from the standpoint of devotion to our cause and duty to our fellow-men, to enlighten them upon the better way in medicine.’

“The income obtained from subscriptions, donations, and the sale of Tracts, &c., for the year ending the 30th April last, has been £145 5s. 7d., which, added to £40 14s., the balance from the previous year, has made a total of £185 19s. 7d. The expenditure for printing and publishing, postage, stationery, &c., during the same period has amounted to £163 13s. 2d.; leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £22 6s. 5d.”

Surely this Report contains encouragement enough to spur us on to greater efforts. There is no time to rest on our oars yet.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A LATE DISCOVERY BY “HEALTH.”

“HEALTH” is not a very alert periodical. Some months ago we published an article translated from the German by Dr. Cowl, in which the dishonesty of allopathic chemists in making up homeopathic prescriptions was brought to light. *Health* has just discovered this, and published the substance of it under the heading “Rather hard for Homeopathy.” On the contrary, it is very good for homeopathy that the fraud should be exposed. *Health* fails to see, or fails to note, that the chemists were *allopaths*.

HOMEOPATHY IN AUSTRALIA—A GENEROUS OFFER.

FROM *The Age* of April 20th, kindly sent us by Messrs. Poulton and Owen of Melbourne, we learn that an unknown benefactor has undertaken to complete the building of the

Melbourne Homeopathic Hospital on certain conditions which the extract we give below will show. The offer is equivalent to one of £10,000.

“At the monthly meeting of the board of the Homeopathic Hospital held yesterday Dr. Güntz announced to his colleagues that a friend, whose name was not mentioned, was willing, at his own cost, to build and furnish the new front wing which it is contemplated to erect on the south side of the institution, and also to defray all necessary expenses for outhouses. The condition attached to the offer is that the present indebtedness of the institution shall be paid off, or its liquidation guaranteed by one or more subscribers. The board received the announcement with applause, and decided to bring the munificence of the unknown donor before the public, and to commence an active canvass for subscriptions without delay. By virtue of a donation of Mr. A. Davis, of Temple-court, the name of Miss Annie Davis was added to the list of life governors. The resident medical officer reported that a number of deserving applicants for admission to the hospital had been refused in consequence of the limited accommodation available.”

There can be little doubt that under such a stimulus the present debt will speedily be paid off.

LEAGUE TRACTS—VOL. I.

THE first volume of the League Tracts has been completed. It consists of eighteen tracts, and with the addition of an index will soon be in the hands of the public. It will form a mine of wealth, and should be in the library of every practitioner of homeopathy and of every layman. It will be published at 1s. 6d.

TRACT 19. VOL. II., No 1.

“GAINS of Medical Liberty in Fifty Years,” is the title of the first tract of the new volume. Quite equal to many of the previous in interest and style, Tract 19 traces the changes that have come about in the treatment of homeopaths and homeopathy by its opponents since the time it first got foothold in this country. Many and great the changes have been, and very interesting is the comparison between then and now. But though the gains are great, much yet remains to be done. We very emphatically repeat the heading of the last paragraph of the tract, “further progress desirable.”

MORE TRACTS.

WE are glad to see that Dr. Thomas Nichol, of Montreal, has decided to appeal to the public. He is issuing a series of *Montreal Tracts on Homeopathy*. The one we have received, "Croup and its Management," is No. 4 of the series. Dr. Nichol promises to publish in October No. 5, which is to be entitled, "The Misrepresentations of Homeopathy." The tract on "Croup" is devoted to an exposition of the nature of this disease. It would, no doubt, scandalize Sir William Jenner and the rest of the Mrs. Partingtons of the Royal College of Physicians, who have just condemned all popular writings on medical subjects, but it is the right move to take. Canada and British North America generally are more backward than the old country in matters medical. It is time for homeopaths, lay and medical, to put forth all their efforts.

CONDURANGO.

THE following is taken from *The Lancet* of May 19 :—

"Professor Oser of Vienna, who has been making trials of condurango bark in carcinoma and other diseases of the stomach, finds that it has an excellent effect on the appetite and that it relieves over-sensitiveness. Some patients can take it for months without any unpleasant symptoms, while in others it soon sets up nausea, which cannot be prevented either by the simultaneous administration of correctives or by the employment of different preparations of the bark, such as the vinum or the liquor. Condurango appears to Professor Oser to deserve a place in our materia medica as a symptomatic remedy, but as to its exerting any specific action on malignant disease, he still holds to his old dictum that the only hope of cure in cancer of the stomach by means of drugs lies in the possibility of a mistaken diagnosis."

The smug complacency of the last remark is delicious. What Professor Oser cannot do, nobody can do, that is plain; and if any one should say that he has done it—he is mistaken, that is all! Possibly homeopaths may hold to their diagnoses, and their cures, in spite of this omniscient professor.

TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

THERE never was a case of hydrophobia cured by medicines, or baths, or anything else. We know this,

because Mr. Victor Horsley says so, and Mr. Victor Horsley is a great authority. "Therefore," as Mr. Horsley would say, all those cases referred to in our pages as having been cured by *Belladonna*, *Stramonium*, *Lachesis*, *Huang-Nan*, *curare*, *pilocarpine*, and the Russian and Turkish baths, were no real cures at all, nobody was bitten, and there were no mad dogs. Mr. Horsley has proved all this in a singular way. After inoculating rabbits with the poison of rabies he placed them in boxes with their heads only out, and then made the air in the boxes so hot that the rabbits either died of the heat, or else of rabies. Mr. Horsley reminds us of the famous railway porter who had been to inquire for an old lady travelling with her pets which of the latter she would have to pay for, and who came back with the answer that "cats is dogs, and rabbits is dogs, and so's poll-parrots," tortoises only being excluded on the ground that they were "insects." Mr. Horsley's natural history is of this kind; only he goes a point beyond, and maintains that rabbits are human beings. They lacked one point, it is true, in the matter of resemblance—they couldn't be made to sweat, although heated to the point of death. However, Mr. Horsley is above noticing trifling details like this, and because all his rabies-infected rabbits died in spite of the heating process, and in some cases in consequence of it, he says (*British Medical Journal*, June 5):—

"There is, therefore,"—useful word "therefore," when used judiciously, and there is nobody unpleasant enough to ask—*wherefore*?—"There is, therefore, no question in my mind"—how can any one else, then, be so profane as to doubt it?—"but that this measure exercises a very unfavourable therapeutical influence upon patients suffering from hydrophobia."

In other words, Mr. Horsley holds that rabbits are human beings and rather more so than otherwise. He details a case in which a human patient received most marked benefit from a Turkish bath; but this man was not nearly so human as Mr. Horsley's rabbits. Mr. Horsley prefers to go by the latter and decides that the bath is cruel. He looks forward to the time "when we shall have found out the real antidote by experiments upon the lower animals." The practice of medicine may have been "Founded on conjecture and improved by murder," but the prospect is gloomy indeed if the future of the healing

art is to depend on vivisection. Mr. Horsley is a clever operating surgeon, but he apparently knows nothing whatever about drugs, or diseases, or the peculiarities of the human constitution.

THE ROTH DINNER.

WE have given elsewhere an account of the dinner given to Dr. Roth on the occasion of his retirement. As will be seen by our report the occasion was a most interesting one. Along with his medical colleagues (Dr. Dudgeon, who occupied the chair, at the head of them) several of Dr. Roth's compatriots, who have risen to great eminence in the service of the country of their adoption, assembled to do him honour. Dr. Roth will be greatly missed, but his colleagues hope to see him again from time to time for many years yet to come. He carries with him the good wishes of all into his retirement.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ANGINA PECTORIS, &c.

BY DR. USSHER.

THE charge has been made that homeopaths contribute no new facts. He who said so wished for a unique position, and we give him a pedestal all to himself, above the crowd, that his voice may be heard. In one of my late readings I came across a story. A passenger down the Clyde was explaining to a lady who sat beside him the objects passed, describing a shot tower with its sounding horn as an ecclesiastical edifice, where the faithful were being called to worship, when a worthy Scot on the other side of the boat said, "Mon, you're an awfu' leear." It was a terse summary of the truth; but at the time it struck me, that if for the opposite sides of the boat we put opposite sides of the profession, the truth was even deeper into the moral interior of those who at one gasp have broken the eighth, ninth, and latter clause of the tenth commandments—"anything that is his." Yes, you know you have with

your tongue in your cheek done all this. Those who admire are welcome to embrace you, both cheeks—German style—we shudder as we say “*Non possumus.*”

Surely there is no complaint so dire as angina pectoris; the agony of “breast pang,” is no trifle to relieve. The cases I note are three, differing in many respects; two of them fatal, one living; all three gouty in origin. The first, Mrs. E., a woman over 40, whose mother was gout crippled, and died of gouty peritonitis. She has had many attacks; now they are few, slight, and medicine has remarkably controlled them. I have seen her in some; the face is pale, head thrown back, pulse feeble, surface cold, neck stiff and painful. Her state is nearly one of insensibility. On one of these occasions she was nauseated, and phlegm threatened to choke her. *Ant. tart.* 2x, trit., second dose, at a few minutes' interval, relieved her, and allowed her to resume the recumbent position. Her younger sister has gout in the hands. Her mother was drugged to death years before I attended her, and after electric baths ptyalism set in. For a time Mrs. E. was relieved by *Amyl. nit* 1x and olfaction of the crude; but her marked distress was precordial coldness, frightful pain, stiffness of the neck. She had *Juglans Cinerea* 1x; the 2x did not do the same, and twice she proved it; two-drop doses at short intervals; and when relief came, which was speedy, a dose night and morning for a few days. Her restoration to health, vigour, and good action of the heart from a weak, miserable one, is a great change to her, and astonishment to friends. Her life is now enjoyable; she takes her medicine with her, and goes to Devonshire without fear.

The second case, Mrs. P., had a long experience of gout, severe attacks, but never prolonged much over a week, with good convalescence. For six years at least she was free from attacks, but domestic troubles of no ordinary kind lay heavy upon her; the large, fatty heart failed, and with its failure came pain, sudden both in onset and departure, relieved by small doses of *Bell.* When fainting turns were added, *Ver. Ver.* 6x. In the years past her gout was often shifting, confined to feet and ankles. *Pulsatilla* helped her; flatulence was excessive. When she had pain in the knee, *Bry.* met the difficulty, the sudorific odour at all times most penetrating. She kept to her beer all along, and after one of her attacks, though apparently convalescent, a heavy supper started the pain. They had only

time to send to me for medicine, one dose of which (*Bell.*) was given. Insensibility and speedy death followed.

My third case, Mrs. T., was a patient for many years, very nervous and excitable, her life a series of vicissitudes, submergings and floatings; the latter years a great repose, weak, nervous, and in feeble health. She outlived her husband, and nursed him through a long illness. The reaction told on her, and sufferings increased. She took unusual interest in her own case. I always told her what she was taking. Her intelligence caused her to make a note of everything within her cognizance. Her attacks were very different from each of the others; face, copper-red, pain awful. *Glonoine* did but little good; *Amyl. nit.*, much. In a small bottle on a table by her bedside she always had a dose of the 2x mixed, taking it when the attack threatened—smelling the crude. The attacks were amenable to treatment. She saw a celebrated allopath, and he told her she had concentric hypertrophy, which we knew; and also told her what we did not (thrown in for his guinea), that she had ossification of her coronary arteries—a comforting addition to her nervous state. She got his advice, not his medicine; no remedy helped her better between her attacks than *Lycopus V.* 2x. This suggestion I got from Dr. Hale's new remedies; it is a valuable heart drug; she could at once note the difference if the potency was changed. The heart was the feeblest in action I ever listened to; her finger joints were nodous; gout was always about her. The rule to avoid what was detrimental was very decided with her, watching carefully the effects of medicine on herself; her one stimulant, LL whiskey, and admirably it suited her. She took remedies until they helped her no longer; rigidly loyal to the doctor's orders, straightforward and grateful. Neither trouble or attention were ever lost on her. The close was fearfully sudden: she was sitting up in bed, giving directions in her own genial way to the servant, when she said, "Oh, Mary," and was dead in a moment. She was loyal to homeopathy, and she had good reason; her life was prolonged to a good age, and the ministration of all to her was a happiness.

A case of colic in a printer from handling type is interesting; severe pain making him lie on the floor and howl; was not helped by *Nux Vomica*, the confined state of his bowels suggesting it; but *Opium 6* at once helped;

better still *Opium* 12 which bettered both pain and constipation. I gave him *Opium* 2x, but was glad to go back to 12.

Boericke and Tafel, I find in *The Recorder*, are pleased that good arnica and oil can be had in England. The former was so good, that the youngster had to be sent to a distant W.C. as a sanitary expedient. Surely B. and T. do not expect our household loaves to bear their imprint. It reminds me of a story of a high personage who asked his tailor in London how he liked a certain sea-side place, the tailor replying that society was *rather mixed*, when he got the naïve reply, "Did you expect to find them all tailors?" We sometimes get very good medicine, and oil not made from cotton-seed in this poor country, nor do we swallow all Jonathan says. Remember the man in the boat!!

Wandsworth, April, 1888.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

For the three following we are indebted to Dr. T. Wilson, of Withernsea.

15. *Beef Tea.*

Take a quarter of a pound of fresh lean beef steak, chop very fine, as for sausage meat; place in a basin, with half a pint of *cold* water; add a few grains of common salt; these ingredients are to remain one hour in a dark, cool spot; after that time, pour the whole into a saucepan, inlaid with porcelain, and put on to a bright, hot fire, directly boiling commences it is ready. Add a small, broken up Cayenne pepper pod, or a little white pepper (if not prohibited from the nature of the case); when sufficiently cool, strain for use.

16. *Liquid Beef Nutriment.*

Take one pound of fresh lean beef, cut into very thin slices, place it in a large mouthed bottle or jar, add a little salt, then place it in a saucepan half full of cold water, the water in the saucepan not to be allowed to enter the bottle or jar containing the beef, put it on the fire and boil for an hour, the pan to be kept covered with a lid, then strain through flannel, there will be produced one gill of a clear, nutritious liquid, to which white pepper or cayenne may be added if desired.

17. *Wine Whey.*

Place on a fire in a pan lined with porcelain, half a pint of new milk, the moment it boils pour on it as much good white wine as will curdle and clarify it. Boil, and set aside till the curd subsides; *do not stir it*, pour off the whey clear, then add one pint of boiling water with sufficient loaf sugar to sweeten.

COMPARATIVE THERAPEUTICS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

By J. SUTCLIFFE HURNDALL, M.R.C.V.S.

ARSENIC.

THE object of this paper, and of subsequent ones to follow under the same title, is to compare the uses to which some of the principal remedies are applied in the allopathic and homeopathic schools of medicine among domestic animals.

An inquiry of this character affords excellent food for reflection, as it serves to point out distinctly the very limited sphere of application which the allopathic school practises as regards certain important drugs, which, according to Hahnemann's law of selection, have been proved to possess a wide range of action; and perhaps there is no drug, except it be *Aconitum Napellus*, to which this remark more aptly applies.

Again, it will prove extremely interesting to note, as we proceed, how many instances occur in the practice of orthodox medicine wherein the selection of the drug for certain pathological conditions is nothing more and nothing less than homeopathy pure and simple, inasmuch as the allopaths administer, not unfrequently, exactly the same drug as the homeopathist does for diseases of similar characters. Arsenic, or, as it is designated in the homeopathic pharmacopeia, *Arsenicum album*, affords several notable illustrations of such a coincidence.

The following is a list of the diseases for which arsenic is administered internally by the orthodox school of medicine:

SKIN DISEASES generally, but four in particular, viz., *Erythema*, *Eczema*, *Lichen*, *Psoriasis*, and that peculiar form of disease affecting horses' legs, commonly described as GREASE and GRAPES; ASTHMA; CHOREA; DYSPEPSIA due

to acidity of stomach; EMPHYSEMA of lungs; GLANDERS formerly, when treated; MEGRIMS or VERTIGO.

As well this drug is locally applied in cases of Grapes and Quittor, and for the destruction of Acari.

In Mr. Finlay Dun's *Veterinary Pharmacology* the actions and uses of arsenious acid are described as *alterative*, *tonic*, and *antiseptic*; and that it is applied externally as a *stimulant*, *caustic*, and *destroyer* of *parasites*. The aforementioned are the principal therapeutic uses to which arsenic is applied in the orthodox school; but before enumerating the more extended methods of application in which the law of Hahnemann, *similia similibus curentur*, has proved this powerful drug marvellously effective, we will refer to the pathogenetic action of arsenic as gleaned from veterinary experience. Mr. Finlay Dun states that "it acts on all animals as a destructive poison. It causes irritation, inflammation, and sloughing of any mucous or abraded skin surface with which it comes in contact: is readily absorbed; produces, while it remains in the system, loss of appetite, emaciation, various nervous disorders, and depression of the circulation." He further states that it acts upon the liver and kidneys, and irritates any excretory channel it passes through. The drug has been found to produce active diarrhea, shivering, loss of appetite, nausea, purging, and other symptoms of abdominal irritation, imperceptibility of pulse, and prostration of strength. In one experimental case that proved fatal, the symptoms were "dulness succeeded by colicky pains, pulse 72 (normal 40) and wiry, extremities cold, visible mucous membranes highly injected, with active purging." In the neighbourhood of Swansea where the noxious vapours of arsenic are exhaled from the copper smelting furnaces, it has been found that ponies grazing in the district exhibit a peculiarly starved and shaggy appearance; the knee-joints swell; the animals are hide-bound, and the hair falls off; the teeth become black and fall out, and necrosis of the bone occurs.

Dogs are extremely susceptible to the toxic effects of arsenic. Mr. Dun says that quantities of, from three to ten grains, mixed with water, caused in a few minutes nausea, vomiting, short moaning, difficult breathing; a very rapid wiry pulse of 120 or upwards, and black evacuations made with considerable pain; these symptoms were accompanied by a look of extreme anguish; blunted per-

ception, and death with convulsions followed in from six to thirty hours.

Having thus far reviewed the indications which serve as the guide for the use of this drug in the orthodox school of medicine, and also its pathogenetic and toxic effects upon animals, we propose to examine some of the circumstances which lead the followers of Hahnemann to rely upon it in the treatment of disease.

It is well known to all conversant with the principles of homeopathy, and who have made a study of the action of drugs, that each one possesses certain general characters peculiar to itself which serve as important indications for its selection.

Dr. Hughes, in his *Manual of Pharmacodynamics*, points out seven of these indications peculiar to arsenic in its influence upon the human system; and we can testify from experience that the same are observable among the lower animals: we, therefore, avail of Dr. Hughes' manner of arranging these peculiar features:

1. *Periodicity*.—This may be observed among horses, especially when suffering from typhoid fever, or a low type of fever, having typhoid symptoms, due to bad stable drainage. The fever symptoms present themselves with more or less force at given times of the day or night, and recur again and again with diminishing force until the fever abates. The same condition frequently presents itself in catarrhal fever or influenza among horses, also among dogs in that vaguely expressed disease known as distemper.

2. *Adynamia*, or excessive prostration of strength and exhaustion after slight exertion. This condition is verified in a very remarkable manner in the before-mentioned influenza among horses and distemper among dogs; and when it is presented as a marked symptom, it almost always certainly points to arsenic as the proper remedy; for prostration after debilitating diseases like strangles in the horse, splenic fever or anthrax in cattle, arsenic is an effective remedy to restore the strength and give tone and vigour to the system.

3. *Malignity*.—Dr. Hughes' definition of this word is just such as we should wish to convey. It is generally applied to diseases that are not only deemed dangerous, but altogether intractable, such as cholera and charbon, at least under allopathic treatment. By way of illustration we

would refer to typhus fever in cattle, which, as it quickly runs its course, seldom comes under treatment; but where the chance occurs, and the symptoms are great prostration, general malaise, feeble pulse with continuous thirst, and offensive, black evacuations, arsenic may be successfully administered, and under such circumstances it may be said that the disease treated was of a "malignant" character.

4. *Restlessness and Anguish.*—When taking these characteristics under consideration, one would be apt at first to conclude that they would hardly be observable among the lower animals, as restlessness and anguish are generally the outward manifestations of a dyscrasia affecting the nervous organization in the human subject; but among the toxic effects of arsenic on dogs, we find Mr. Finlay Dun stating that "these symptoms were accompanied by a look of extreme anguish"; and from my own experience I can testify to having seen animals under the influence of large doses of arsenic continually change their position as though to relieve the limbs and also suffer from severe twitching and contraction of the limbs.

5. *Characteristic Pains—Burning.*—This of course it is impossible to determine in the absence of direct subjective evidence, although there are outward manifestations which lead one to conclude that animals experience a burning sensation from the use of this drug; but to argue in support of such a theory would take up too much space for the purposes of this paper.

6. *Pains worse at rest, and increased by cold.*—This is easily verified among animals; the fevers of a remittent character, for which arsenic is usually found an efficient remedy, are almost always more marked during the lower temperature of night hours, especially in the winter season; unquestionably if motion can be effected, when arsenic is in therapeutic rapport with given forms of disease, it appears to modify the symptoms. As a rule, however, prostration is so pronounced that motion becomes simply impossible.

7. *The last characteristic is Thirst.*—This is very marked among veterinary patients; at the same time there is frequently experienced great difficulty of deglutition, so that only a small draught of fluid can be partaken of.

Among other notable characteristics not included in the before-mentioned list are: General and rapid emaciation;

coldness of the body, and especially of the nose, mouth, and legs; very weak pulse; skin loose, yellow in colour, dry and burning; cold sweats with offensive odour; hair drops off, or may be pulled out with great ease; and, finally, colliquative purging.

After dealing with the general characteristic indications, Dr. Hughes, in his able work, issues a note of warning, which I feel called upon to refer to, viz., that "such characters are to be taken as suggestive, not as decisive, of the choice of the remedy"—as "there may be many a diseased condition in which they are entirely absent, and to which arsenic is yet thoroughly homeopathic and curative." Our object in directing attention to the foregoing characteristic indications for the use of arsenic in disease, was to point out, inferentially, that in selecting a drug therapeutically homeopaths are not guided so much by the pathological names given to various forms of disease as by the symptomatic features presented at given stages; and, by way of illustrating our meaning, we would refer to a case of fever in the horse. This may be simple, symptomatic, or typhoid in its character; and, being of a variable character, the name in itself is no guide to the selection of the remedy. Among other remedies that may at one period or another be appropriate, are *Aconite*, *Nux Vomica*, *Ammonium Causticum*, *Bryonia*, *Arnica*, and *Arsenic*; and under what conditions should we be guided in selecting arsenic?—the following, viz., great prostration of strength; diarrhea set in; edematous swellings of the sheath of penis or legs; debility and rapid emaciation; pulse almost imperceptible; general coldness of the body; cold, clammy perspiration, and general declining powers.

The remarks apply with equal force to influenza or catarrhal fever, and a very large number of diseases besides, so that it is impossible to enumerate a long list of pathological names, and state positively that arsenic is the specific remedy for these. We must, if we would practice medicine scientifically and with the best interests of our patients at heart, be guided by the symptoms as they appear from stage to stage.

Among the diseases hereinbefore enumerated as those in which our friends of the orthodox school rely upon arsenic as their remedy, that we of the homeopathic school also treat with the same drug very frequently are the skin diseases named, asthma, emphysema of the lungs, and

certain forms of dyspepsia, especially if the patient is at the same time the subject of cutaneous disease. In so far, therefore, as these forms of disease apply, the allopath is to all intents and purpose practising according to Hahnemann's law of drug selection. To give a short list of some of the more notable morbid conditions in which arsenic is very frequently useful, we may name cholera; inflammation of the various mucous membranes, viz., the schneiderian membrane; and that of the throat and stomach; more or less that of the whole respiratory tract; the palpebral conjunctiva; and the mucous membrane of the genito-urinary organs; in some forms of diarrhoea; in coryza or cold in the head, where the discharge is thin and acrid; in ophthalmia, with thin watery secretion that irritates the edges of the lids; and in ulceration of the cornea. Inflammation of serous membranes also come under the control of this drug—as, for instance, advanced cases of pleuritis, pericarditis, and pneumonia, as well in old standing serous dropsies, particularly those that are the sequel of inflammation.

In its action on the heart it has a marked effect on cardiac dyspnea; of this the writer had a splendid proof; the subject, a carriage-horse owned by a gentleman residing in Bath. The animal was simply unable to draw the carriage without stopping to blow at very short intervals. *Arsenicum Album* 3x was administered twice daily, and in six weeks the horse was able so to do his work up and down the hills of that city without the slightest inconvenience, and has continued to do so ever since—now eighteen months ago. In hydrothorax and ascites it is our principal remedy in cases where the pulse is weak and thready, the urine scanty, legs swollen, difficult respiration, with emaciation and prostration.

In chorea, when the special characteristic conditions are present, it is a splendid remedy, a fact well worth the attention of veterinarians who make dogs their *spécialité*. Again, in distemper of dogs arsenic plays a very important part in effecting a cure if taken at the right time.

The drug is also useful in certain forms of renal disease; but we bring our list to a close. Compare this with the limited application among practitioners of the old school and it becomes markedly apparent what a loss these gentlemen experience by not availing themselves of the knowledge and application which a study of drug selection

according to Hahnemann's law places at disposal. In conclusion, we must remind our readers that in utilizing arsenic for the many and varied forms of disease in which it is suitable, considerable care and attention must be given to the study of attenuation or strength, but this does not form part of our duty to enlarge upon in this paper: it is, however, essentially a matter of experience gained in daily practice.

2, Gloucester Terrace, Blackheath,
London, S.E., 30th May, 1888.

ALL ABOUT HOMEOPATHY.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER III.

HOMEOPATHY REJECTED BY THE PROFESSION—TAKEN UP BY THE PEOPLE.

THE history of the rise and spread of homeopathy is the history of every great advance in human affairs, coloured by its special circumstances. Ignorance, prejudice, and greed must be fought and conquered before any great reform can ever be accomplished; and it has not been otherwise with homeopathy. There was ignorance in high places that was regarded, and had come to regard itself, as science; there was the *amour propre*, the professionalism, of a very sensitive privileged class; there were vested interests and trade considerations represented by the apothecaries, who lived by dispensing the miraculous compounds at which homeopathy dealt a fatal blow. These were the external difficulties with which homeopathy had to contend. Then there were internal ones. Homeopathy was a strange idea to the generality of people, and they judged it by their own notions, instead of looking at it as a matter of fact to be tested by experiment. The system as a system was entirely new, and all the details of it had to be worked out from the beginning: The form of it was strange,—so different from the potions and boluses that were then regarded as so very respectable. In all these points homeopathy lent itself to the contempt of the average mind, which always seizes on details on which to base its judgment without looking at central principles.

But nothing could break Hahnemann's spirit or quench the truth which he had been the means of making known to the world. His noble character and high attainments soon attracted to himself a band of devoted spirits, whose eyes no prejudice could blind to his greatness, and who stood by him in his labours and his struggles, and who share with him the glory of building up his system. In spite of all opposition homeopathy grew, gaining favour with the people when it was rejected by the profession. The doctors who adopted homeopathy soon proved to the patient world by their superior skill that the new system was far and away better than the old. Homeopathy is the child of the profession: it was discovered as a guiding principle by a medical man; it was announced to the world through an orthodox medical channel—*Hufeland's Journal*—the leading medical journal of the day; it was described in a scientific manner as to scientific persons, and there was nothing in the manner of its birth to make it objectionable to its parent. But the profession turned against its own offspring, and the more kindly laity took pity on the outcast, nursed it, and proved it to be well deserving of all the care they bestowed upon it. Under the fostering care of the laity homeopathy has become a great power in the world for good, able to defy the persecutions of the profession and to compel its persecutors to abandon many of their most cherished practices. But on the principle that men hate those whom they have injured, the profession still continues to hate homeopathy; and consequently it is still to the people that homeopathy and those doctors who embrace it look for support. And it is in those countries where ancient prejudices have the least power, and where the people understand best their own responsibilities, that homeopathy has obtained the strongest hold. In countries like ours where most people have been indolently content to leave all doctor's questions to doctors, only a section of the most thoughtful have troubled themselves to inquire into its merits and test it fairly; the rest have taken the word of their family doctors who know nothing about it, and judge it on the ground of their dictum. In America, on the other hand, where the power of professionalism and class is less strong, and where the people have a notion of thinking for themselves and judging questions on their merits, homeopathy has taken a much deeper hold, and numbers its practitioners

by the thousand; and one of the chief reasons why it has made so little headway in continental countries is because the homeopathic doctors have neglected the people, to whom homeopathy owes so much, and have wasted their energies in trying to overcome the prejudice and hatred of the profession. We have now learned better: we are no longer going to neglect the people; and recent events have shown us how much we may expect from them and how little from the profession itself. For the future we do not intend to waste a drop of ink or a single breath in attempting to convert either a medical man or the entire faculty. If they want to know about homeopathy we shall be glad to assist them, but they must come to us, cap in hand, suppliants and learners.

THE ROTH COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

ON Wednesday evening, June 20th, Dr. Roth, whose name is well known to our readers, was entertained by his colleagues and friends at a banquet at the Criterion Restaurant under the presidency of Dr. Dudgeon. The occasion of the banquet was Dr. Roth's retirement from London and from practice, an event which his many friends felt should not be let pass without some mark of their regret at losing his presence among them, and of their good wishes which he carries away with him. Among those who came to do him honour, there were, besides the chairman (Dr. Dudgeon), Dr. Drysdale, of Liverpool, Dr. Leitner, Principal of the Oriental College, Woking, Dr. Duka, Mr. Politzer, Dr. Hughes, Dr. Clifton, of Northampton, Dr. Mackintosh, of Torquay, Drs. Pope, Dyce Brown, Süß-Hahnemann, George Wyld, Mr. Cameron, and about sixty others.

After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, Dr. Dudgeon proposed the toast of the evening—the health of Dr. Roth. He said he had known Dr. Roth ever since he came to this country, forty years before, a political refugee. He described the series of persecutions to which he had been subjected, including a period of incarceration in prison prior to his flight to England, he being at that time already a convert to the system of Hahnemann. Dr. Roth subsequently devoted himself to a speciality in medicine—the treatment of many forms of disease by movements on the principle of Ling; but he never lost his enthusiasm for homeopathy, as his energetic work in connection with the Homeopathic League, and his open-handed generosity in all matters respecting homeopathy where help was needed, could testify. Dr. Roth's untiring labours in sanitary

affairs was next alluded to—the Ladies' Sanitary Association and the Society for the Prevention of Blindness being especially mentioned.

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, the company singing "For he's a jolly good fellow," and concluding with the "Three times Three."

Dr. ROTH (whose rising was the signal for a renewed outburst of cheers), speaking with evident emotion, thanked the company for the way in which they had honoured him, but deprecated as too flattering the terms of Dr. Dudgeon's speech. He said the Homeopathic League had recently published a tract entitled "How they were Converted." It was the same in all cases—as soon as a man studied homeopathy fairly he was convinced. His own conversion was brought about by the treatment he received from two most eminent and respected allopaths, the effects of which he did not lose for years. But he spoke of another conversion—his conversion from an ordinary doctor into a political refugee. It occurred during the struggle of Hungary for independence, when he, like many others, was arrested, under suspicion of entertaining republican sentiments, and imprisoned, though afterwards through the influence of friends, released on parole, and eventually suffered to depart. He went to his brother, Dr. David Roth, of Paris, and then he did not know whether he would go to America or to London. He chose the latter. In London he met with many friends, and among them two in particular, who helped him greatly. One of these (Dr. Chepmel) was no longer living; the other was Dr. Dudgeon.

He referred to the work on hygiene which Dr. Dudgeon had mentioned, and spoke of the institutions he had founded, or assisted to found, as his children. First of these was the Ladies' Sanitary Association, founded in 1849. Next was his effort to introduce scientific physical education into schools and colleges. Chevalier Bunsen helped him much in this matter. This dated from 1854. His third "child," not yet in its teens, being only nine years old, was the Institution for the Prevention of Blindness and Improving the Physique of the Blind. Of every three persons who were blind, two were blind from preventable causes. There are now over 300,000 blind persons in Europe, and 30,000 in this country. His fourth child was not yet born, but he hoped to see it—the establishment of a national school of physical education such as exists at Stockholm, where medical, military, and æsthetic gymnastics are taught to teachers, soldiers, and medical men. He commended these his "children" to the care of the younger medical men present.

On resuming his seat Dr. Roth was again long and loudly cheered.

In proposing the toast of "Hospitals," Major V. MORGAN

spoke of the difficulty all hospitals now experience in raising funds. He said that from inquiry made by himself he found many of the patients could contribute something, and the only practical way to remedy the present state of things was to make people understand that there is an obligation on them to give some contribution whenever they are able to do so.

Dr. DRYSDALE, with whose name this toast was coupled, mentioned the Hahnemann Hospital in Liverpool, said that they had difficulty in getting patients because the Board framed their rules too strictly, thereby excluding many patients who are too poor to pay anything. There was, however, a great difficulty in raising sufficient funds, and something had to be done.

Dr. BLAKE proposed "Medical Literature," coupling it with Dr. Pope's name.

Dr. POPE replied, and in the course of his remarks said that the rank and file of the profession were in advance of the medical journals, and were anxious to throw off their bondage if only they had a good chance.

Dr. CLARKE proposed the next toast. He said that among those who had come to honour Dr. Roth that night were many distinguished countrymen of ours who were not born in this country. He proposed "Our Countrymen of Foreign Birth." He coupled the toast with the name of Dr. Leitner, who had done a mighty work in India, establishing schools and colleges all over the continent and the native university at Calcutta. He described Dr. Leitner as a linguist of wonderful powers, he being even more polyglot than Dr. Roth himself (whose services at Bâle as interpreter Dr. Dudgeon had alluded to) and able to speak fluently between twenty and thirty different languages.

Dr. LEITNER (who was loudly cheered) thanked the company for the kind reception they had given to the toast, which was sprung upon him just as he was thinking of hurrying off to catch a train. He said that his profession was the law; but he could speak for the profession of medicine also. There can be no progress, he said, where there is no comparison. Whether in law or in medicine the client suffers from one-sided notions. All knowledge is desirable, and he thought it a mistake for English doctors, of whatever school, to despise the experience and teaching of the ancient medical lore of the natives of India. He said the credit of the work in India was not due to him exclusively or in chief. Dr. Duka, Mr. Politzer, and others had done far more of the work than himself. Referring to the struggle for independence in Hungary, he said that though a revolt it was based on constitutional reform. It demanded progress whilst it admitted loyalty to the Austrian Crown. Parliamentary feeling was at the root of it, and they sought to strengthen Austria. This they had actually accomplished by

passive warfare after the Russian hordes had helped Austria to crush the Hungarians in the field. They refused to pay taxes which they considered unjust, and went to prison. After some years this resistance was crowned with success, and all their desires were granted. Hungary is now the most loyal of all Austria's dominions. The right of the human being was made good. But he said they had not come there to talk about themselves, but to honour Dr. Roth. He referred again to his work as a hygienist, and said England's best defence was the physique of her men. Hence the necessity of scientific physical training. He referred in beautiful terms to the help Dr. Roth had received at home from his "help-mate," whose undaunted cheerfulness was his continual stay in all his arduous undertakings, and he concluded by proposing the health of Mrs. Roth.

This was warmly received by the company, and acknowledged by Dr. ROTH, who said it would greatly rejoice Mrs. Roth to hear of their kindness.

Dr. DYCE BROWN proposed the "Chairman," and Dr. DUDGEON replied. In the course of his remarks he repaired one omission in his former speech, namely, to mention that whilst working on behalf of the blind, with the irony and pathos of events, Dr. Roth had himself become suddenly blind in one eye. But with true manliness Dr. Roth went on bravely with his work, just as if nothing had occurred.

Altogether a most memorable occasion was the dinner to Dr. Roth.

THE HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE.

THE LEAGUE IN GRANTHAM.

(Corrected from *The Grantham Times*, May 5.)

LECTURE ON HOMEOPATHY.

A LECTURE on homeopathy was given at the Town Hall, Grantham, on Friday night last. There was a good attendance, including the Mayor (in the chair), the Rev. W. H. E. McKnight, the Rev. F. C. Blyth, Mr. Henry Manners, Messrs. H. Bell, sen., H. Bell, jun., Mrs. Bell, Mr. F. W. Thompson, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Green, Mr. Councillor Gamble, Mr. V. Hardwick, Mr. Baker, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Wm. White, Mr. and Mrs. Swann, Mr. Butterfield, and Mr. Eli Crabtree. The lecturer was Dr. Clarke, editor of *The Homeopathic World*.

The MAYOR (Mr. J. B. Bell) in opening the proceedings, asked the audience to listen to a letter from Earl Dysart, addressed

to him as chairman that night, for Lord Dysart unfortunately was not able to be with them. They would be pleased to hear the letter, because it explained more fully his views and showed his sympathy with the subject which formed the matter of the lecture that evening. The Chairman then read the letter as follows :—

Southerndown, Glamorganshire,

April 25th, 1888.

Dear Mr. Mayor,—While conveying to you my regret at not being able to be in Grantham on Friday, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for kindly consenting to preside at the meeting convened under the auspices of the Homeopathic League, and for granting the use of the Town Hall for so useful and important an object.

Personally, I take the deepest interest in meetings such as this—not only on account of the truths which it brings within reach of the public, but in the hope that it may help to remove some of that prejudice and indifference which are such serious obstacles to real and rapid advancement in any science, and which have so fatally stood in the way of the simple and efficient relief of much avoidable misery and suffering.

It cannot but be a subject of deep regret to those who have the true interest of their fellow creatures at heart, to find that medical officialism still continues to combat, with nothing but mere obloquy and abuse, all attempt to give the public the benefit of more efficient, simple, and economical methods. The discussion in *The Times* of January last, most justly called public attention to the inconsistent, unscientific answers with which the medical profession endeavoured to refute the array of indisputable facts on which homeopathy founds its claims to universal adoption.

The manner in which it was attempted to ignore and conceal the unequalled success of the Homeopathic Hospital during the cholera epidemic of 1854, is but one of the many instances of the narrowness and bigotry of which we still have to complain on the part of our professional opponents.

Fortunately, however, for the cause we advocate, the very use of such unworthy and unconvincing antagonism is fast undermining in the minds of thinking people their confidence in the disinterestedness of those against whom such prejudice is constantly being proved.

Those who bring forward such shallow and innocent objections, as, for instance, “that the only good effected by homeopathy is due to its action on the imagination,” it is hardly worth while reminding that they must endow animals with the same attribute to account for the success of homeopathic treatment upon them: but the refutation of these and similar fallacies I leave in the able hands of Dr. Clarke, and to the good sense of impartial thinkers.

I wish every possible success to the meeting, and am sanguine enough to hope that it may in due course induce others who have benefited by our methods to help in the foundation of a Homeopathic Hospital or Dispensary in Grantham, to which I would gladly transfer the amount of my recent offer to the Grantham Hospital.—I remain, yours faithfully,

DYSART.

The Chairman also read the letter containing Earl Dysart's

offer to the Hospital Committee, and continued by saying that was the letter which set forth his lordship's practical offer to the town in the event of homeopathy finding a home amongst them—a resting place, either in the form of an infirmary or a hospital. The offer which he made to the hospital and which had not at the present moment been accepted, he placed now at the disposal of homeopathy, and that meeting would decide his lordship's course. In opening these proceedings he (the speaker) felt, as the Mayor of that Borough, that he ought not in any way to be biassed in taking part in matters scientific, matters religious, or matters of social intercourse, but, on the contrary, he believed he ought, wherever he could, to take the opportunity of introducing any subject which might be for the advantage of his fellow-townsmen. (Applause.) He confessed most heartily that he had not on any occasion presided in that Sessions Hall with more general satisfaction and the full consciousness that he was doing his duty than on that evening; for this reason, that homeopathy certainly could do no harm, and they would find on the contrary that it had done good to people all over the world. They had the testimony of medical men of standing that such was the result. He therefore hoped they would go away with their knowledge of the science improved by the opportunity afforded of hearing further what progress had been made. They had sufficient energy throughout the town to satisfy the lecturer that they were not altogether biassed in one direction, but were open to receive information which had been obtained by Dr. Clarke in the course of long professional experience. It was not his intention to speak of homeopathy. It was a hundred years since attention was first turned to the subject by Hahnemann as something contrary to allopathy, which held that contraries cured contraries; whereas homeopathy held that like cures like, or, in the Latin phrase, *similia similibus curantur*. He had no doubt in his own mind that they would that night hear of cases that would prove that the science had done great and noble work amongst the people. In introducing Dr. Clarke, he might explain that there were about twelve thousand general homeopathic practitioners in America, and between four and five hundred in England, some in the highest positions in allopathy having embraced this system of homeopathy; therefore they could not be wrong in placing themselves in the hands of Dr. Clarke and paying marked attention to his lecture. (Applause.)

Dr. CLARKE (who was well received) said: One day about fifteen years ago he was walking the streets of Edinburgh with a friend. He was then in the full bloom of his medical studentship. His friend, who was not a medical man at all, somewhat timidly suggested that perhaps he might look into homeopathy; and he (the

lecturer) well remembered the scorn with which he treated the remark, for at that time he had imbibed along with the wisdom of his teachers their prejudices, and he had not then discretion enough to separate the one from the other. About two years after that he started on a voyage to the Antipodes, having in charge three hundred emigrants. If one thing more than another put to the test what had been learned in the schools, it was to be out on the ocean with nobody to refer to, nobody to consult in the cases that arise among the people under one's charge. He did not altogether enjoy it, but it taught him several useful lessons. One thing was that his teachers had taught him many things exceedingly useful to him, especially in surgery; but when he came to drugs their teaching did not help him much, and by the time he came home again the number of drugs he could trust was very small. That being the case, and he being thrown on the world to get a living, the question was where to do it, and how. Feeling that he did not know as much about medicine as he might do, his desire was to obtain some public appointment, and he applied to one of the Edinburgh professors to give him letters of introduction to try for an appointment in Liverpool. He was staying there with a friend who happened to be a homeopath. The Edinburgh doctor was rather slow in sending letters of introduction, and his friend said, "Why do you not go and see what the homeopaths are doing?" He replied that he was not afraid of being taken in by humbug, and he went to the homeopathic dispensary. There he saw rather more than he expected. He did not see any humbug, but he saw patients getting better in a rather remarkable way. He soon had a chance of testing it himself. A small boy, a relative of his own, had been scratched on the forehead by a cat two years before, and on the site of the scratch a crop of warts had appeared. Under allopathic advice, his mother had been rubbing on zinc ointment, all to no purpose. She asked him to treat the boy, and he found a medicine (*Thuja*) which had produced warts, gave it him to take, and told the mother to apply it locally as well. In three weeks all the warts were gone. If that was homeopathy, he said, he liked it, and resolved to know more of it. Presently he had an opportunity of showing his faith in the system. He caught typhus fever from a patient, and never thought of being healed in any other way than homeopathically. Though the attack was a very severe one, he was at work again in two months. So he had very good reasons for becoming a homeopath.

The LECTURER then gave a sketch of Hahnemann and the medical treatment of his time. He showed how Hahnemann gave up practice in disgust, and took to earning his living by literary hack-work. It was whilst translating a medical work (Cullen's *Materia Medica*) from English into German, that the

idea of testing medicines on his own healthy body occurred to him. He took a dose of *Cinchona Bark* (which was the recognized cure for ague), and was seized with a fit of chills and fever like ague. Then he tried other drugs, and found that they all caused in the healthy diseased states like those they were able to cure. Hippocrates had stated the idea ages before, but Hahnemann discovered the principle, and made it a practical rule by his systematic "provings," as he called testing drugs on the healthy. Dr. Clarke illustrated the principle by the example of the action of *Aconite* in fever; and he showed how disease made the system more sensitive to the medicine which is homeopathic, than it is in health. He referred to the silly objection that people raise on the ground of the harmlessness of homeopathic medicines. These persons have always a wonderful story to tell of children taking bottles full of medicine without being any the worse. He said it was not necessary to poison people in order to cure them. One day, when he was in practice in the country, he was driving home, when a farmer stopped him in his gig and asked him whether he was a doctor. The lecturer replied that he was. The farmer asked him whether he would look into a cottage and see a labourer. He went in, and found there a poor man suffering from erysipelas in the worst form he ever saw. It affected his legs so that from the hip down to the calf the limb was one bag of matter. The man said he had been treated by the parish doctor, and the farmer was not satisfied. He (the lecturer) found a quart bottle of medicine, plenty of it, and strong enough. Life seemed to be ebbing away. He had no instrument with him, but he had some little tiny bottles with medicine that did not taste. He poured out some medicine from two of these bottles, and said he would call again and do the necessary surgery. No one could have tasted the medicines in the bottles, and they would not have made any one ill if he had drunk them all. When he came the next day that man was completely changed. Instead of life ebbing away he was quite cheerful, and mastering his disease, though the day before the disease was mastering him. The local condition was not very much changed, but, looking at the man, any one could see a complete change in him. Afterwards he took the necessary measures, and the man got well. There was the quart of medicine on the one hand, and on the other the few drops without taste. They might take their choice which they would have. That was what Hahnemann had enabled his followers to do. When people said that Hahnemann was an ignorant quack they could understand how angry it made homeopaths. For very many years they had been trying to induce the profession to give an attentive ear to homeopathy through their journals, and, having failed, they now made an appeal to the people. The medical profession existed for the

good of the public, and the public were the masters of the profession. It was for the public to say which doctor they would have. Their appeal was from the profession to their mutual masters. This was the origin of the HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE. The minimum subscription to the League was half-a-crown, subscribers receiving all the literature of the League. Lord Dysart was a vice-president of the League, the president being Lord Ebury, who has been a very great friend of homeopathy in this country. At the time of the passing of the Medical Act, one part of which was aimed very much at the homeopathic doctors, if it had not been for Lord Ebury it would have been possible for the medical faculties to have refused to grant degrees to men known to believe in homeopathy. Lord Dysart had told them of his (the lecturer's) connection with the London Homeopathic Hospital; he was proud to be connected with that institution, because it had done very good work in the country. It was sometimes said that homeopathy was all very well for little children or for slight ailments, but when you got regularly ill you must send for an allopath—a regular doctor. When the last cholera epidemic occurred the Homeopathic Hospital was thrown open—it was in 1854—along with other institutions, and a doctor was appointed by the Government to examine the different modes of treatment and report to Parliament. His report was presented, but part of it was kept back, for he reported that whereas nine out of twelve died in the allopathic hospitals, nine out of twelve were saved in the homeopathic hospitals. Lord Ebury, then Lord Robert Grosvenor, drew attention to the omission of this part of the report, and it was ordered to be printed separately and published with the Blue Book. The cases treated in the Homeopathic Hospital were quite as bad as those treated in the other hospitals. Homeopathy, therefore, was suitable, not only for slight ailments, but also for the most serious forms of disease. The lecturer then gave a detailed account of a correspondence which has taken place in *The Times* between homeopathic and allopathic doctors, and contended that the homeopaths had had the best of it at all points. The paper of which he was the editor had for years appealed to the profession in vain, and now he was appealing to the general public, for it was possible for the public to do a great deal with homeopathy among themselves and in their own families. Homeopathy was a great economiser. It was not to his profit to tell them all this, but it was the doctor's business to as far as possible make people independent of him. He was talking to a farmer one day who believed in homeopathy, and the farmer told him that before he practised homeopathy on his farm he used to lose a lot of animals, but it saved him in animals and it saved his veterinary surgeon's bill. Homeopathy was a great stumbling-block to

doctors, but it was not so much a stumbling-block to ordinary people who take the medicine and get well. The lecturer then gave some account of the preparation of homeopathic drugs. Homeopathy was not merely a matter of a little book and a few medicines, but demanded much study of those who would master the art, though a great deal could be done in an amateur way with a few medicines and a little book. In concluding, he repeated that the object of the Homeopathic League was to bring their appeal to the people. Homeopaths had received neither justice nor courtesy from the doctors, so they turned to the people; and he believed that the people at Grantham, as the people elsewhere, would sustain their appeal. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN, in response to an invitation for questions to be asked, wished to know whether vaccination was the homeopathic treatment for small-pox.

The LECTURER replied that vaccination had a homeopathic relation to small-pox, but that they had other remedies for the disease.

A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, on the motion of the Rev. W. H. S. McKnight, seconded by the Rev. F. C. Blyth, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

In the same issue in *The Grantham Times* the following editorial article appeared:—

The homeopaths had a good innings last Friday night at Grantham, and have every reason for being well satisfied with the show they made. Dr. Clarke's lecture probably confirmed those who were predisposed to his theories, but we can hardly imagine that it converted anybody. Put in a paragraph, the lecture told how, when the lecturer was a young man nearly fresh from college, and casting about how to make a living, he came upon homeopathy, took it up, and made it answer. He then gave an outline of Hahnemann's work—the foundation of the homeopathic system; dealt in a somewhat gingerly manner with the principles of the "science"; described a few cases he had treated on homeopathic principles; and ended with the usual allegations against the medical profession, namely, that they persistently turn a deaf ear to those who preach homeopathy. This general distrust of the medical profession, a profession which, with all its faults, stands far ahead of any other in usefulness and sincerity, marks alike Earl Dysart, Dr. Clarke, and every other homeopathist we have known. Such abuse of opponents is calculated to make one suspect at once that the homeopaths have a weak case. They have been in the field a hundred years; surely they have had time to make their case known for what it is worth, and to convince a fair proportion of the medical profession, if their arguments are many and strong, and their treatment is as successful as they report it to be. The only alternative to believing their case is weak, is to believe that doctors generally, ordinary and extraordinary, wilfully refuse to seek for the best methods, and obstinately adhere to what is old-fashioned and fallacious. Now nothing could be further from the truth than

this. The scientific frame of mind, the desire to seek truth for truth's sake, and know things as they really are, is found more unmistakably in the medical profession than in any other. That profession is in close alliance with the progressive scientific thought of our day. Every man of science is half a doctor, and every doctor must have at least a strong smattering of science. And the very essence of true science is sincerity,—a desire to know that which is, without the slightest prejudice. Yet, here there comes forward a young doctor, not long out of the schools, and asks his audience to believe that the whole of the medical profession, eminent and commonplace, and the whole of the scientific experimentalists, whose work is linked with that of a doctor's, are insincere, that they shut their eyes, and stop their ears against truth, and are little less than impostors preying on the public for gain. The real state of the case is that homeopathy has a certain amount of truth in it, but whatever truth it contains has been fully recognized by the medical profession and incorporated in their works. Though it has some basis of fact to stand upon, homeopathy has not a sufficiently broad basis to allow a science to be built upon it. And therefore those who push its conclusions to extremes are faddists. It is like phrenology, a pseudo-science. Dr. Clarke spoke as though aconite, belladonna, arsenic, &c., were exclusively the medicines of the homeopaths, while blood-letting and mercurization were the experiments of the deluded allopaths. Whereas these medicines are common drugs with every doctor, and bleeding and salivation were devices of the pre-scientific age. Instead of specific drugs, as advocated by Dr. Clarke—drugs that go to the very spot and fight the disease without injuring the patient—the tendency is towards the disuse of drugs and the use of natural means. If Dr. Clarke attenuates all the drugs out of his phials, and trusts to nature simply, all the better. It must have struck most of those who have followed the controversy on homeopathy as rather curious that the advocates of that system all cite one instance of reputed results—the treatment of so-called cholera—and they go back a quarter of a century for that illustration of the marvels of their system. Such a wonderful curative treatment should be able to tabulate its achievements at least in quarterly returns. Of course scores of people will come forward and declare they were relieved by homeopathy, but that proves very little. A man is unwell, takes homeopathic doses, and feels better. It does not follow that the dose made him better. Had he waited, medicineless, he might, with equal celerity, have got better. Therefore the mere fact of getting better after certain doses does not conclusively point to the doses as the cause of the improvement. It may have been one of fifty causes, and the dose may have had nothing to do with the case. But if a man takes homeopathic doses and does not get better, that is clear proof that the dose did not cure him. The writer has known enthusiastic homeopaths, and told them of his want of faith. Whenever he has had any ailment they have, with touching faith, rushed up, phial in hand. He has taken the doses—for they are not nasty—and has never experienced the slightest relief. Dr. Clarke made much of the experience of suffering humanity. The writer makes him a present of his experience. We report the lecture elsewhere.

The following letter from Dr. Clarke was published the week after in reply :—

HOMEOPATHY.

To the Editor.—SIR,—The best possible antidote to your criticism on my lecture is the generally excellent report you give of what I actually said. But there are one or two things in your remarks which I should like, with your permission, to notice. When you suggest that I took up homeopathy as a means of making a living you convey an entirely wrong impression: in taking it up I virtually threw away all my prospects and had to begin my professional life anew. Also, it is somewhat hard on a man, after thirteen years' hard work in his profession, to attempt to discount his statements on the score of his youth. But these are personal matters on which I do not wish to dwell, and, with this allusion, I leave them and pass on to graver things. You accuse homeopaths in general, and Earl Dysart and myself in particular, of abusing the medical profession. This is a charge that is often made, and the reason is obvious. The charge is not true: it is not the profession we complain of, but only the attitude the profession takes up with regard to homeopathy. This we feel it our duty to criticise as freely as need be; and what we say about this is erroneously taken as our opinion of the profession as a whole. There is no one who knows better than I do, or is more willing to acknowledge the fine qualities of individuals in the profession, and the ennobling character of the work of the profession as a whole. But, as far as I know, nobody has claimed for the profession that it is free from faults and failings; and when it takes upon itself, as a body, to pronounce an opinion on any subject (whether medical, scientific, or otherwise) which it has not carefully investigated, I regard its conclusions with the profoundest distrust. Like all other corporate bodies of human beings, having, as Sydney Smith put it, "neither a body to be kicked, nor a soul to be damned," it acts, under these circumstances, according to the dim light of its own most cherished prejudices and *odiums*, and is pretty sure to go wrong. For the profession itself I have profound respect; for its faults—for professionalism and for *odium medicum*—I have none whatever. Whether it is possible for the profession to reject homeopathy without investigation I am not concerned to discuss, any more than I am the possibility of its rejecting the doctrine of the circulation of the blood: all I know is that it did reject both the one and the other. But the grandsons of Harvey's contemporaries had to accept his teaching, and the like fate is overtaking the descendants of the contemporaries of Hahnemann. You, yourself, sir, state that the truth homeopathy contains has been "recognized" and "incorporated" by the profession; and you have only to point to the works of men like Brunton and Ringer to give a certain support to your statement. Their works are full of the fruits of Hahnemann's labours; but they are generally dished up with sneers at Hahnemann, and denials of the truth of the method by which he attained them. Therefore we cannot allow that they have as yet "incorporated *all* that is true" in homeopathy, or anything like all; and we cannot regard the attitude of the profession towards homeopathy and its founder as in any way satisfactory.

To make up apparently for your objection to my statements on the score of my youth, you take exception to the statistics I quote, on

account of their age. Well, the statistics of the cholera epidemic of 1854 are very objectionable to allopaths, I am fully aware; but not exactly for that reason. They are attested by allopathic doctors, and there is therefore no possibility of explaining them away. That is the principal objection they have to them, and that was my reason for quoting them in preference to others which I could easily have given of a later date.—I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.

34, Harrington-road, S.W., May 7th.

On this letter the Editor commented thus:—

A letter from Dr. Clarke, of London, who lately lectured in Grantham on homeopathy, will be found in our columns. Dr. Clarke's references to our article scarcely do us justice. He says: "When you suggest that I took up homeopathy as a means of making a living you convey an entirely wrong impression." We should not have thought of saying that "when casting about how to make a living he came upon homeopathy, took it up, and made it answer," if Dr. Clarke had not himself said—"I, being then thrown on the world to get a living, the question was where to do it and how." We state the facts as he stated it, but do not wish any cynical inferences to be drawn. Dr. Clarke's confession is too candid to be sinister. Then he says: "It is somewhat hard on a man after thirteen years of hard work in his profession to attempt to discount his *statements* on the score of his youth," and further on he again says we "object to his *statements* on the score of his youth." Those are not fair renderings of our references to Dr. Clarke's youth. We did not, on account of his youth, quarrel with any *statement* he made, but we discounted *his importance as an authority* in comparison with the general consensus of medical and scientific opinion. We do not question his honesty as a witness, but we do question the correctness of his conclusions as a judge, and his youth has some relevancy to this phase of the subject. Dr. Clarke pleads "not guilty," to the charge of abusing the medical profession, and explains that he only objects to their attitude. We utterly fail to make out what such a distinction means. If a man tells another that he is intellectually a very fine fellow, and then proceeds to add that he is given up to blind prejudice, that his mind is warped by bigotry, that he has not the most elementary notions of common fairness, that in some respects he will not listen to reason, that he has surrendered himself bound hand and foot to the most abject partiality; the body of that opinion gives the lie to the preface. Most people would call that kind of thing abuse, and would agree that the abusive person would be much better employed in bringing forward arguments rather than in attacking the attitude of those who wait to hear. The tendency of men is to choose the better when they see it. It is for homeopaths to prove that their method is the better, and they may rest assured it will be adopted. Meantime it is futile to cry out respecting the attitude of those who are unconvinced because they have as yet seen no argument produced likely to convince them.

Dr. Clarke again wrote :—

HOMEOPATHY.

To the Editor.—SIR,—If you look again at your report of my lecture, I think you will find that what I said about getting a living was only intended to show how I came to be in Liverpool, and that my taking to homeopathy involved the giving up of all the plans I had made. However, I quite see how easily the misconception might arise, and on future occasions I will take care to guard against it.

I still regard your description of me as “a young doctor not long out of the schools,” and your discounting my importance as an authority on that ground, as scarcely fair. If, after thirteen years of active practice (I completed my college life in 1875), a man has not attained the power of observing correctly, and forming sound judgments, he never will, should he live to the age of Methuselah.

Your preference for the opinion of the majority who have not studied and tested homeopathy over that of the minority who have, reminds me of the plea of the Irishman who was indicted for stealing a watch. Two witnesses swore that they had seen him steal it: “but,” he urged, “I can bring fifty witnesses who will swear they did not see me steal it.”

You must yourself accept the responsibility for the terms in which you state what you call my abuse of the profession. They are not mine; and I cannot allow that I exceeded the bounds of fair criticism. You must remember, too, that I included myself in all the criticisms I passed; for these apply to my former attitude towards homeopathy just as much as they do to that of the present majority. You say that this attitude is maintained because the majority “have as yet seen no argument produced likely to convince them.” That is a very naïve remark. The unbelief of the Scribes and Pharisees could be excused on this ground. It matters little how good an argument may be, there is not much chance of its producing conviction if an attitude of unbelief is opposed to it. It is not abuse, it is a mere statement of a historical fact to say that the profession took up this attitude towards Harvey and his discovery of the circulation of the blood; and it is not abuse to say that this is the attitude the majority of the profession have assumed and now maintain towards homeopathy.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D.

34, Harrington-road, S.W., May 12th.

The Editor, returning to the charge, maintained that he had studied homeopathy, and that allopathic doctors were not so ignorant of homeopathy as Dr. Clarke stated; and called upon him to “give us reasons for believing in homeopathy,” offering to open his columns if he would send them.

To this Dr. Clarke replied that he could easily give him reasons if he had the time, but happily Dr. Burnett had saved him the trouble by just publishing “Fifty.” If Dr. Burnett’s “*Fifty reasons for being a Homeopath*” would not convince him, he did not think it would be of much avail for him to write further.

INSTITUTIONS.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL REPORT, 1887-8.

As promised in the last number we publish this Report with very few abbreviations:—

The record of the London Homeopathic Hospital for the year just ended is again a record of progress in every department. The progressive increase in the number of patients treated has been maintained; the demand for the nurses trained in the hospital has also been fairly sustained; the income has not decreased, and but for circumstances to be mentioned later, would have shown a balance instead of a deficit; while the general activity of the institution in the various phases of its work has been greater than in any previous year.

The increased number of patients has during the year under review been maintained. But for the temporary closing of a ward with a view to decrease the expenditure, a much higher total than in any previous year would have been recorded. The number of in-patients has been 712, the highest total yet reached. The following table shows the progressive increase of in-patients during the past six years:—

	1882-3	1883-4	1884-5	1885-6	1886-7	1887-8
In-patients	487 ...	543 ...	656 ...	675 ...	711 ...	712

The number of Out-patients has been 8,882 against 8,824 in the previous year.

	1882-3	1883-4	1884-5	1885-6	1886-7	1887-8
Out-patients	7,467 ...	8,404 ...	9,007 ...	8,844 ...	8,824 ...	8,882

The increase in 1884-5 was due to special and temporary causes.

The Board in their last report stated that the greatly increased number of patients and the operations of the hospital generally, have naturally led to increased expenditure, and on account of this increase, together with loss of subscriptions through death and other causes, the hospital has closed the year with a deficit on the current account. None of the causes which then operated to increase the expenditure have decreased. The present year, as was anticipated, has again shown a deficit, which added to that of last year has made a serious balance against the hospital. The current income has been £4514 14s. 8d.; the current expenditure £4863 6s. 8d. The deficit has been temporarily met by the expenditure of funds which, under the laws, belong properly to the Reserve Fund, a proceeding which the Board cannot regard as in accordance with sound financial principles.

The award to the hospital from the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund for the year again shows an increase, being £203 2s. 6d. against £197 18s. 4d. last year, £138 19s. 2d. in 1885-6, and £120 in 1884-5; that of the Hospital Saturday Fund also shows an increase, being for the year under review £94 8s. 10d. against £82 4s. 5d. last year, £75 10s. in 1885-6, and £51 9s. 7d. in 1884-5.

The only legacy received during the year has been that of the late Mr. John Merrit, an equal fifth of residue amounting to £642 15s. 2d.

Other legacies have, however, been reported, notably £1,000 bequeathed by the late Mrs. Mary Ann Hale, of Thornton Heath, and £100 by the late Miss Louisa Eliza Harrison. Various other legacies of unspecified amounts have also been reported. Of the amounts received, and those remaining uninvested at the date of the last annual report the Board has invested a sum sufficient to purchase £1,000 Bengal-Nagpur Railway Guaranteed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock.

Every year the Board have the pleasing duty of reporting some gratifying addition to the "Endowed" and "In Memoriam" Beds. The number has been added to by the endowment by Miss Isabella Barton, an unceasing friend, of a cot in the Barton Ward, in memory of the late Mr. Nathaniel Barton, for many years treasurer of the hospital, and one of the best friends it has ever had. The same lady has also expressed her intention to endow annually another cot.

A new annual endowment has been originated by the President of the British Homeopathic Congress, for 1887—Dr. A. C. Clifton, of Northampton—who, presiding at the Congress held at Liverpool in September last, conceived the graceful idea of signalling his year of office by contributions collected from his friends in aid of the hospital. Enough being subscribed to justify the Board in establishing for the current year a special bed, it has been instituted under the name of the "British Homeopathic Congress" Bed, and the Board sincerely hope that future Presidents of the Annual Congress will maintain it for their year of office by similar contributions from their patients and friends.

The Convalescent Home, desired for so many years, and made possible, as stated in the last Report, by the munificence of Mrs. Clifton Brown, has become an accomplished fact, so far as the establishment of the Home, and the partial provision of its annual income, are concerned. A suitable house has been purchased at Eastbourne, a sufficient sum of money is in hand to equip and furnish it, and all that is necessary is such an increase of annual subscriptions as will keep it in operation without debt. It has been established as a separate institution; the Board of Management of the hospital has accepted a similar control of the Home, and an influential committee has been organised at Eastbourne. Dr. Walther has accepted the post of honorary consulting physician, Dr. Croucher that of physician and surgeon and although some local difficulties have been suggested, the Board still hope that an early day may see the commencement of its actual work.

The Concert given on behalf of the Convalescent Home at Grosvenor House, on May 28th last, by the kind permission of the Duke of Westminster, was one of the most successful efforts of the kind ever made by the hospital, and added considerably to the fund being raised for providing and furnishing the Home.

The Nursing Institute continues to be appreciated by the medical profession and their patients. Nevertheless, the average number of nurses employed in out-nursing duty has been less than that of last year, though higher than the yearly averages of previous years. The receipts from this source have been £1,481 11s. 6d. as compared with £1,651 11s. 1d. for 1886-7 and £1,185 15s. for 1885-6. The Board must again remark that the demand for nurses is largely dependent on the mindfulness of the medical profession, and would once more earnestly urge upon those practising Homeopathy the great advantage the Nursing Institute offers to them of nurses trained in the wards of

the Homeopathic Hospital. The Board also ask all supporters and friends of the hospital to bear in mind when cases of sickness come under their notice that a large staff of nurses have been trained expressly for private nursing; and that nurses of the hospital have been specially trained in suitable institutions especially for accouchement cases. No greater service could be rendered to a sick friend than a timely hint of this kind.

The following members of the Board of Management retire in the usual annual rotation—Mr. Pite, Mr. Slater, General Beynon, Captain Davies, Mr. Rosher, Mr. Harding, Mr. Collins, Mr. Burdon Muller—and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, and a new member of the Board—Mr. Charles Fish—has been appointed during the year.

The Board regret to have to record the loss of a member of the Medical Council by death—Dr. Robert Douglas Hale, for many years one of the medical officers of the hospital.

Dr. Renner has resigned his post as medical officer in charge of out-patients, and Dr. E. A. Neatby has been appointed in succession. Dr. Robert T. Cooper, who having for years held the post of medical officer in charge of diseases of the ear, a department which during that time has grown rapidly, the Board have placed at his disposal a limited number of beds in the wards for the reception of cases under his care. Dr. Roberson Day has been appointed pathologist, and Dr. E. A. Neatby has accepted the duties of medical registrar.

Dr. D. R. O'Sullivan, who at the date of the last Report occupied the post of resident medical officer, having retired from the post, the Board appointed Dr. D. Ogden Jones to the office.

Again the Board record their indebtedness to the honorary solicitors (Messrs. Gedge, Kirby, and Millett), to the honorary architect (Mr. Alfred Robert Pite) for valuable professional services to the hospital, also to the honorary chemists (Messrs. E. Gould and Son, of Moor-gate-street), for their gratuitous supply of homeopathic preparations, also to the lady visitors of the hospital, for the personal care exhibited for the patients in the hospital, and for the kindly ministrations which often do so much to assist in the recovery of the sick, and always add materially to their patience under suffering, and to the medical staff collectively and individually for the skill and care displayed in their treatment of the patients in their charge, for general punctuality in attending to their duties, and for the unfailing interest in their work which they constantly display.

Most of the friends of the hospital have been aware of a valuable and interesting controversy which took place in the columns of *The Times* during the month of August. It had little relation to the hospital, except in so far as the returns of work done in the institution were alluded to, but its importance to the homeopathic body is too great to allow the Board to lose the opportunity of saying what great service has been rendered to the homeopathic cause and to the hospital by the public interest it excited. To the hospital it produced the immediate advantage of the acceptance by Lord Grimthorpe of the position of vice-president of the hospital, and the receipt from his lordship of a donation of £100, part for the hospital and part for the Convalescent Home. It has also had the effect of sending medical inquirers to the hospital to examine the treatment of diseases in the wards.

These and other inquirers into homeopathy have availed themselves

of the opportunities afforded by the medical school for gaining a knowledge of homeopathic *materia medica* and therapeutics, and although the lectures have not yet been resumed, the number of students and medical practitioners attending the practice in the wards and out-patient department has been equal to that of previous years, inquirers coming not only from various parts of the United Kingdom but also from the United States and the British Colonies.

The Annual Hahnemannian Oration was delivered by Dr. R. E. Dudgeon, on the 5th of October, 1887.

The usual arrangements of the school department have been made for the ensuing Summer and Winter Sessions, and for the delivery of the Annual Hahnemannian Oration at the opening of the next Winter Sessions.

The Library of the Medical School has been enriched by the welcome addition of the library of the late Dr. William Bayes.

The Board cannot refrain from including in this report for the information of all friends of the hospital some allusion to a legacy left by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Honyman Gillespie, of Torbanehill, widow of the late Mr. William Gillespie, although the legacy was not left to the hospital nor even to the school, but for purposes of homeopathic medical education generally. That lady has left a sum of at least £30,000 to establish, endow or contribute to the establishment or endowment of a school of medicine in the United Kingdom, which shall be associated with the name of the late William Gillespie, and which shall embrace the teaching of homeopathy and other new and useful medical discoveries.

The Board of Management have always recognized that the mission of the hospital, in addition to its first duty of providing for the sick the inestimable blessings of advanced medical treatment and skilful nursing, is to corroborate by its daily work the principles of scientific medicine as discovered by Hahnemann, to give earnest inquirers a field for observation and study, and in all practicable ways to encourage a love of liberty and progress in medicine. Year by year, as means have been provided by the liberal among those who have experienced the advantage of homeopathic science, it has developed in this work. Patients among the poor have sought its benefits in large numbers. Medical men and students, growing bolder as public opinion has ripened on the subject of homeopathy, have conquered their fears and have visited the wards and watched the treatment of the patients. In all this the Board recognize with thankfulness the evidence of a wide-spread, enduring, and good work, and in closing this report of the thirty-eighth year of the hospital's history, humbly trust that the Divine blessing which has rested upon the hospital and its work in the past may also be vouchsafed during the years which are yet to come.

REVIEWS.

COW-POX AND VACCINAL SYPHILIS.*

In this profoundly interesting treatise, Dr. Creighton sketches the natural history of cow-pox as it is in the cow, and as it was when caught by milkers accidentally. He deals with the difficulties encountered by the early vaccinators, and shows how they were surmounted by the accidental discovery by Woodville of a strain of lymph which was not followed by the ulceration and secondary symptoms so frequent among the first cases. In his attempt to discredit Woodville, whilst at the same time using his lymph, Jenner does not figure so well as might have been wished.

It is well known that vaccination is sometimes attended with very serious consequences. These are in some cases similar to the disease known as syphilis, and it is contended that syphilis may be conveyed by vaccination from one person to another. Dr. Creighton contends, and we must confess he makes a very good case, that this is not really syphilis, but only cow-pox, completing its cycle as it used to do before Woodville discovered his milder strain. This strain, Dr. Creighton contends, though mild in its effects generally, is apt to be attended at times with the full development of the symptoms. We remember hearing Dr. Matthews Duncan point out in his lectures the remarkable analogy there was between vaccination and syphilis in their course and evolution. If Dr. Creighton is correct, that analogy is even more complete than Dr. Duncan thought.

THE MEDICAL ANNUAL, 1888.†

The Medical Annual has now reached the sixth year of its existence, and has fairly established its place among the publications of the year. As formerly, a large amount of space is devoted to *The New Remedies*, and the editors maintain their character for liberality in the scope of their references. Richard Hughes, Dyce Brown, Clifton and Meyhoffer are quoted as authorities alongside of contributors to the *Lancet*. We wish the *Annual* every success.

* *The Natural History of Cow-pox and Vacinal Syphilis*. By Chas. Creighton, M.D. Cassell and Company.

† *The Medical Annual and Practitioners' Index, a Work of Reference for Medical Practitioners*. 1888. Bristol: John Wright and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams and Co.

RHEUMATISM.*

It is not easy to see why this book has been written. The author here gives a large number of remedies, arranging them all in a certain order under various headings, but so far as we can see he has nothing new to tell us about them, and there is no attempt at distinguishing the different remedies from each other in the luminous way we look for in writers on homeopathic therapeutics. A mere undigested list of symptoms, however well selected, does not help us much; it needs the mind and pen of a Dunham, a Kent, or a Farrington to touch them into life. Dr. Perkins in this work has given no signs of rivalling these.

INDIGESTION.†

As we are personally responsible for this and the two following works, we shall content ourselves with announcing their appearance and quoting from the prefaces. The following is from p. vi. of *Indigestion*:

"It becomes, therefore, a matter of the first importance in life to give the stomach fair play. In the following pages, after describing the normal process of digestion, I go on to sketch the various deviations from the normal to which the process is liable, and to show how they may be avoided, and how cured.

"I have illustrated the treatment of the various kinds of indigestion by narrating the treatment of actual cases. It will be seen that the treatment is of several kinds.

"In some cases of acute indigestion, the best remedy is to abstain from food for twenty-four hours, and take no medicine at all. In most cases the regulation of the diet, and the time at which it should be taken, is a matter of the first importance. But there are many cases in which this is not enough. In almost all cases it may be usefully supplemented. It often happens that the conditions of life are such that the active causes of indigestion are operating all the time, and no change in regimen is possible. What is to be done in these cases? A melancholy-wise shake of the head on the part of the physician does not provide much help, and though this is often all the sufferer receives, it is because the physician does not know his business.

"There is much to be done, but he who knows not Hahnemann and Homeopathy will fail to do it.

"It is just here that Homeopathy shines with such conspicuous lustre beside Old Physic. By means of its powerful and yet innocuous medicines it can work out cures when allopathy must stand helplessly by,

* *The Homeopathic Therapeutics of Rheumatism and kindred Diseases.* By D. C. Perkins, M.D. Philadelphia: F. E. Boericke, Hahnemann Publishing House, 1888. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co., 12, Warwick Lane.

† *Indigestion: its Causes and Cure.* By John H. Clarke, M.D. London: James Epps & Co., 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle Street. 1888.

or make matters worse by giving drugs that are almost certain to do harm.

“After narrating my cases, I have devoted a chapter to the diet treatment of indigestion, and then I have in a final chapter given a list of the medicines which are most useful in the disease, with the particular indications for their use.”

COLD CATCHING.*

“PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

“When I first sent this little work to the public, I urged on its behalf that the Common Cold in the Head had never before possessed a treatise devoted entirely to itself; and I maintained that it deserved one just as much as other more dignified diseases. My plea has been accepted in the most satisfactory way; for within three months of the book's first appearance, I have been asked by the publishers to prepare a second edition. The Common Cold has thus triumphantly vindicated its right to be deemed a serious disease in the estimation of the British public.

* * * * *

“The call for a second edition has enabled me to put the work through a thorough revision, and to make use of hints which some of my friends have been kind enough to give me. I hope, therefore, that the second edition will prove even more acceptable and more serviceable to the public than the first.”

VIVISECTION: A QUESTION OF THE DAY.†

This pamphlet consists of an address delivered before the “Scottish Society for the Total Suppression of Vivisection,” by Dr. Clarke, in the Saloon of the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, on the 8th of December, 1887. It was afterwards printed and published for the Society, and may be obtained from them or the Victoria Street Society, price threepence. The address consists of a complete summing up of the question from various points of view.

* *Cold Catching, Cold Preventing, Cold Curing.* By John H. Clarke, M.D. Second Edition. Revised. London: James Epps & Co., 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle Street, 1888.

† *Vivisection: a Question of the Day.* By John H. Clarke, M.D. Edinburgh: Duncan Macara, 6 & 8, Cockburn Street. London: S.P.A.V., 1, Victoria Street.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

∴ In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or 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.

MERCURY.

ENQUIRER. Can any of your readers kindly inform me what are the therapeutical actions of the different preparations of *Mercury*, as the works on *Materia Medica* simply say "mercurius," without specifying whether it is *Merc. Vivus*, *Merc. Sol.*, or *Merc. Bin.*, &c.?

GOOD OPENING WANTED.

X. wishes to know of a really good opening for a homeopath.

∴ We have already expressed our own opinion about Grantham. We shall be glad to learn from any of our readers particulars of other places where a homeopath is greatly wanted.

LEAGUE TRACTS TO BE ADVERTISED.

H. thinks the League Tracts might be advertised more, and suggests *The Christian World* as a good paper for the purpose.

WHICH PREPARATIONS KEEP BEST?

VALETTA. I wish to ask which form of preparations of homeopathic medicine will keep best in a hot or tropical climate. Tinctures evaporate. Sometimes corks shrink, and it is not unusual to find a bottle half full or quite empty. It is questionable if small stoppered bottles would be really better than corks. If pilules or triturations retain the medicine in its purity, these would seem to be the best to keep. The corks in these bottles do not give way. As the success of homeopathy depends on the virtue of its medicine, the greatest precautions should be used in order to have it reliable.

CHOLERA, AND THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE.

VALETTA. Remarking on a book by Dr. F. W. Clark on the germ theory of disease, Valetta observes that it is a strange thing that when an epidemic is raging at a great height, and when germs may be supposed to be particularly abundant, it sometimes subsides almost suddenly. Dr. F. W. Clark connects practice with theory, for he says (p. 21) :—

"I might say one word more with reference to the prophylactic treatment of disease. It is well known that all the infectious diseases have what is termed a period of incubation—varying from a few hours to some weeks, or even months—after a person has been inoculated with a virus, before the first symptoms of disease make themselves apparent. Now, since some, at any rate, of these diseases are due to the presence of bacteria, it seems only natural that, if means can be adopted to destroy, or at least to check, the growth of these bacteria during the period of incubation, the disease itself may be averted, or at any rate considerably modified. Now, one of the

drugs antagonistic to the life of these lowest organisms, which can be used to saturate the system, and which, moreover, is not readily extricated from the system, is arsenic, and it has indeed been asserted that the internal administration of arsenic to patients who have undoubtedly been exposed to the infection of certain of these diseases, more especially of scarlet fever and of diphtheria, has succeeded either in entirely averting the disease, or in modifying it to such a degree as to render the attack comparatively harmless and insignificant."

By all means let allopathic medical men, when attacked with germs, saturate their system with arsenic, and let the world know the beneficial results.

If germs are the cause of certain diseases which follow their introduction into the healthy body, it must seem strange to allopaths who hold this theory that homeopathic remedies are, according to statistics, more beneficial than allopathic. Those who contend that homeopathic treatment is useless in cases of this kind, and that when improvement takes place nature does all the work, should take a hint. Seeing nature unopposed does so much, why do they not leave her alone?

ANSWER.

The instinct for doing *something* in sickness is too strong for human beings to resist even when they are allopathic doctors with theories. The mother who buys a "powder"—no matter what—for her sick child feels that she has "done something," and her mind is relieved if her child's body isn't. Just so the allopathic doctor must "do" something in sickness, even though he admits homeopathy, or doing nothing, as he is pleased to call it, is much better for the patient. If he has a theory so much the worse for his patients. The germ theory has been the death of thousands. In the endeavour to kill germs the zealous theorizer often kills patients.

It does seem that germs are one cause of many diseases; but they are only one factor out of many. There are means of fortifying the system against an attack of infectious disease, and there are means of rendering the system intolerant of germs, and these means are the appropriate homeopathic remedies. Of two persons exposed to infection only one takes it; the germs enters the system of both by the breath, but only one is affected by them; they can find no means of propagating themselves in the other. So, without actually killing the germ, a patient may be cured by rendering his system intolerant. In the same way a patient suffering from worms may be cured by a homeopathic remedy in dilution. The worms are not killed, but they pass away, finding their hosts no longer congenial, under the influence of the proper remedy.—ED. H. W.

Obituary.

DR. R. PARKYN SIMPSON.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. R. Parkyn Simpson, which took place in Glasgow, on the 2nd instant, after a long illness. Invited by a few choice friends to commence practice in that city, in 1878, he rapidly secured an immense practice, and so untiring were his labours and studies that he broke down in 1883, and has since been bed-ridden with paralysis. He was unmarried, but he leaves a large following of friends to mourn his loss, as a devoted, unselfish, studious, and successful physician.

THOMAS SIMPSON.

Liverpool, June 8th.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROTH COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.

LETTER FROM DR. ROTH.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will allow me through your pages to thank most sincerely my colleagues and friends for the honour they have done me in giving me a banquet on the occasion of my retiring from practice.—Faithfully yours,

M. ROTH.

48, Wimpole Street, June 21st.

THE DOSE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—As I have always taken a good deal of interest in the Dose Question—that *bête noire* of Homeopathy—you will perhaps kindly allow me to offer a few remarks on Dr. Thos. Wilson's two cases of Sycosis related in your last issue, in evidence of the curative powers of the 200th dilution of *Antim. Tart.*

In conducting experiments in the pure and exact sciences, such, for example, as chemistry and natural philosophy, where the conditions of the processes are absolutely under our control, it is of the utmost importance to guard against the intrusion of

foreign agents that might modify or mar the desired results. How much more necessary, then, is this caution when dealing experimentally with a mixed and imperfect science like medicine, where we are constantly liable to the intervention of agents, both internal and external to the body, that may at any moment not only modify, but altogether counteract the action of a remedy, especially when exhibited in so exiguous a quantity as the 200th dilution? Now let us bring Dr. Wilson's cases to the test of these propositions, which clearly inculcate the greatest simplicity and exactitude in all scientific investigations, and see how far they respond to these requirements. The case first is that of a strong, healthy-looking girl of eleven, who had been troubled for seven years with a pustular eruption on one cheek, resulting, doubtless, from impure blood, caused by improper food, in which pork, we may infer, held a prominent place, seeing that Dr. Wilson strictly prohibited all kinds of "pig," and ordered free indulgence in fruits and vegetables. She was also to drink the juice of half a lemon daily—all excellent means to purify the blood; and as medicine she was ordered about twenty globules of the 200th dilution of *Antim. Tart.* in half a pint of water, to which was added a little *Spirits of Wine* and *Tincture of Tangerine Orange Peel*. Of this mixture a tablespoonful was to be taken twice a day. She continued this treatment for just upon a month, when all traces of the disease had disappeared: truly a very satisfactory result, viewed simply as a question of cure. But what we are desirous of learning is, not whether the patient was cured—for that in a good physician's hands is a foregone conclusion—but how much of the cure may fairly be attributed to the medicine, seeing that several other curative agents were at the same time employed.

Case 2 is that of a girl of fourteen, a blacksmith's daughter. She had been troubled from birth with a muco-purulent discharge from the nostrils, and a fortnight with a pustular eruption on the nose and upper lip, induced in all probability by the development of some irritating property in the nasal discharge. She was ordered precisely the same diet and medicine as in case No. 1, and in addition, the application to the eruption of a mild preparation of Fuller's Earth—an old, popular, and good remedy in some irritations of the skin. This treatment was pursued from the 26th of December, 1887, until April 15th, 1888, a period of nearly four months, when all traces of the eruption were gone. So far, so good, simply as a matter of cure, but that is not the point. We are here met by the same difficulty as in the previous case, viz., how, amongst several other agents, are we to gauge the part played by the medicine? If we cannot deduce from it a satisfactory answer to this question, we are compelled to inquire, further, what is the value

of these cases as evidence of the curative action of the 200th dilution of the medicine?—In my humble opinion—*nil*.

I hope Dr. Wilson will not think me unfriendly or presumptuous in speaking thus freely. Nothing can be further from my intention than to find fault with the management of the cases, for which Dr. Wilson may fairly claim that highest of all merits—the merit of success. But when a writer puts forward such cases as these as experimental tests of the pure action of a medicine, he must not be surprised if they are subjected to rigorous examination, nor if we refuse to accept them as trustworthy evidence of the efficacy of the 200th dilution. To procure such evidence a very different course of proceeding must be adopted. The medicine should be given singly, and with as little admixture as possible of other ingredients. All other agents that might influence the action of the medicine, or even contribute to the cure, should be carefully excluded. The ordinary conditions of the patient's life—his diet, occupation, &c.—should be as little interfered with as possible, and all auxiliary remedies should be rejected in cases where it is practicable. It is from experiments thus conducted, and often repeated, that truly reliable conclusions can be drawn. I am quite aware of the difficulty of the task, especially in private practice, where the temptation to wander into bypaths for aid is often irresistible. It is to hospitals and dispensaries, where these temptations do not operate so strongly, that we must look for the elucidation of obscure and difficult questions in therapeutics. In the wards of a hospital the positive and comparative effects of different dilutions of medicines, as well as the advantage of a more or less frequent repetition of the dose, may be deliberately watched and estimated; and in the dispensary department non-interference with the ordinary circumstances of the patient's life is not only easy, but in most instances inevitable. I would venture respectfully to press these considerations on the attention of those who have medical charge of these institutions, to which we look for instruction, scarcely less than for cure.—Yours faithfully,

STEPHEN YELDHAM.

Highfield House, St. Nicholas Road,
Upper Tooting, S.W., June 19th.

BAD PRONUNCIATION.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—The public and some of the doctors want the school-master very much. One lady who ought to know better wrote to me that she was taking Aeschylus, instead of Aesculus.

What the poor man has done to be so "taken in," I don't know. *Aletris farinosa*, a name soft-flowing enough for any one to swallow, is, with the barbarians, *Allytris*. *Podophyllum* and *Podophyllin*, and, with equal exactness, *Caulophyllum* and *Caulophyllin*, are made *Podof* and *Caulof*. Cowperthwaite has a pronouncing dictionary for those whose ears are unmelodious. Some people will take the wrong, and like the man in the Yorkshire choir, who was remonstrated with for always saying *Bom, Bom, Bom*, instead of the sacred words, replied, "I allus did say *Bom, Bom, Bom*, and I allus will say *Bom, Bom, Bom*." Lately I had to stand fight for *Rho-do-dendron* against *Rhod-o-dendron*, and was happy to find Cowperthwaite on my side. False quantities are odious to me.—Faithfully yours,
H. USSHER.

THE MIDGE.—MEDICINES THAT DETERIORATE.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Does not our summer pest, the tiny midge, well merit a proving? I am myself at the present time experiencing a vivid proof of the power of its minute dose of venom. A single bite on the back of the left hand, causing at first a keen irritation, has resulted in the course of a few hours in a soft, puffy swelling over the whole of the back of the hand. The swelling is painless, and the irritation ceased when the swelling took place. There is a slight redness, and a slight increase of heat. It has very much the appearance of dropsy. I had another single bite from one of these minute creatures last evening on the forehead above the right eye. This, too, has caused a swelling, extending more than half over the forehead, and standing out about half an inch from the usual level. This swelling is hard and tense, with more heat than that on the hand, and has a slight degree of pain, and round the point where the bite took place there is a considerable increase of hardness. Now the amount of venom infused by the bite of so minute a creature must be very small, almost infinitesimal; what then might be the effect of a large dose of the same substance. It is surely worth a proving at the hands of some zealous homeopath.—
Yours truly,
F. H. BRETT.

Carsington Rectory, Derby.

Is there any protection against these bites?

P.S.—As you have been making a record of homeopathic medicines which deteriorate by keeping, I think *Phos.* would be found to be one of these. I kept some tincture, made by steeping *Phos.* in spirit of wine, for a long time, and found that it had become strongly acid—*Phosph. Acid*, that is.

[We have never had occasion to try it, but we should think

that a short course of *Apis* would render any one who was as sensitive to the midge poison as our correspondent proof against it. We quite agree that it deserves a proving.—ED. H. W.]

ACTION OF MEDICINES.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Our small doses are a great stumbling-block to many; though it seems somewhat strange why they should be so to any unprejudiced person. We do not judge of—still less assume—the action of rhubarb, opium, &c., from theory or from their analytical constituents, but simply from experience, from records of their action on the system. Then why should theory be dragged into the matter when the action of unusually small doses is under consideration? How can a *fact* be decided by a *theory*? Observation, facts, experience, should be our only guides.

The question of theory is a very interesting one; but it is altogether a different matter. *Whether* infinitesimal doses do cure is one thing; *how* they cure is another. The latter, for ordinary purposes, is simply an interesting question of no practical use.

But, with your permission, Mr. Editor, I should like to make a few practical remarks on the subject, if possible. I don't see that any such theory can help us in the selection of the medicine; but, on the other hand, theory may be of great use in enabling homeopaths to frame rules for dosage.

Hempel considers that each drug, &c., has an active principle or force pervading and penetrating the material molecules of which it is composed, but distinct from them. Also that these same active principles or forces, which are embodied in each drug, &c., are represented in man by corresponding morbid tendencies or predispositions. It seems rather a strain to have to believe that each separate principle pervading the 300 or 400 recognized homeopathic medicines (to say nothing of thousands of other plants, &c., each embodying its own active principle) is represented, though more or less dormant, in the human system.

But whether Hempel's theory is correct or not, the fact remains that almost every disease, ache, pain, or even abnormal sensation to which the body is liable, can be produced by medicines. Consequently there must be some deep and real similarity between the active principles of medicines and the latent or active forces of disease. How these latent forces either lie dormant for many years, or become transformed into vital energies, working havoc in hundreds of different ways, is often, I presume, at present an unfathomable mystery to homeopaths

and allopaths alike. But, doubtless, the more we can unravel the mystery, the nearer we shall approach to a fixed rule for guiding us as to the attenuation of any particular medicine for any special case.

I don't profess to have formed any theory on the subject; but with your kind permission, Mr. Editor, I should like to make a few more desultory remarks in the same strain, and to hear what others have to say on the question.

In reference to the action of small doses generally, the fact that medicines have two distinct actions, primary and secondary, helps considerably in understanding how such small doses may take effect. For instance, just as a severe chill has two distinct and opposite effects, primary and secondary, on the system, so has *Aconite*. If a medical man wished to obtain the primary, the physiological effect, he would give a large dose; but the secondary, the dynamical, the more permanent effect, is the one generally aimed at by homeopaths, and then the small, or even the infinitesimal, dose is selected.—Sir, yours respectfully,

FERRUM.

ECLECTIC EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Some years since, I had a patient, a gentleman, elderly, who frequently suffered from intense spasm at the stomach, almost like angina pectoris. In those days I used to give *Morphia* every half-hour until the spasm ceased, frequently lasting four or five hours. To the same patient I now give *Spir. Chlorof.* B. P. half a teaspoonful, and Concentrated Tincture of Ginger, twenty drops in a tablespoonful of water. Relief takes place in five minutes, and he does not suffer the slightest inconvenience from the drug. On all other similar cases it acts equally admirably.

SUMMER DIARRHEA.

Years ago I used to rely on the third centesimal trituration of either *Ars. Alb.* or *Calomel* 3rd, with *Spirits of Camphor* on sugar between the doses. Now I find the triturations greatly improved in efficacy thus: *Arsen. Alb.* 3rd cent. trit. ζ iv.; *Morphia Acet.* 1-10th trit. ζ ii. Mix in a mortar thoroughly. The same process for the *Calomel*. I find two drachms of *Camphor* dissolved in one drachm of *Chloroform* much more efficacious than the old preparations. I never have the least trouble with the above remedies, with either spasms at the stomach, or ordinary diarrhea.

Yours obediently,

THOMAS WILSON, M.D.

Withernsea, Hull, June 5, 1888.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED
DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Bartholow (R.). Practical Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 6th ed., revised and enlarged. Svo. (H. K. Lewis. 18s.)
- Bell (J.). A Manual of the Operations of Surgery. For Use of Senior Students, House Surgeons and Junior Practitioners. Illust. 6th ed., revised and enlarged. Post 8vo, pp. 326. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.) (Simpkin. 6s.)
- Bramwell (B.). Intracranial Tumours. With 116 Illustrations. Svo, pp. 286. (Pentland, Edinburgh.) (Simpkin. 14s.)
- Esmarch (F. von). The Surgeon's Handbook. Translated from the 3rd German ed. by B. Farquhar Curtis. With 647 Woodcuts. New ed. 8vo, pp. 360. (Low. 24s.)
- Fowler (J. K.). The Localisation of the Lesions of Phthisis in Relation to Diagnosis and Prognosis. 8vo, pp. 31. (Churchill. 2s.)
- Hutchinson (J.). Illustrations of Clinical Surgery Fasc. 22, 23. Folio. (Churchill. 13s.)
- Illustrations of Clinical Surgery. Vol. 2. (Conclusion of Work.) (Churchill. 90s.)
- James (A.). Physiological and Clinical Studies. Svo, pp. 108. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.) (Simpkin. 4s.)
- Lewers (A. H. N.). A Practical Text-Book of the Diseases of Women. With Illustrations. (Lewis's Practical Series.) Post 8vo, pp. 416. (Lewis. 8s. 6d.)
- Mitchell (S. W.). Doctor and Patient. 2nd ed. Post 8vo, pp. 170. (Pentland, Edinburgh.) (Simpkin. 6s.)
- Shoemaker (J. V.). A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin. Illustrated. 8vo. (Lewis. 24s.)
- Simon (R. M.). Lectures on the Treatment of the Common Diseases of the Skin. 12mo, pp. 110. (Cornish, Birmingham.) (Simpkin. 3s.)

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. D. Scrimgeour, Liverpool; Dr. Prosper Bender, Boston, Massachusetts; the Rev. Mr. Brett, Derby; Messrs. Poulton and Owen, Melbourne; Mr. J. Sutcliffe Hurndall, London; Dr. Thos. Simpson, Liverpool; Dr. Wilson, Withernsea.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS
RECEIVED.

Chemist and Druggist.—New York Medical Times.—Zoophilist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.

—Homeopathic Physician.—Chironian.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—Californian Homeopath.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Albany Medical Annals.—Revista Argentine de Cilucias Medicas.—L'Homeopathic Populaire.—The Clinique.—Revue Homeopathique Belge.—Medical Era.—Medical Counselor.—American Homeopathist.—Homeopathic Recorder.—Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.—Med. Advance. L'Art Medicale.—The Age, Melbourne.—Medical Visitor.—New Eng. Med. Gazette.—Vaccination Inquirer.—Hospital and Dispensary Clinic, by Dr. Prosper Bender.—Physiology and Pathology of Diabetes, by Dr. Prosper Bender, revised edition.—Indigestion, its Causes and Cure, by Dr. John H. Clarke.—Cold-catching, Cold-curing, Cold-preventing, by Dr. John H. Clarke, 2nd edition.—Treatment of Disease from the Homeopathic Standpoint, by Dr. H. W. Roby.—Croup and its Management, by Dr. Thos. Nichol.—Publications of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, Vol. X.

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

AUGUST 1, 1888.

THE ALLOPATH'S PROGRESS.—LYCOPODIUM
DISCOVERED.

Messrs. THOMAS CHRISTY AND Co., wholesale chemists, are very energetic in their endeavours to teach the profession how to use homeopathic drugs. They send round every now and then "to the profession" little lectures "on the therapeutics of" this, that, and the other drug well known to the homeopathic pharmacopeia. We have received such an one on "The Tincture of Lycopodium." It begins in this way:—

"Not having any 'Notes on the Therapeutics of Tincture of Lycopodium,' we applied for information to Mr. E. HURRY FENWICK, Surgeon (out-patient) St. Peter's Hospital for Urinary Diseases, and Assistant-Surgeon to the London Hospital, and by his kind permission, our shorthand reporter was enabled to take down the following excerpt from a lecture upon 'Therapeutical Innovations,' which he delivered at St. Peter's Hospital on March 21st, 1888:—

"Since my last lectures upon the "Therapeutical value of the more recent additions to the Genito-Urinary Pharmacopœia," in 1887,* I had so many inquiries about Lycopodium, that I wish to bring the drug, and my increased experience of its powers, before you to-day, citing cases as illustrations of its value. It has been said† that the Lycopodium which I have used was the ethereal tincture: this is, however, a mistake. The Lycopodium which I have employed for the past three years has been obtained through Messrs. CHRISTY AND Co., and is, so I am given to understand, a tincture, made by the homeopathic process. I usually administer it in 30-minims to tea-

* * *Lancet*, September, 1887."

† *Medical Annual*, 1887."

spoonful doses three times a day, and have found it of real benefit in quieting functionally irritable bladders. But, first, let me remark parenthetically that the indiscriminate and empirical employment of *Lycopodium* in all cases of irritable bladder—no matter what the cause for the frequency may be—will only prove unprofitable and disappointing. The value of *Lycopodium*, as is the case with every drug, depends upon an accurate knowledge of the extent of its powers and just appreciation of the importance of the symptoms for which relief is attempted. *Lycopodium* can have no more effect upon the imperious desire to pass water experienced in cancer of the prostate or bladder; in deposit of tubercle in the mucous membrane of the same; in acute cystitis or atony, than the administration of small doses of water. There is, however, a class of case in which, without any apparent reason, the patient is tormented by a frequency of micturition. He passes water often, and only a little at a time. No disease is detected. No cause can be discovered. In *some* of these cases *Lycopodium* is of use. I say "*some*," for I have been disappointed more than once. It is of sufficient value, however, to advise its trial, and to bring before you cases from my out-patient note-book to justify this recommendation.' "

The lecturer then goes on to detail cases of the kind he has described in which great benefit was observed from the use of *Lycopodium*. One patient said it had done for him what nothing else was able to do; and Mr. FENWICK adds that the substitution of *Bromide of Potassium* for *Lycopodium* soon brought back the symptoms.

Thus much Mr. HURRY FENWICK. MESSRS. CHRISTY AND Co. have more to add. They specially insist that medical men should use *their* tinctures, which is prepared by a "special process." Mr. FENWICK calls it a "homeopathic process"; but he merely "understands" that it is so made, and is allopathically ignorant of anything else that is homeopathic about the drug. MESSRS. CHRISTY AND Co. know more. Although they are without "notes on the therapeutics of Tincture of *Lycopodium*," they courageously recommend it in "the enteritis of children, chronic passive bronchitis, chronic pneumonia, boils, carbuncles, and papular eruptions.

Mr. FENWICK was disappointed in *some* cases, and he did not know why. Other practitioners will also be disappointed when they recognize that, as Mr. FENWICK says,

“the value of Lycopodium, as is the case with every drug, depends upon an accurate knowledge of the extent of its powers and just appreciation of the importance of the symptoms for which relief is attempted.” But this “accurate knowledge” is not possible to any one who ignores the homeopathic *materia medica*; and if the use of Lycopodium among allopaths is not to die of disappointment (as has happened with so many of our drugs), the adopters of Hahnemann’s offspring must eat humble pie, and come to him to learn how to bring it up.

NEWS AND NOTES.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL AT LEIPZIC.

ON the 1st of July of this year a homeopathic hospital was opened at Leipzig, No. 46, Sidonienstrasse, under the medical superintendance of Dr. Carl Heinigke, a physician well known by his practical contributions to homeopathy. Three classes of paying patients are received. In the first class the patient has a room to himself, and pays at the rate of eight marks (eight shillings) a day. In the second class the patient has to share his room with another, and pays at the rate of four marks a day. In the third class the patient is in the general ward, and pays at the rate of two marks a day. There is besides an admission fee for each patient of three marks. Patients of the third class must pay in advance for two months’ board, those of the second and first classes for one month.* The payment must be made by the patient himself, or by a friend. In the event of his stay in hospital being for a shorter period than he has paid for, the difference will be returned to him. There do not seem to be any gratuitous patients. This hospital is therefore more like a private *maison de santé* than a charitable hospital. We should imagine that its utility must be very circumscribed, as no gratuitous patients are admitted. A picture of the hospital is given in *Allg. Hom.*

* This has since been altered, and now the physician is to judge whether the disease is likely to be of short or long duration. In the former case the payment will be for fourteen days, in the latter for four weeks.

Zeit., vol. 116, p. 177, from which it appears that it is a large and handsome building occupying a corner position in the street. It has attached to it a large and shady garden, which will be of great use to patients in their convalescence. We trust it may succeed so well that the subscribers may soon be sufficiently numerous to enable it to take in the poor and friendless. Bartholow, in a recent lecture, declared that homeopathy was nearly extinct in Europe. The establishment of this hospital does not quite bear out this statement; perhaps the wish was father to the thought.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

THE Chamber of Deputies of Wirtemberg lately passed a motion recommending that candidates for medical posts under Government should be examined in homeopathy. Whereupon the Wirtemberg Medical Society presented a petition to the Chamber on the 5th of March last, protesting against this proposal, and declaring that "the so-called homeopathic method of treatment can make no claim to be scientific." But they had better have left things alone, for the only answer they got was a ministerial decree, promulgated on the 20th of April, in which it is declared that "the principles of homeopathy are included in the subjects of examination for medical police and apothecaries. And candidates for the medical service of the State will be examined in the principles of homeopathy." The homeopaths of Wirtemberg were of course highly pleased with this, and they sent to the Ministry a letter of thanks for the justice that had been done to them. We are not informed how the Medical Society took this snub, but doubtless they did not address a letter of thanks to the Wirtemberg Ministry.

SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE.

WE give elsewhere Dr. Dudgeon's admirable reply to "E. P. T." in *The National Review*. "E. P. T." had taken up the controversy on "*Scientific Medicine and Homeopathy*" when R. B. C. had had enough of it. E. P. T.'s ideas may be profitably compared with remarks in an article on "The

Faculty of Observation in Medicine" in the *Medical Press* of June 23rd :

"Put to this test [of logical deduction from observed facts] a false theory is soon demolished, and its prevalence is in direct proportion to the laxity of the methods of observation and confirmation. Science (said Claude Bernard) cannot burden itself with facts ascertained without precision, and consequently without direct bearing—in a word, science refuses everything indefinite. . . . Misguided persons still build up their pet theories from time to time, but they are mercilessly cut down by incisive logic and experiment, *though the spirit of past ages is not yet extinct, so far as the enunciation of theories and plans of treatment on insufficient and inconstant data is concerned.*"

This is all very pretty in a leading article, but we fear that in practice "scientific physicians" will, for the most part, be found in this category of "misguided persons," as witness "E. P. T."

ODIUM MEDICUM IN NEW ZEALAND.

WE publish a most interesting communication from our New Zealand correspondent who is making a grand fight for liberty of opinion in the colony of the future. If Macaulay's New Zealander is to stand on the ruins of London Bridge, the New Zealander of the present day will have to lay the foundations of his institutions broader than he promises at present, and Dr. Murray Moore is showing him how to do it. As usual, the public press is on the side of liberty. It remains to be seen whether Parliament will submit to the domination of the New Zealand Medical Association, or whether they will take the more enlightened course, and save the character of the colony.

ALUMINIUM IN PLANTS.

THE following interesting note was published in *Nature* of July 5 :

"At the meeting of the Scientific Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society on June 26, Prof. Church contributed a summary of his highly interesting and important researches upon the presence of aluminium in the ashes of plants. This substance, instead of being peculiar to the species of *Lycopodium*, as once supposed, is found in minute traces in the ashes of very many others, a circumstance not to be wondered at, considering the abundant distribution of the

element in many soils. It occurs in all the species of *Lycopodium* examined, except those which are of epiphytic habit, and which, consequently, do not directly derive their food from the soil. It does not occur in the allied genus *Selaginella*. It occurs in the ashes of some tree ferns in large proportions, sometimes forming as much as 20 per cent. of the ash, as in *Alsophila australis*, *Cyathea medullaris*; while from others it is all but absent. In the British species of ferns little or no alumina has been found."

HOMEOPATHIC ANNUARY.

DR. ALEXANDER VILLERS of Dresden is getting up an "Annuary" or "Calendar" to be published by Ernest Hartmann, of Leipsic, containing names, addresses, and descriptions of "all homeopathic physicians, apothecaries, establishments, periodical publications, medical and lay societies in all countries of the world." It is to appear in the English, French, and German languages. We trust Dr. Villers will receive all the assistance it is in the power of those to whom he appeals to give for his great undertaking. We should recommend him to secure the services of some English and French persons to supervise the English and French part of the work. His circular, from being couched in somewhat peculiar English, suggests this point.

"THE TIMES" ON HOMEOPATHY.

The Homeopathic League has done well to make a Tract one of *The Times* leaders on the homeopathic controversy. These were by far the most important of all the writings. It does not signify so much that *homeopaths* write up homeopathy—everybody expects that. But when *The Times* said in unmistakable terms that the homeopaths had the best of it—that was what few people did expect. The letters by "Sceptic" (which are wisely included) are also of great value as coming from an outsider, and being so very much to the point. The "poem" from *Punch* closes this admirable Tract.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

SISYPHUS LABOURS.

For a good many years past there has been a general consensus among the scientific representatives of medicine that their art is to be advanced by a knowledge of the pure effects of drugs, and many have devoted much time and labour to acquire this knowledge by experiments with drugs on men and animals. But though a vast amount of material has been collected, it is a melancholy fact that no advantage has accrued from it to what is fondly called "scientific medicine." The effects observed from the administration of drugs to healthy men and animals have been recorded and fill large books, but the observers do not know to what use to apply these records. If we take, for example, Dr. Lauder Brunton's big book on "Pharmacology," we find it stuffed full of observations of the effects of drugs on dogs, cats, rabbits, and frogs, and occasionally human beings, but we look in vain for any indications for the therapeutic uses of these potent medicinal substances derived from all this labour, which may therefore be regarded as pure science without any admixture of the utilitarian element. It is of course interesting to know that such and such a drug acts on the sympathetic ganglia, or stimulates or inhibits this or that nerve, but the anxious practitioner asks in vain "What does all this teach me as to the cure of disease?" The scientific experimenter seems to think that is none of his business. He is quite content to know what effect the drug has on the nervous centres or vasomotor nerves of a frog, and his work would only be degraded by being utilized for therapeutic purposes. And yet it is an article of belief with every old-school practitioner that the labours of his scientific colleagues must in the end advance therapeutics and furnish him with remedies for disease; but nothing ever comes of all these labours, at least nothing of any interest to the practitioner. Dr. Brunton, who may be described as the mammoth experimenter, can only say of, for instance, *Bryonia* that it is a "hydragogue cathartic," but for its real therapeutic uses he has to go to the homeopathic *materia medica*, and he there learns that it is useful in rheumatism, pleurisy, peritonitis, pericarditis, and a score of other diseases; but no amount of experiments on frogs or rabbits could have

taught him this. Even had he performed his experiments on healthy human beings in place of quadrupeds and reptiles, he would have seen that *Bryonia* produces symptoms strongly resembling these diseases; but this would, according to allopathic principles, be a cogent reason for not employing it in them. Ringer in his "Therapeutics" is not so reticent, for though he never mentions the word homeopathy he writes a great deal of homeopathy. Thus he tells us that *Ipecacuanha* causes and cures vomiting, *Corrosive Sublimate* causes and cures dysentery, *Amyl Nitrite* causes and cures flushings, and so forth. But the greater number of scientific experimenters will not have anything to do with homeopathy either openly or surreptitiously, so when they find that a drug causes certain morbid states they immediately declare that it must on no account be given in similar morbid states occurring naturally. So scientific experimenters, or, as they term themselves, "pharmacologists," may be divided into two classes—those who recommend drugs on the homeopathic principle, without mentioning the tabooed word, and those who warn against the use of drugs if there is any homeopathic resemblance of their effects to the disease. We learn from Dr. Lembke in a recent number of the *Allg. Hom. Zeitung* that a treatise on *Cyclamin* (the alkaloid of *Cyclamen Europæum*) was lately published by Dr. Nicolai Tufanow, in which the author details a large number of experiments made on himself and on animals, which show it to be a very powerful drug. As a result of his trials and observations he says that "they give no indications for its therapeutic employment." In other words, all his experiments, which caused a variety of pains and functional disturbances on himself and inflicted unspoken agonies and death on thirty of his humble fellow-creatures, are for him absolutely without use for therapeutic purposes, except as a warning to practitioners not to have anything to do with the drug. But these effects, which to him are without therapeutic value, because he has not the key to unlock their meaning or value, are viewed quite differently by the practitioner whose treatment is guided by the therapeutic rule promulgated by Hahnemann, and they will doubtless be of great service to him in the treatment of disease. Dr. Bartholow, as we see in American periodicals, recently delivered a lecture in which he criticises homeopathy. He first sneers at the statistics of the homeopathic treatment—which is a favourite manœuvre

of our opponents because they show so much to the advantage of homeopathy—and he says: “Homeopathy has had nothing to do with the progress of modern scientific medicine. The true therapeutic action of drugs is one of antagonism.” This is what many of the old school believe, attaching to the expression the idea that medicines should be selected according to the good old rule *contraria contrariis*. And this is, no doubt, what Tufanow believes, hence he can find no indications for the therapeutic use of *Cyclamin* from the effects he observed from its administration to healthy men and animals. But though Bartholow wishes, doubtless, to be thought to convey this meaning, it is evident that he really means something quite different, for his work on “Therapeutics” abounds with instances of the homeopathic employment of drugs; thus he says *Arsenic* cures gastritis and many skin diseases, *Ipecacuanha* vomiting, *Nux Vomica* constipation, &c., if these medicines are given in doses too small to produce their physiological action. So that we must interpret his phrase, “The true therapeutic action of drugs is one of antagonism,” to mean that when given in disease they prove antagonistic to the morbid state present—which every homeopathist allows, though his acknowledged rule for the selection of drugs in diseases is *similia similibus*, while Bartholow acts on this rule, as we have seen, but refrains from acknowledging it; even, contrariwise, tries not very successfully to convey the idea that he acts on the opposite rule, *contraria contrariis*. One of the earliest experimenters with drugs on the healthy human being was Störek, but the object of his experiments was not to get therapeutic indications for their use, but to see if they could be given to the sick without danger. Now that we have our homeopathic rule of drug selection, we can utilize Störek’s provings and we can find therapeutic indications in Tufanow’s experiments. A true knowledge of drug-action is what we are constantly being told *ex cathedra* is the way to improve the art of medicine. Some have the sagacity to perceive that this true knowledge can only be obtained in the way pointed out by Hahnemann. But having in this way obtained this true knowledge of drugs, it is of absolutely no use to therapeutics except under the guidance of the homeopathic rule. A striking instance of this among many others is Dr. Lauder Brunton’s account of *Staphisagria*. He gives full and minute details respecting its action on various nerves and nervous centres, derived

from painstaking and painsgiving experiments on animals, and he sums up its therapeutic uses in the observation that it has sometimes been used for the destruction of lice. *Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus—pediculus!* A case of poisoning by *pyrethrum parthenium*, when an exquisite picture of acute fever was revealed, has led practitioners of homeopathy to employ it with success in fevers—for which its vulgar name *feverfew*, alias *febrifuge*, shows that it formerly enjoyed a popular reputation—but to the allopath it is now only known as an insecticide in the shape of “Keating’s insect powder.” To the homeopath “the true knowledge of drugs” obtained by provings and poisonings is of incalculable value; to the physician who discards the homeopathic rule such knowledge is utterly valueless; as Tufanow says, it gives him “no indications for their therapeutic employment.” Last year, in *Virchow’s Archiv*, there appeared an article containing an elaborate proving on ten healthy persons of *Hydrochlorate of Quinine* in small and repeated doses. The effects observed were loss of appetite, weakness, prostration, and facial neuralgia. We almost expected to read that these being precisely the states for which *quinine* is constantly given, its administration in such affections should be discontinued, as these provings show that it can only aggravate them. The author of the article does not say this, but he expresses his astonishment that the medicine produces precisely the morbid states for which it has so long been used as a remedy; so, except as a confirmation of the homeopathic therapeutic rule, his labours and those of his fellow-provers are worthless. But they are fully appreciated by the homeopathic school, and have been transferred to the “Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis,” like all other additions to the knowledge of the action of drugs on the healthy human body made by our allopathic brethren; of which we may say: *sic vos non vobis*. But when our allopathic friends attempt to gain a knowledge of the action of drugs on the mutilated bodies of frogs, neither they nor we can obtain any useful information for therapeutic purposes from their experiments. Thus Dr. Brunton’s big book on “Pharmacology,” which is chiefly occupied with such experiments, may well be termed a “cyclopedia of useless knowledge.” There is something almost pathetic in the sight of a man of intelligence and culture persisting in carrying on his arduous experiments

long after it must have become certain to him that they can be of no earthly use for the only thing that could justify their performance, viz., the advancement of therapeutic knowledge. The consolatory reflection that cheered Micawber in his trials must long ago have abandoned Dr. Lauder Brunton as regards his painful experiments with drugs on frogs, for he knows full well that nothing will turn up from them for therapeutics. And yet, poor man! he goes on casting his bread on the waters without the slightest prospect of a return. Another score or two of frogs, brown and green, just to settle this burning question—Does caffen relax the muscles of the brown frog and tetanize those of the green, or *vice versa*, or neither, or both? To be sure, the question is of no earthly consequence to any one, not even to the frogs themselves, for if it was settled, there are fifty more questions of equal importance or unimportance to be answered, which will have to be attempted to be answered by this torture of fifty score more of frogs. So, whatever the result, our medical augurs will continue to obtain their misleading oracles from an inspection of the death-throes of the unhappy frog, who has been selected as the especial victim of physiology because he makes no noise and does not struggle unduly. In the meantime the homeopathist sees with equanimity the toilsome labours of “scientific” colleagues, which are useless to old physic, but which occasionally offer something worth his own attention.

R. E. D.

COMPARATIVE THERAPEUTICS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

BY J. SUTCLIFFE HURNDALL, M.R.C.V.S.

ACONITE.

ACONITUM NAEPELLUS, which may be consistently described as the prince of remedies, occupies the foremost position in the homeopathic pharmacopeia.

The futile attempts of the dominant school of medicine to account for the physiological actions of this drug, with a view to the discovery of its therapeutic effects serve to prove most conclusively how incomplete a guide to the usefulness and applicability of any drug in disease such a method of selection is, and with no drug is this more forcibly displayed than aconite. Finlay Dun's description of its

actions and uses is, that "Aconite is a dangerous poison, paralysing the nervous functions, and acting as a powerful general sedative. Used medicinally, it is sedative, antispasmodic, and anodyne." Mr. Dun then proceeds to give some account of experience gained from the administration of poisonous doses of the drug to animals, the chief of which are its effect upon the pulse and the respiration; and by appealing to his imagination, he comes to the conclusion that these are due to some mysterious derangement of the vagus nerve.

Paralysis of the muscles of the fauces, profuse salivation, nausea, violent trembling, retching, and free perspiration are, according to Mr. Dun, the principal results of an over-dose of aconite; but after putting a number of horses, dogs, and cats to the pain of a lingering death, to make the aforesaid discoveries, what has science benefited thereby? in what does this knowledge assist the practitioner in the application of aconite to disease? Further on in this article upon aconite, Mr. Dun states that it "is a most prompt and effectual sedative. It controls inordinate action of the heart. Ten minutes after a medicinal dose is administered the number of the pulse beats is often lowered by one fourth, their force is also weakened, vascular excitement is thus abated, elevated temperature is reduced, pain is assuaged. No sedative is so certain and successful in the earlier stages of pneumonia, pleurisy, or bronchitis; of enteritis, peritonitis, or laminitis: of acute rheumatism, weed or apoplexy; it is indeed the most effectual agent which veterinarians at present possess, for controlling in their outset attacks of acute inflammation and fever."

Mr. Dun claims to have drawn the attention of the veterinary profession to the value of aconite so long ago as 1853, but whether for all the diseases referred to in the quotation does not transpire. One is naturally inclined to ask, from whence Mr. Dun received the inspiration that aconite is useful in so many forms of disease as those enumerated herein; for in the earlier portion of his work he affects to ridicule Hahnemann's followers because Mr. Haycock in his *Elements of Homeopathy*, prescribed aconite for thirty-two diseases.

Fortunately, however, ridicule never did and never will retard the spread and growth of truth, and Mr. Dun's feeble effort at denouncing homeopathy is about on a par with what one has read in *The Lancet* and similar periodi-

cals, the effect of which has been to stimulate the growth of homeopathy among all classes of the people.

Mr. Dun in continuation, quotes from the experience of several eminent veterinarians, from which it appears that aconite has been administered with marked benefit in contagious pleuro-pneumonia, enteritis, colic, acute rheumatism, puerperal fever, tetanus in conjunction with a purgative, obstinate dropsies; and concludes this portion of his article with the following remarkable statement: "But it certainly deserves more extended and general employment, for it is the only prompt and reliable sedative for either horses or cattle; it proves safer, more manageable, and less wasteful of the vital fluids than blood-letting; whilst it is more certain and effectual than calomel and opium, tartar emetic or digitalis." Is it not still more remarkable that one who has proceeded so far on the road to truth, as this statement proves Mr. Dun to have gone has not sufficient discernment to perceive from this accumulation of facts, that there is a possibility of the existence of a law in the selection of drugs as applied to disease; nay more, that he could possibly avoid conviction of the fact.

Referring back to the conclusions Mr. Dun arrived at, concerning the *actions and uses* of aconite, viz., "sedative, antispasmodic, and anodyne," one may be forgiven for asking whence he, and the professional gentlemen whose experience he quotes, derived their inspiration to empirically test aconite on so many different forms of disease, particularly after ridiculing Mr. Haycock for prescribing the drug in thirty-two diseases; and again, if the drug is simply sedative, antispasmodic, and anodyne, how comes it that he recommends its use in so many forms of really serious morbid conditions, where neither a sedative, an antispasmodic, and an anodyne, *and nothing more* would be of the slightest use to overcome the essence of that particular disease. To enumerate these is unnecessary, the facts are so very patent even to the lay reader, if a look back be given to the quotation in which the many forms of disease are enumerated, in which Mr. Dun and his correspondents consider the drug useful. If it be difficult—not to say unreasonable—to account for the wonderful success that follows the administration of aconite, not only in the diseases enumerated by Mr. Dun, but in many more, probably far exceeding Mr. Haycock's thirty-two in number, on the mere grounds of its being "*sedative, antispasmodic, and ano-*

dyne," then it becomes our duty, and we may add our pleasure, to account in the same figurative language for the larger hope to which the followers of Hahnemann cling with a tenacity only the more tenacious as time and experience grow older.

Homeopaths may or may not be prepared to accept all the wonderful physiological action attributed to aconite by Dr. Ringer, Dr. Brunton, and Mr. Finlay Dun; but if they do, these and these alone are not looked upon as a sufficient warrant for scientific practitioners to rely upon in the prescribing of aconite for disease.

In the figurative language so popular with the so-called orthodox school of medicine, aconite is antipyretic and antiphlogistic, or it is a remedy against fever and is the or a means for removing or lessening inflammation; while however, it is undoubtedly the principal antiphlogistic in the *Materia Medica*, we desire to be distinctly understood in not looking upon it as *the only* antiphlogistic, nor is it *the only* antipyretic, though oft-repeated experience has proved it to be a most important and effective one, when its characteristic symptoms are present. Mistakes not unfrequently occur through a sort of prevailing impression that to give aconite in the first instance for all and every description of ailment is the correct thing to "save time"; but this is calculated to lead to frequent mistake and consequent evil result; aconite, like all drugs, has its characteristic group of symptoms and Hahnemann himself stated, that "aconite should not be given in any case which does not present a similar group of symptoms." What do we mean, then, by speaking of aconite as antipyretic and antiphlogistic? at what period of disease and for how long may it usefully be prescribed? We have already, by inference, stated that there are periods in the course of an inflammation when its administration would be useless, what are they?

The late Dr. Carroll Dunham, in his lectures on *Materia Medica* states: "Aconite produces, so far as we know, almost no localised diseased condition. Even when given in large and fatal doses, it acts as a depressant, paralysing the cerebro-spinal nervous system, but it produces death by this paralysis, and without previously localizing its action in any organ or system. . . . Neither does its action from beginning to end of a fatal case of poisoning resemble the well-defined course of any local acute inflammation—as of the brain, heart, lungs, pleura, &c."

From this it will be seen that, if one practices strictly according to the law *Similia similibus curentur*, aconite cannot possibly carry a patient safely through the whole course of an acute localized inflammation; but there is a period in almost all such inflammations when aconite may not only be the precisely correct remedy to give, but when, if given soon enough, it may "arrest and cut short the entire disease," and this period is the initiatory one: the first stage when arterial excitement is set up, and before the inflammation has localized itself—but if the inflammation has advanced beyond the initial stage a remedy more appropriate to the organ or system affected, must be relied upon. To quote a case which came under our observation only a few days since, by way of illustration. We were called to attend a horse belonging to a large firm of contractors, for whom we usually act as veterinary adviser which by mistake of the attendant—wilful or unintentional matters not—was taken to another practitioner; but on the principal hearing of the mistake the patient was handed over to our care. The horse was suffering from acute catarrh of the membrane lining the nose and trachea, and the sub-maxillary glands were extensively implicated in the inflammation; the pulse, which was weak and thready, numbered 72 beats per minute, and the internal temperature was 105° F.; there was a very profuse discharge of thick mucus from the nose, and the tonsils were so inflamed and tender, that the animal could not swallow. We were assured that the initial stage, in which aconite would have been useful, was past and gone, therefore prescribed a drug that was in homeopathic *rapport* with the localized disease; and we had the satisfaction to observe the following day that the medicine given was exactly appropriate to the case, as the pulse was stronger, the beats were fewer, and the internal temperature was lowered to 102·8°, in addition to which the horse was feeding freely and swallowing without pain or inconvenience.

This case affords a distinct illustration of a disease attended by considerable fever, in which aconite was not the appropriate remedy; we will now pass to consider another case in which this drug proved itself remarkably prompt and effective in its action. We were called to the yard of a client, who always sends for us *immediately* a horse shows the slightest indications of ill health—if such a term is really permissible—which of course ensures the

most favourable conditions for treatment. The patient was a bay gelding, five years old; the horse had during the afternoon done a journey of some fifteen miles, the weather was sultry and oppressive. When put into the stable he refused food, but drank somewhat greedily; his coat was staring, the legs cold, and he was observed to shiver. We were at once sent for, and arrived in about one hour, when we found the internal temperature had risen to $106^{\circ}8'$; the pulse beats were full and bounding, numbering 84 per minute, the breathing was laborious, and the respirations considerably quickened; the skin of the body generally was dry and burning hot, as was also the tongue; the conjunctival membrane was edematous and very red, and the eyes suffused with tears. This was undoubtedly a case of general inflammatory fever, which in the olden times would have been freely bled. We prescribed aconite in frequent doses, and in the morning the change for the better was simply marvellous; the temperature had lowered to 104° , the pulse to 60 beats, and the respirations were normal. In three days the horse was perfectly convalescent. This is a fair specimen of frequent cases in our practice, and illustrates the success that follows our prescription of aconite; and with the exception of specific fevers depending upon a poisoned state of the blood, there are probably no inflammations to which in the initial stage aconite is not the most suitable remedy. It is, however, of prime importance that the practitioner should know when to discontinue its administration; it is nevertheless more frequently indicated than any other single remedy, and if Mr. Finlay Dun before issuing another edition of his *Veterinary Medicines*, would condescend to re-study the action and use of aconite from Hahnemann's standpoint, and put the drug to the test of experience as homeopaths have done, he would no longer allow the sneer at Mr. Haycock for prescribing it in thirty-two diseases to disfigure a publication, which probably cost him much hard work. Although aconite, as we have already shown, is very extensively used by allopathists, we have never been able to discover one among their number who ever had the fairness and honour to ascribe the discovery of its therapeutic value to the right man; Hahnemann is that man, and to him, and him alone, belongs the credit of first discovering the priceless value of this splendid remedy. Hahnemann described it as a "precious plant," whose "efficacy almost amounts to a miracle," and

this is no exaggerated estimate of its value in veterinary practice.

If we take the number of cases or diseases in which allopathists prescribe aconite among the lower animals, and compare them with the cases in which the homeopathist prescribes the drug, the comparison numerically considered is not so pronounced as was shown to be the case in our last paper on arsenic ; but this is simply accounted for, and the very simplicity of the facts renders it the more imperative, that the allopathist should not be allowed to claim an advantage to which he is not entitled ; he clung with unexampled tenacity to the practice of bleeding, until the marvellous powers of aconite proved, even to his obtuse mind, how unnecessary it was to deprive the animal system of one drop of the vital fluid. And now, if one may form an opinion from the writings of authors on *Materia Medica*, allopathists discovered the antiphlogistic properties of aconite from physiological experiments on frogs, dogs, cats, and horses. But we emphatically protest against such a distortion of facts, and we further trust that no one will allow themselves to be misled by any allopathic veterinary practitioner, when he points to the very general application of aconite in the vaingloriously styled orthodox school, as a proof that these gentlemen are any nearer the truth in therapeutics than they were long years ago. They have been compelled to admit the value of this remedy, simply because the scope of its action is marvellously extensive, and the proofs of its value are irresistible. But when it comes to the nicer points of differentiation in its application to disease, only those who have made a careful study of Hahnemann's principle of selection are capable of fully appreciating the inestimable value of aconite, or of administering it with that success which is the inheritance of every conscientious scientific practitioner.

2, Gloucester Terrace, Blackheath,
London, July, 1888.

HAY FEVER AND ITS "REGULAR" TREATMENT.

THERE can be no doubt that Drs. Ringer and Murrell are perfectly "regular" physicians. They have never once said they believe in homeopathy, and therefore they are

“regular.” Consequently the treatment they recommend for every disease must be “regular,” especially if it appears in a “regular” journal like the *British Medical*. It is necessary to premise all this, or else our readers might be running away with the idea that Drs. Ringer and Murrell are homeopaths.

These two physicians have lately published in *The British Medical Journal* (June 16th and 23rd), two articles on *Paroxysmal Sneezing*, and chiefly relating to that form of it known as “Hay fever.” The articles are both very interesting, but to us the more interesting is the second, which describes the best treatment for the condition. It is quite satisfying to find that the “regular” treatment of Hay fever bears a striking resemblance to the homeopathic. In fact, it may almost be said that Drs. Ringer and Murrell have discovered the allopathic *simillimum* of homeopathy, and if they are not very careful they will discover the thing itself. Only, if they wish to maintain their “regularity,” let them beware of the name, and carefully abstain from acknowledging any “rule.”

First, among the measures of treatment is the use of cocaine tablets containing each one-sixth to one-half grain of cocaine. These give immediate relief in a paroxysm when inserted into the nostrils, but they do not cure the disease.

Among inhalations are recommended ammonia, carbolic acid, camphor, and iodine, every one of which has a homeopathic relation to the disease. Iodine is the favourite. “We usually order it in the form of the liniment, instructing the patient to carry a small bottle in his pocket, taking care, of course, that it does not escape, and to take a sniff or two in the outset of the symptoms. Tobacco smoking, *lobelia*, nitre-paper, and Himrod’s powder are all recommended.

“Hazeline, an aqueous distillate, prepared from the fresh bark of *Hamamelis Virginica*, is a capital remedy both for hay fever due to pollen and simple sneezing. When snuffed up the nostrils it aborts the attacks; and when taken internally in twenty minim doses three times a day, it lessens the hyperexcitability of the mucus membrane of the nose and respiratory tract.”

The iodides have the chief place among the real curers of the disease. The indications for the inhalations of iodine are as follows: “Itching of the nose or of the

inner canthus of one or both eyes, sneezing, running at the nose of a clear watery fluid, weeping of the eyes, and severe frontal headache ;"—the symptoms of "iodism," in fact. Drs. Ringer and Murrell must be very careful ; if they do not wish to be branded as "symptom curers," they must not go into particulars so minutely. The method of administering the inhalation is thus : A jug holding a pint is rinsed out with boiling water, then partly filled with hot water, and 20 to 30 drops of tincture of iodine dropped in. The patient then holds his head over the jug, inhales the iodine steam, his head and the jug being both covered with a large towel.

One patient was very sensitive to the iodides in the crude form—they produced a disagreeable prickly sensation in the throat ; and this fact led him to discover one of the principal ingredients of Churchill's Inhalant "Spirone," which he recollected produced the same sensation. The writers of the paper had "Spirone" analysed by Dr. Paul with this result :

"It has a specific gravity of 1029. Nearly half its volume consists of acetone and a little water. It yields in evaporation about 24 per cent. of glycerine, and about 2 per cent. of saline residue, which, when incinerated is found to consist of 1.7 per cent. of iodide of potassium."

Arsenic is useful, according to them, but not in genuine hay fever.

Aconite closes the list, and a case in point is interesting enough to quote from the writers :

"A lady, aged 22, who was under our care, suffered persistently for some years from sneezing. The fits occurred in the morning, lasted several hours, and were accompanied by considerable pain in the forehead. The sneezing was often so violent as to exhaust her for the greater part of the day. She complained of intense itching, both of the inside and outside of the nose, and also of part of the face, the itching lasting during the whole of the paroxysm of sneezing. Her health had given way, and she was pale and thin. The free application of *Aconite* liniment to the outside of the nose and part of the face, which was the seat of the itching, immediately gave relief, curing both the itching and the sneezing. The attacks of sneezing returned once or twice in a mitigated form, but a fortnight's persistence in the treatment effected a complete cure."

Of course, this is all quite "regular," as we have said; but where would Drs. Ringer and Murrell have been for their treatment if Hahnemann had never discovered homeopathy?

PITKEATHLY.

THE number of people who are needlessly and injuriously sent every year to foreign watering places would astonish the world if it could be computed; but happily for the credit of the profession this is well-nigh impossible. There are few things English doctors know less about than the particular virtues of natural mineral springs. They learn nothing about them at college, and the most of what they know is from patients who have been there, from desultory articles in medical journals and from guide books. It is greatly to be desired that some systematic study should be given to the subject, and first and foremost the mineral springs of our own country claim our attention. Bath has in recent years experienced a revival. The Iodine waters of Wordhall Spa have at last won the recognition of the British public and the British profession. But there are other powerful mineral springs in England and Scotland no less deserving attention, which have been forgotten in the rush for foreign health resorts. Among these are the Wells of Pitkeathly.

Pitkeathly is situated in the midst of beautiful scenery, four miles from Perth, on the estate of Mr. C. T. C. Grant, of Kilgraston. The wells have had a local reputation for generations, and, in the year 1711, so many people took advantage of the Sabbath to journey from Perth to drink the medicinal waters that the Kirk Session met to take into account such profanation, and two elders were told off to watch the ferry and to prevent any from passing over the river Earn on the Sabbath day.

If Pitkeathly has lost a measure of its reputation it does not appear to have lost any of its virtues. There are three principal springs—Kilgraston, Dunbarney, and Clayton. All contain chlorides, carbonates, sulphates of sodium, potassium, lithium, calcium, and magnesium, with silica and iron, but the two former springs differ very materially from the Clayton spring. Whilst all contain

sodium, potassium, lithium, magnesium, and calcium, with silica and iron, the proportions are not the same. The Clayton water contains much less of the chlorides and much more of the sulphates. The sulphate of sodium, of which the others contain none, is its principal ingredient. It also contains much more silica and iron than the others.

Thus, whilst all the springs are more or less aperient, and suited to the gouty and rheumatic, the Clayton spring, by virtue of the silica and iron it contains, has blood-forming properties also. The sulphates of sodium and magnesium should make it specially useful for the gouty and diabetic.

It is evident that the Pitkeathly waters are powerful medicinal agents, and there is no reason why they should not recover their lost popularity, and hold their own against the more frequented springs of the continent. Of late years much expense has been incurred by the proprietor in making them accessible to visitors. All that is needed now is for some local medical practitioner to make himself thoroughly acquainted with their effects, and to advise those who frequent them.

The waters are bottled and sent to all parts by Messrs. Reed and Donald, of Perth, and the London agents are Messrs. Ingham and Royle, 52, Farringdon St., E.C.

DIET FOR STONE IN FIVE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

SOME time ago we asked Dr. Roth, who from personal experience was very much interested in the matter of the best dietary for those who suffer from uric acid and stone, to give us the particulars of his own *régime*. He readily complied with our request, but said that he was making inquiries in other countries, and would prefer to give us all at the same time. He now sends us the results of his inquiries in tabular form. He says, "The letters I have received on the subject were written by medical men in the different countries who had some special experience in the matter."

TABLE OF DIET PRESCRIBED FOR PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM STONE (URIC ACID), COMPILED BY DR. ROTH.

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	AUSTRIA.
<p>Allowed.</p> <p>Bread, Brown. Farinaceous Food without Sugar. Vegetables, not much. Parsnip or Carrot. Apples. Tomatoes. Salads. Fish. Game. Poultry. Eggs in moderation.</p>	<p>Vegetables, not Sorrel or Asparagus. Weak Coffee. Milk.</p>	<p>Vegetables. Fruit. Soups. Fish. Poultry. Veal. Jelly. Tea.</p>	<p>Bread, Brown. Farinaceous Food without Sugar. Vegetables, not much. Parsnip or Carrot. Apples. Tomatoes. Salads. Fish. Game. Poultry. Eggs in moderation.</p>	<p>Mineral Waters containing Carbonic Acid. Weak Tea.</p>
<p>Forbidden.</p> <p>Stimulants. Sugar. Fat or Grease. Milk. Cream. Cheese. Butcher's Meat (or very rarely). Oil. Herrings. Mackerel. Salmon. Ducks and Geese.</p>	<p>Stimulants. Salted or Spiced Meat. Dark Meat, such as Venison. Pork. Fruit, except cooked.</p>	<p>Stimulants. Coffee. Chocolate.</p>	<p>Stimulants. Sugar. Fat or Grease. Milk. Cream. Cheese. Butcher's Meat (or very rarely) Oil. Herrings. Mackerel. Salmon. Ducks and Geese.</p>	<p>Vegetables in large quantities.</p>

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

18. *For Toothache.*

Horse-radish scraped fine, a pledget of it placed along the gum.

19. *For Burns or Scalds.*

Moisten a little whiting, and cover the part so as to make a coating and exclude the air.

20. *Carrot Poultice.*

Boil carrots till tender, then mash them, make them hot again, and apply. For ulcers.

21. *For Chronic Vomiting.*

Half-teaspoonful of spirit of walnut taken half an hour before meals.

22. *For Coughs.*

Equal parts of pure glycerine and lemon-juice. A teaspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

23. *For Chapped Hands.*

Eau de Cologne, three dessertspoonfuls; glycerine, two dessertspoonfuls; lemon-juice, one dessertspoonful; mix, and apply at bedtime.

FILTERS.

No. 2.

DOULTON'S MANGANOUS CARBON FILTERS.

AMONG the most successful attempts to meet the difficulties in water-filtering, Messrs. Doulton's must be allowed a foremost, if not the foremost, place. The fame of the Doulton pottery has grown to such magnitude that it has somewhat eclipsed that of the Doulton filters. It is forgotten that for fifty years Messrs. Doulton have given their attention to the manufacture of filters, and during all that time have been using their best endeavours to meet the scientific requirements of water-filtering in the most practical and economical way. The outcome of their endeavours, and of their immense experience, is their "Improved Manganous Carbon Filter."

As pointed out in our first article, the object of a filter is to remove from the water solid impurities, and to charge it with oxygen.

For ages the cleansing powers of charcoal, whether vegetable or animal, have been recognized, and it has long been made use of in filtering water. Passing water through charcoal deodorizes it if it has any odour, arrests impurities, and in a measure oxygenates it. But charcoal itself contains impurities, and the first step in efficient filtering was the preparation of charcoal free from impurities, and the manufacture of compressed blocks.

But prepared charcoal, after being in use no very long time, becomes foul. The pores of the block become filled with the solid particles from the water that has passed through it; and it loses its capacity for condensing the oxygen and thus of oxydizing and burning up (for this it actually is, oxydizing and burning being essentially the same thing) any further impurities if it is still used as a filter.

To meet this contingency, Messrs. Doulton devised their method of "manganizing" carbon. By a most ingenious process they give to each particle of carbon composing the block a coating of dioxide of manganese. Then, to ensure the purity of the carbon, which is a mixture of animal and vegetable carbon, it is reburnt at a high temperature in the absence of air. Manganese itself has a powerful affinity for oxygen, and in this process of burning the di-oxide or double oxide is converted into the mon-oxide or single oxide. The latter soon re-absorbes oxygen from the air, becoming again the higher oxide, and is ready to part with the additional oxygen when it is required for the destruction of impurities. This done, it again re-absorbs oxygen from the air. Thus the process goes on, and after two years of use blocks, when broken up, have been found perfectly sweet inside. Manganese has also a deterrent influence on the growth of minute organisms, and is thus to a certain extent a disinfectant.

Such is the nature of the filtering medium used by Messrs. Doulton.

But in addition to this they have over the block a layer of vegetable charcoal, which arrests all the coarser impurities, and under the block, surrounding the outlet of filter, is a second small block of purified animal charcoal, which effectually prevents any flavour of manganese being carried away by the water.

All the fittings of the filters are throughout of earthenware, and that the hardest and soundest, especial care being taken that the glaze is perfect. The necessity of this will be seen when it is remembered that ordinary earthenware is porous; and if not properly glazed the water might pass through the partitions in the filter instead of through the block.

Over the layer of charcoal is placed a perforated lid of earthenware. The object of this is to ensure that the water shall be distributed over the whole of the filtering medium, and to prevent the layer being disturbed when the fresh water is poured into the filter.

The filter I have described is the filter recommended for ordinary use; but glass, table, and pocket filters are also made, fitted with small blocks of the manganous carbon simply.

Messrs. Doulton have not shrunk from putting their filters to the severest tests. Dr. Bernays and Dr. Bartlett, both specialists in water analysis, have examined specimens of water before and after filtration. It is well known that the quantity of free ammonia and albuminoid substances indicate the presence of sewage and dangerous impurities in water. Dr. Bernays found that filtration through the manganous carbon destroyed one-half the free ammonia, and four-fifths of the albuminoid present.

Dr. Bartlett's analysis is equally interesting.

LABORATORY, 39, DUKE STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE,
19th August, 1885.

I have submitted one of your new filters, fitted with the Patent Manganous Carbon Block, and packed with unconsolidated manganous carbon, to the most severe series of tests. More than a month ago I commenced by passing unfiltered Thames water, taken from the neighbourhood of Surbiton, at the rate of 50 gallons a day. The analyses of the water, as taken from the river, varied from '09 to '04 parts of free ammonia per million parts of water, and the albuminoid ammonia varied from '61 to '21. After 700 gallons had passed through in fourteen days, all the samples, from the worst to the best (if such a word can apply to such filthy water) were analysed to ascertain what the effect of the filtration had been. I found that they were all greatly purified, and particularly the latter samples, which gave the following results:—

	Before Filtration.	After Filtration.
Average free ammonia ...	... '06	'02
Do. albuminoid do. ...	... '41	'07

thus rendering water of horrible impurity into a fairly good drinking water.

The next series of trials were made with the same filter, merely removing and washing a very small portion of the upper part of the unconsolidated manganous carbon, which was then replaced.

Water, far from being a good drinking water, yet that supplied to a large town some distance from London, was then passed through at the same rate and for the same time, the results being:—

	Before Filtration.	After Filtration.
Average free ammonia...	... ·06	·015
Do. albuminoid do. ...	... ·18	·065

Each of these average results were obtained by analysing three samples before filtration and three others afterwards, so that the results quoted have been obtained by making 24 separate analyses, all of which were sufficiently in accord to prove absolutely the correctness of the figures.

It will be observed that after passing the foul Thames water through the filter, I removed and washed a small portion of the unconsolidated carbon, but that was principally because the actual mud in the water was beginning to cause the water to run through the filter more slowly. For the same reason, when the filter is required to cleanse water containing suspended matter, the unconsolidated manganous carbon should be washed or changed periodically, say once in three, six, or twelve months, according to the quantity of the suspended matter. As a filter to purify inferior drinking water, and to render it suitable for consumption, this form of the Patent Manganous Carbon Filter is most excellent.

(Signed) H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S.

It is also found that in passing through these filters water loses 40 per cent. of its hardness, the calcareous matter being found in the upper layer of the block.

All filters should be left exposed to the air from time to time. For this purpose Messrs. Doulton strongly recommend that two blocks should be purchased with each filter, so that one can be exposed to the air whilst the other is in use. The block is easily unscrewed, and should be brushed under a jet of water until it runs off clean before it is set aside. In this way they may be used almost an indefinite time. If there is any doubt about whether a block is getting worn out, mix thirty drops (half a tea-spoonful) of Condyl's fluid (purple) in a pint of water, and put that into the filter. If any colour passes through it is time the block was renewed.

One great feature with the Doulton filters is the simplicity of construction and the ease with which they may be taken to pieces, and all parts seen and cleaned separately. The lower reservoir is so arranged that all the water runs off, and thus can never become stagnant.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

FIRST meeting of Annual Assembly was held on Wednesday, June 27th.

Dr. ROBERSON DAX showed the heart of a patient of Dr. Moir's. The patient was a child who had suffered from chorea. The pericardium was found to be adherent all over, the heart being greatly hypertrophied. Other members of the family had suffered from chorea and heart disease, and one had died.

Dr. DUDGEON mentioned a case somewhat similar. The patient was an old gentleman whom he had attended for many years, but only for affections of the toes, due to tight boots. This patient was taken ill with a pain in the chest, and the nearest doctor (an allopath) was summoned, and arrived before Dr. Dudgeon. The allopath gave a large dose of opium, and Dr. Dudgeon found the patient moribund. At the *post-mortem* the pericardium was found adherent all round, and a long plate was found in the upper part. He had never had any symptoms of heart disease that any one could remember.

Dr. BLAKE (in the chair) said modern pathologists were inclined to look upon all chorea cases as primarily cardiac.

Dr. ROTH asked how it was that many cases recovered without heart medicines.

Dr. BLAKE had never cured cases without medicines, which acted on the heart as well as the medulla.

Dr. JONES said many cases got well of themselves.

Dr. DYCE BROWN said that the heart symptoms (murmurs, &c.), often disappeared with the chorea symptoms.

Dr. MOIR (in answer to Dr. Neatby) said there had been pains in the limbs in his case.

Dr. GALLEY BLACKLEY then read his paper, entitled, *Two Cases of Typhoid Fever, with special remarks on Peptonised and other Prepared Foods.*

Dr. BLACKLEY said that when pain or peritonitis is present the prepared foods are to be preferred, and of these the pancreatised are better than the peptonised. The food is then absorbed before it reaches the ulcerated part of the intestines. In *tabes mesenterica* he found Benger's food very useful. It was better than the old nutrient enemata.

Dr. DUDGEON said he thought Dr. Blackley's experience was that of many other members. Forty years ago the treatment for Typhoid was *diète absolute*—which was nothing at all. Dr. Curie's case, on which there was an inquest, was treated on this plan. The theory which Dr. Curie defended was that the system was unable to digest anything, and therefore all food

acted as a foreign body. Dr. Graves, not long after this, introduced his plan of "feeding fevers." He had no doubt that peptonised food was more assimilatable than ordinary food, but he thought it quite possible to get people through without prepared foods. Dr. Blackley was to be congratulated on the results of the cases.

Dr. DAY felt peculiar interest in these cases, as he had suffered from typhoid himself. He had pains similar to those mentioned by Dr. Blackley as affecting the ankles of one of his patients—they affected his toes. It is generally regarded as a genuine periostitis and a sequela of the disease. Retention of urine is also an incident sometimes met with, and was a symptom of his own case.

Dr. DYCE BROWN, in following the reading of this case with the chart, would be inclined to connect the great rise in temperature with the beginning of the peptonised foods. He did not say that they were cause and effect, but as the chart stands, it would tell against the foods. There was a sudden rise of temperature at the end of the case. Of this Dr. Blackley gave no explanation.

Dr. DUDGEON said there was one point which he did not quite make out, about stimulants. Dr. Blackley gave 3oz. of brandy at first: was that continued until the champagne was given?

Dr. BLACKLEY said this amount was not given throughout, but some stimulant was given during all the time.

Dr. JONES, in reference to the constipation in the second case, thought the bowels should not be left longer than two days without a motion. It was quite possible for morbid products to be re-absorbed. The doctors in the Soudan were very careful not to let their patients go longer than two days without giving oil.

Dr. TUCKEY said he seldom heard of a case coming so near death as Dr. Blackley's first case and not dying. The records of the Temperance Hospital seemed to show that stimulants were not needed. Their place may be taken by peptonized foods. He referred to the cacchexia which followed the disease often, and questioned if it might not be due to damage done to the intestines by ulceration.

Dr. MOIR had watched the first case. At one time he thought perforation had taken place. In his own cases he gave milk first in various dilutions. If this did not agree he gave koumiss; he had many cases go with koumiss all through. He thought there were too many peptonized foods. He thought Benger's was the best. Cases where there was constipation do well mostly, but he agreed with Dr. Jones that it ought not to be let go too far. He thought stimulants were necessary when there was irregularity of the pulse. Referring to the report of the Temperance

Hospital mentioned by Dr. Tuckey, he did not think one report was enough to judge upon, as it did not give large enough scope, and cases of typhus differed very much.

Dr. MURRAY asked at what stage of the fever the first patient was admitted? He thought the man was in a relapse at the time. He also wished to know if each relapse was accompanied by an eruption of rose-coloured spots. That was his experience. He wished to know what was the occasion for giving *Colocynth*, and *Nux Vomica* "pro re nata." He agreed with Dr. Dyce Brown that from these cases we had not learned much of the value of these foods. Theoretically it was correct, but when practising among the poor, you must prescribe what people can afford. Milk, diluted when it disagrees, in some form, is what we are mainly dependant upon. The point mentioned by Dr. Jones was very important. If there is reabsorption in constipated cases, there ought to be relapses in more of them. He preferred to let cases go four or five days. He remembered several cases where there was periostitis. When this occurred he gave *Rhus* with good effect.

Dr. ROTH expressed his satisfaction at the fact that food notes are taken at the hospital. Dr. Curie was a man who was very successful in the treatment of typhoid fever. He only gave beef-tea, and not very strong. Dr. Blackley mentions pancreatin. This helps the digestion of fat but not of fibrin [Dr. Blackley said he spoke of *Liquor Pancreaticus*]. Dr. Roth was acquainted with the introduction of pancreatised foods. Dr. Day mentioned the affection of his toes. His own son had contracted toes after typhoid, and for years after he felt it. Dr. Dudgeon and Dr. Dyce Brown attended. In that case, he reminded Dr. Dudgeon that he gave *Tokay*. Fifty years ago he had been successful with the water treatment. Cold water sponging and washing every three or four hours relieved the patient. Forty-five years ago he was called to a gentleman's house in a country district in Hungary. The arrival of a doctor's carriage in a town was then a signal for all who wanted to consult him to flock to the house. The mayor came to ask him to see patients. The sight was heartrending. The mayor had to go round to several houses to give a little water—all in the house were ill. In one afternoon he had to prescribe for between twenty and thirty cases of typhoid. Among others at that time he saw a deaf and dumb tailor in a little box of a place 8 feet high. It was in winter, and on the ceiling his breath was frozen.

Dr. NEATBY said, respecting the state of the bowels, he thought they should be left to appropriate homeopathic treatment. He had left some as long as eleven days, and the bowels acted quite naturally. He thought the mischief was in allowing the patient

to go several days, and then trying to dislodge the stool before it was softened by a natural process. He thought relapses could hardly be due to absorption, as that would result in pyæmia. The periostial affections might be due to this. Dr. Curnow had reported cases treated with large doses of alcohol with the greatest success.

Dr. BLAKE (in the chair) thought the Society was much indebted to Dr. Blackley for his cases. When he was clinical clerk to Sir W. Jenner he had ample opportunity of seeing the effects of alcohol in typhoid. It was very lethal. He saw the cases in the *post-mortem* room, and when he went into private practice he abandoned the use of it. Diet is of the greatest importance. He thought affectionate friends were often the cause of the cacchexia mentioned by Dr. Tuckey. In cases where there is collapse, brown tongue, prostration, he had given *Arsenic* and abdominal compresses, giving no alcohol. He had seen the best results. He saw Jenner's cases die drunk, and he determined that his cases should not die thus. He preferred "kef" to other prepared foods. He objected to the fluid preparations as being unstable. Regarding medicines, he recommended for delirium *Opium*, *Carbolic acid*, *Hyoscy.* (especially when there is distention). When the patient is deaf *Muriatic acid* always does good. For diarrhea *Ars*, *Iris*, and *Pyrethrum*. With regard to *Pyrethrum* (*Chrysanthemum*) he read the proving from Allen, and contended that it should be a good medicine. He could not agree with Dr. Murray that the auto-infection was to be a test of the harm of constipation, as in constipated cases there was a much smaller production of germs. For lung complications he liked *Merc. Cor.* His youngest brother had periostial ulcerations after typhoid.

Dr. DYCE BROWN said the question of stimulants was very difficult. The cases differed so much that no absolute rule could be made. One indication was not to trust to the pulse alone, but to listen to the first sound of the heart. If the first sound is faint at the base then is the time to give stimulants.

Dr. BLACKLEY (in reply) did not question that the patient came into the hospital in the middle of a relapse. He had seen a case in which a patient's temperature was normal for twenty-one days and then a relapse occurred. Regarding stimulants in the case, the amount was regulated by the patient's strength. He was opposed to giving alcohol except in particular cases. The man was much collapsed when he came into the hospital. In the second case there was no alcohol given throughout the attack. Nor was peptonised food given. In the first case Benger's food was given after the first few days. The erratic jumps in the temperature were discovered to be due to visitors bringing him food which he ate at night. Retention of urine is not infrequent.

He had been in the habit of interfering with constipation; he never allowed a patient to go longer than three days, and he had never seen the slightest ill effects from enemas. He intended to use glycerine enemata in the next cases. He had seen fresh crops of spots come out in relapses. *Colocynth* was given for relieving pain. Milk should be given diluted. He said *Liquor Pancreaticus* would peptonise flesh, milk, and convert starch into sugar. It will keep for a long time if properly corked. Regarding hydrophathy, he said in all the cases abdominal compresses are used. Dr. Blake's cases treated without alcohol must have been very slight ones. In some cases alcohol is imperatively demanded. [Dr. Blake said if Dr. Blackley had not tried doing without alcohol in his worst cases, he was not in a position to judge. He (Dr. Blake) had had cases to which he was called because they were dying; he knocked off all the alcohol and they began to get better.] Dr. Blackley found that koumiss and kefir were objected to by many. Benger's food was much more grateful, especially to children.

INSTITUTIONS.

CHELTHENHAM HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

Consulting Physician—C. B. Ker, Esq., M.D.; *Physician*—F. G. Stanley Wilde, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.; *Secretary and Chemist*—Mr. Joseph James, M.P.S. (Member of the Homeopathic Pharmaceutical Society).

REPORT.

Dr. Stanley Wilde has pleasure in presenting to the Subscribers the Thirty-second Annual Report of this Institution.

During the past year (ending April, 1888) 192 New cases have been entered on the books, whilst the number of attendances at the Dispensary amounts to 1459.

Additionally, there have been 162 visits paid to patients at their homes; the sum total amounting to 1813.

1, Eva Villas, Cheltenham, May, 1888.

CONDEMNING SACCHARIN.—The Seine Council of Hygiene, at their meeting of June 22nd, received a committee report on saccharin, presented by Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, and signed by MM. Péligot, A. Gautier, Jungfleisch, Proust, and Riche. The committee declare saccharin to be not an ailment, but a medicament. They are, moreover, convinced its only use in industry will be for adulterating alimentary products. The report was unanimously adopted by the Council. The probable consequence will be the prohibition of saccharin in all articles of food.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

REVIEWS.

PYROGENIUM.*

IN 1880 Dr. Drysdale published a pamphlet (Baillièrè, Tindall, and Cox) on Pyrexin or Pyrogen as a therapeutic agent. Pyrogen is "a chemical non-living substance formed by living bacteria, but acting independently of any further influence from them, and formed not only by bacteria, but also by pus-corpuscles, or the living blood tissue protoplasm from which these corpuscles spring." This substance has the power of setting up fever of the typhus type, and Dr. Drysdale suggested that it should be used in such conditions. Apart from Dr. Drysdale's own experience little was heard of the remedy until now. Dr. Burnett, ever ready to seize on new and promising remedies, has turned *Pyrogen* to very good account, and has given his experiences, with those of Dr. Shulldham, in the pamphlet under review. The cases are not numerous, but they are sufficient to show that we have in *Pyrogen* the most powerful remedy known for the typhoid state. The highest credit is due to Dr. Burnett for bringing thus prominently before the medical world Dr. Drysdale's valuable suggestion. No doubt *Pyrogen* will soon come into extensive use, and we hope it will soon find provers to define more clearly its range.

The use of this substance opens up a large question. If *Pyrogen*, which is a product of pus, and of the septic process, can set up the septic process, and can also cure it, is not this equivalent to curing by a nosode? Probably Dr. Swann, of New York, will have something to say to this.

SCHÜSSLER'S REMEDIES.†

WE regret that from pressure on our space we have been compelled to delay our notice of this most important work. Hitherto Schüssler's Remedies have only been known through his own small book and magazine articles giving the experiences of practitioners who have tried them. The English translation of the twelfth German edition contained a very useful repertorial index by the

* *Fevers and Blood Poisoning, and their Treatment, with Special Reference to the Use of Pyrogenium.* By J. COMPTON BURNETT, M.D. London: James Epps & Co., 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle Street.

† *The Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler.* Comprising the Theory, Therapeutical Application, Materia Medica, and a Complete Repertory of these Remedies. Arranged and Compiled by WILLIAM BOERICKE, M.D., and WILLIS A. DEWEY, M.D. Philadelphia: F. E. Boericke, Hahnemann Publishing House. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.

translator, Dr. O'Connor; but still the information was exceedingly meagre, and the indications somewhat vague. Drs. Boericke and Dewey have in a large measure remedied this defect. They have incorporated all that Schüssler has to say about the medicines, and they have collected all that has been written about them by others, and the published cases treated with them. In addition to this they have given a most valuable chapter on the Relation of the "Biochemic" to the Homeopathic Treatment, comprising a table showing the chemical constituents of a number of the most important homeopathic drugs, and how the twelve salts enter into their composition.

Schüsslerism is not homeopathy, though closely allied to it, and in a way springing out of it. We do not suppose it will ever replace it, except to a very limited extent. The great charm of Schüssler's system is that the indications for the use of the remedies are broad and general, whilst the great difficulty about homeopathy is its fineness. The *similimum* is not always exactly found among the hundreds of remedies in the pharmacopeia; but twelve is a more manageable number, and since the indications are broad they cover a large number of cases.

Several of the medicines were well known to us from their place in homeopathic *Materia Medica* before we were acquainted with Schüssler's book, but *Kali Mur.*, *Kali Phos.*, *Magnes. Phos.*, and, in a measure, *Ferrum Phos.* were unknown. If Schüssler had done nothing more than bring these four remedies to the front he would have earned the gratitude of patients and prescribers. Those medical men who are not familiar with the use of them should possess themselves of Drs. Boericke and Dewey's book without delay. But they must not merely read it, they must *learn* it, until they have it at their fingers' ends, if they wish to use the remedies with success. We can answer from experience that they will not go unrewarded for their trouble.

NEIDHARD'S REPERTORY OF HEAD SYMPTOMS.*

THIS is one of those works which are the delight of the careful practitioner's heart. The experiences of a veteran observer, well digested, well tested, well arranged, and well presented—this is what the rising generation have a right to expect, and what they so seldom find. This is the surest means of advancing the art of healing, and making the mastery of it, which can never be easy, somewhat less difficult. Too often when the matter of

* *Pathogenetic and Clinical Repertory of the most Prominent Symptoms of the Head, with their Concomitants and Conditions.* By C. Neidhard, M.D. Philadelphia: F. E. Boericke, Hahnemann Publishing House. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co., 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 1888.

a work is good the arrangement is faulty, and if the arrangement is good the observing faculties of the writer are not so trustworthy. No such objection can be taken to Dr. Neidhard's work. We cannot better give our readers an idea of it than by quoting his preface.

"In this repertory of the head symptoms I have transcribed the most prominent symptoms from *Allen's Encyclopedia of Materia Medica*, that is, those printed in italics and bold type. Whatever doubt might exist about the others, these must undoubtedly be genuine. To them I have added my clinical experience of a fifty years' extensive homeopathic practice. This very laborious work was undertaken with a view of assisting me in my own practice. On considering, however, that it might be of benefit to the profession generally, it is herewith presented to the public.

"As will be perceived, I have detailed the general symptoms of the head and forehead, and their nature, and afterwards, in their order, the pains in other parts of the head, with the concomitants and conditions. For easier reference these have been retained in the text as well as in the separate chapters, although perfectly conscious that it would swell the bulk of the work. To each locality of the head symptoms there are also added chapters containing their connections with nausea and vomiting and the catemenia.

"The curative symptoms from my clinical experience are given in black type, and the remedies in italics.

"I have, for the most part, only recorded the symptoms cured by one remedy, but when the cure was too valuable to be lost have added those in which two remedies were employed.

"The careful study of the brain symptoms, in their connection with those of other organs, is of the highest importance in practice. I have often discovered that, when some particular remedies were very closely allied to the symptoms of the head, the concomitant symptoms in other organs will more readily yield to the action of the remedy. Each individual part of the brain seems to have some counterpart in another organ or part of the body."

CONTINUATION OF THE FIGHT.

WHEN the *Times* closed its columns against the battle of the 'pathies the redoubtable R. B. C. relieved his feelings in an article, published in *The National Review* for March, entitled "Medical Science as related to Homeopathy." In April Dr. Dudgeon replied, his letter being headed "Homeopathy and Scientific Medicine." Then there was a pause; but in June there appeared another letter bearing the same heading in reply to Dr. Dudgeon, by a correspondent signing himself "E. P. T. (M.D. Cantab)." We append the reply Dr. Dudgeon sent to this:—

"SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE" AND HOMEOPATHY.

To the Editors of *The National Review*.

GENTLEMEN,—The letter of "E. P. T." in your June number is, I presume, intended as a defence of "scientific medicine" against my remarks in your April number. His representation of what "scientific medicine" is, I have no doubt, is correct. The science of "scientific medicine" consists in weaving theories respecting the nature of disease and the mode of action of medicines. These theories are constantly varying. "E. P. T." deals with those that are accepted at the present day. He illustrates the present bent of "scientific medicine" by its views regarding enteric fever, which is believed to be "the effect of certain specific germs." To cure the disease scientifically all we have to do is to kill these germs. This may be done in various ways, "but up to the present we have not learned a method of killing the germs when inside the body without killing the patient." However, as "scientific medicine" always lives in hope, it is confidently believed that some mode will soon be discovered for curing this and other germ-produced diseases without killing the patient. Probably this discovery is reserved for Pasteur, who has had such astonishing success with hydrophobia, only 136 of his protected patients having died, and who has even succeeded in creating quite a new and equally fatal form of rabies by his inoculations, termed by his countrymen, *rage de laboratoire*. But though a scientific cure of enteric fever is not yet possible, "E. P. T." seems to have no difficulty in curing the disease unscientifically, for he tells us he has treated some two dozen cases with the loss of only one, and he believes that most of these would have died without medical attendance. And yet he says he agrees with Binz that we are not able to cure a disease. The unscientific mind will have some difficulty in appreciating the difference between saving the lives of patients who otherwise would have died and curing them. But "E. P. T.," though he cannot *cure*, can *treat* his patients scientifically, *i. e.*, he can give a scientific reason for his employment of medicines. Thus he says: "We try to restore lost balance by stimulating one set of nerves, or by repressing another; or we relieve the strain on a damaged organ by compelling a sound one to do extra work." That sounds very scientific. Reduced to the common language of unscientific folks, it probably means that he gives a stimulant here, a sedative there, and a purgative in another case. But in the scientific way "E. P. T." puts it, it sounds as magnificent as Canning's celebrated declaration that "he had brought into existence a New World to redress the balance of the Old," when all he meant to say was that he had recognized the independent

Spanish-American republics. It must be consoling to a patient suffering from the agonies caused by a black draught to know that his doctor is scientifically "relieving the strain on a damaged organ by compelling a sound organ to do extra work." "Scientific medicine" is never without some plausible theory to give for its practices. When bleeding was in vogue, it was the "sheet anchor" of "scientific medicine"; and when Hahnemann denounced it, which he did for several years before he thought of homeopathy, he raised up a host of defenders, who proved in the most scientific way that it was the best, indeed the only proper treatment for many diseases. Hahnemann's friend, the great Hufeland, though he gave a qualified approval of homeopathy, wrote that the neglect of bleeding in inflammation by homeopathy was a crime "doomed by justice to punishment, if not by an earthly, yet certainly by a higher tribunal." In Germany, in the early days of homeopathy, several homeopathic practitioners were criminally prosecuted for neglecting to bleed patients. On the other hand, when, taught by homeopathy as "E. P. T." admits, our scientific colleagues abandoned blood-letting, they were equally ready with scientific reasons for discontinuing its use. The most remarkable of these was Professor Alison's theory that diseases had of late years "changed their type," and no longer required bleeding. This was hailed with acclamation by the profession, for it justified their previous practice of bleeding their patients and their new practice of not bleeding them, and completely ignored their indebtedness to the teachings of homeopathy for this great improvement in practice, whereby many lives have been saved. Now, when our scientific friends are borrowing their remedies from the homeopathic *materia medica*, they are quite ready to give any number of scientific reasons for their use, except the true one, viz., that they are homeopathic to the disease. Thus "E. P. T.," while admitting that allopaths often use "with great benefit" belladonna in scarlet fever—which they learned from homeopathy—alleges that they do so employ it "for other reasons" than that it is homeopathic to the disease.

One of the latest theories of disease is the so-called "germ theory," which ascribes the origin of disease to certain minute organisms called *microbes*, *bacilli*, *bacteria*, *microzoa*, *micro-parasites*, &c. The enthusiasts for this theory declare that these minute organisms are the cause of all diseases; its more sober adherents contend that they are the cause of many diseases. This theory was everywhere received with applause, and the most brilliant results were prophesied from its application to treatment. We had only to kill these microbes, and, hey presto! the disease was extinguished. But the greatest authorities have lately confessed that the theory has been of no

use to practical medicine. And "E. P. T." himself admits that, though scientifically the cure for such diseases is to kill the microbes, we cannot do this without killing the patient too. This is a very fair specimen of what "scientific medicine" leads to. According to the theory the patient should be cured, in actual practice he is killed. *Sanantur in libris, moriuntur in lectis!*

"E. P. T." says he has "studied two or three homeopathic books, and waded through a good deal of their terrible pharmacopeia" (why "terrible"? Our pharmacopeia is a simple manual telling how our medicines are prepared; *mutatis mutandis*, not unlike the *British Pharmacopœia*), "and failed to find a shred of evidence in favour of their theories." He has evidently failed to learn what homeopathy is, for he imagines that we give a ten-millionth of a grain of aloes as a purge, and a thousand-millionth of a grain of morphia to deaden pain. Almost any intelligent layman could have told him that purging with aloes, or easing pain with morphia, is not homeopathic treatment at all. Then what are our theories for which "E. P. T." could find no evidence? Homeopathy is not a theory, but a rule of practice. Its formula, *similia similibus curentur*, does not mean "like cures like," but "let likes be treated by likes," a guiding rule for practice, not the expression of a supposed law of nature. Practitioners who act according to this rule do not allow their practice to be influenced by any theory whatever. What they have to do is to note carefully all the signs and symptoms of the disease, and then select for its treatment the remedy which experiment has shown to be able to produce on the healthy a morbid picture most nearly resembling the disease to be cured. This may not be the *science*, but it is the *art* of medicine, and what the sick want is not a scientist who can give scientific reasons for and against bleeding, blistering, or purging, according as these practices are in or out of fashion, but an artist who can adapt the instruments of cure to the disease to be cured. Theories, hypotheses, and speculations have been the bane of therapeutics in all ages. They constitute the so much vaunted "rational system of therapeutics," of which the late Dr. Moxon, a distinguished scientific physician said, "If it be the pride of medicine, it has been the fatal curse of patients, who have been hurried into the next world with the lancet or brandy bottle on 'rational' principles."

As regards "E. P. T.'s" statement that the bulk of our patients are old ladies, that is about as credible as his other statement, that the thirty well-to-do families in his district who employ homeopathy have not four adult males among them, one of whom is deficient in intellect, and another between eighty

and ninety years of age, or as his other statement, that of the twenty-four cases of enteric fever he treated with only one death, most would have died without medical attendance.

I suppose we homeopaths are expected to feel grateful to "E. P. T." for his polite admission that we are not all "knaves or fools." I can't say I do; but, not to be behindhand in courtesy, I will allow that there are many allopaths who are neither dishonest nor silly. So now we are quits, having exchanged reciprocal compliments.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

R. E. DUDGEON.

53, Montagu Square, W., 6th June, 1888.

II.

The following letter by Mr. Millican appeared in *The Leamington Spa Courier*, June 23rd, and tells its own story:—

DR. THURSFIELD'S ADDRESS.

To the Editor of *The Leamington Spa Courier*.

SIR,—I have read with much interest my friend Dr. Thursfield's most able address to the British Medical Association, and in the greater part of it I heartily concur; but there is one point to which he refers, whereto I feel bound to take exception.

In speaking of the recent *Odium Medicum* correspondence in *The Times*, in which it was my fate to be forced into a somewhat prominent position, he says, "I deplore most sincerely the discussion of such matters in the public newspapers, and I sincerely hope that no medical man who respects himself will condescend to an anonymous correspondence, however telling and witty it may be, even though the columns of *The Times* are open to him."

Of course, the stress in this passage *may* be meant to lie upon the word "anonymous," in which case I am quite at one with Dr. Thursfield; but if, as I think more likely, that qualifying adjective is merely a secondary consideration, I would wish to reply that it is the notorious unfairness which characterizes the treatment by the Medical Press of all subjects where there is a marked majority to be pandered to, that leaves no alternative to the minority but to appeal to the lay Press in search of fair play. In nothing has this absolute unfairness, persistent misrepresentation, and continual trimming to suit the circumstances of the case been more clearly shown than in the matter of homeopathy, and of our relations as the dominant school of medicine in this country with those of the homeopathic body.

To show you the disgraceful extent to which these characteristics are carried, let me call your attention to a recent episode, and it will then be clear why minorities are frequently compelled to resort to the lay Press to get a fair discussion on the subjects in which they are interested; unless, indeed, they are prepared to assent to the proposition

that because they happen to be in a minority, it is their bounden duty to consent, without a struggle, to be gagged by the majority.

Some little time after the *Odium Medicum* correspondence, I sent in to *The British Medical Journal* a short clinical memorandum on the nature and cause of certain local vaso motor paralyses in gout. Finding no acknowledgment of any communication, I wrote to the Editor, stating that I had sent in such a communication, clearly explaining its nature, from which it would be seen that there was no room for the introduction of any disputed points of medical policy or heretical ideas on treatment (were I, indeed, as some people persist in misrepresenting me, a therapeutical heretic), and the following is a copy of the reply I received:—

“Dr. Millican’s communication has not been received. If any should be forwarded it would be necessary, in view of the recent published correspondence, to refer it to the Journal Committee.”

So, because I take the side of an unpopular minority on a certain subject of medical policy, every communication from me in future is to be practically “boycotted,” no matter what its nature.

Personally, I do not care two straws. I am as indifferent to the thunders and boycotting of the Medical Press as the sea to the chidings of Canute. But I call Dr. Thursfield’s attention to the facts in order to show him that there are occasions when it is necessary and justifiable to appeal for moral support from outside. It is a notorious fact that those in power have always been in all times and in all organizations the chief obstructionists to progress and reform. Reform has always to be initiated and carried on from below—witness Dr. Thursfield’s own complaint against the Medical Colleges.

It is not the recent correspondence that has had a derogatory effect upon our position in the eyes of the more intelligent public, but the small-minded tyranny which was its occasion, and of which the instance I have recorded above is but a minor and continually recurring example.

Before the medical Press can expect a reasonable implicit adhesion, and not the mere submission of serfs, it must learn to command respect by its candour, fairness, and principle.

One word finally about anonymous correspondence. Dr. Thursfield hopes that “no medical man who respects himself will condescend to an anonymous correspondence.” Another leader of medical science, in *The Times* correspondence, attributed the signing of one’s name to a desire for advertisement, and as such apparently considered it highly reprehensible. Which am I to offend in this instance?

“Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim;” which may be once more vulgarly rendered, “Heads I win, tails you lose.”—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

KENNETH MILLICAN.

58, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ZEALAND.

Protest against Medical Exclusiveness in the Colony.

THE New Zealand Medical Association is promoting a Medical Registration Act of the most stringent kind, and it is therefore highly desirable that the interests of medical liberty should be safeguarded. Finding myself excluded from the deliberations of the Associates I made the accompanying protest. I am also writing to prominent members of the Government to watch the progress of the measure:—

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW ZEALAND MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,—I understand that a Conference of all your Branch Societies in New Zealand is shortly to be held in this City, at which many subjects deeply interesting to the whole Medical Profession of this Colony will be discussed.

On inquiry I find that I am debarred from taking part in this Conference by reason of my method of practice (viz., Homeopathic) disqualifying me from membership of your Auckland Branch, according to No. 10 of its Rules. Rule 10 states that “No Homeopath, nor any person whose qualifications are not recognized by the British Medical Council, shall be eligible for membership.”

Now, although I am aware that this Rule has been framed in accordance with the anti-homeopathic resolution passed by the British Medical Association so far back as 1851, and that the Rules of your Branch Associations are modelled after those of the Provincial Branches of the B.M.A., yet I protested strongly against the introduction of this clause in 1883 at the formation of the Auckland Branch, and now again renew my protest.

In order that my colleagues may have my views fairly under consideration, I am having this letter printed, and sent to those whose addresses are accessible.

For the second time then, I solemnly protest against the importation into the free air of this Colony such a piece of Old-World prejudice and narrowness as the exclusion from your Society, by Rule 10, of certain properly-qualified practitioners, merely on the ground of their belief in a certain law or rule of therapeutics, the existence of which is denied by the majority, who have never investigated it. To be honest and explicit, the title of your Auckland Branch should be “The Auckland Allopathic (or Non-Homeopathic) Medical Association.”

Far removed, as we are in Auckland, from Medical Libraries, Museums, Colleges, and Special Hospitals and Societies, one

would have thought that a company of medical men forming a Colonial Society—formed, as the Memorandum of Association of the British Medical Association expressly states, for “The promotion of medical and allied sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession”—would not have excluded from their fellowship that small number of honest men who openly acknowledge the truth of the Law of Similars *first demonstrated* by Samuel Hahnemann. What would the scientific men of the world think if the British Association for the Advancement of Science had debarred from its membership, thirty or forty years since, all believers in Darwin’s Theory of Evolution? It would have become the derision of all scientists. It is precisely because every new theory and fact brought before it has been always freely discussed, and, as a rule, investigated, that this grand and liberal Association has become the leader of scientific work, and the goal of aspirants after fame throughout the world.

The broad basis of Membership should be (1) a respectable character, and (2) the possession of a diploma or degree recognized by the British Medical Council. The ballot will secure you against the admission of individuals unacceptable to the majority of members.

Those to whom I am personally known will admit that I possess these two qualifications; but, in order to correct certain misrepresentations current, I must state: 1st, that I have never met in consultation, here or elsewhere, an unqualified man; 2nd, that my fees are adjusted to your Tariff; 3rd, that I am not in partnership with any chemist.

While I am glad to acknowledge the individual friendship and professional assistance of some of your ablest men, I am now seeking to remove this barrier—not for myself alone, but for all qualified practitioners of my therapeutic belief.

As the various objections to the admission of Homeopaths to the Medical Societies and Hospitals have been completely answered (by Lord Grimthorpe, Dr. Dudgeon, Dr. Dyce Brown, and others) in the recent controversy in *The Times*, and by Mr. Kenneth Millican in his article in *The Nineteenth Century Magazine* for February, 1888, entitled “The Present Position of the Medical Schism,” it would only be waste of time and space to reiterate and refute them. (All medical men should read the latter article.) But I must be permitted to say that, while I neither assume (on my card or plate) the title of “Homeopath,” I cannot for a moment repudiate the word which, to the public, conveniently and rightly designates my mode of practice. It is just as correct as to describe Mr. H. H. as an “oculist,” and Dr. W. as an “aurist.” All these terms describe specialties, and there is nothing of which one need be ashamed in the appellation

“Homeopathist” or “Homeopath.” But are not many of you Homeopaths without knowing it? Do you not give a small fraction of a grain for a dose, *e.g.*, one-hundredth of a grain of corrosive sublimate in dysentery, a disease to which this drug is peculiarly homeopathic (see records of poisoning, *passim*)? Is not a drop of ipecacuanha wine given to cure vomiting a homeopathic remedy? &c.

I find your favourite Manuals of Therapeutics, written by Drs. Ringer, Bartholow, Lauder Brunton, and C. Phillips (who himself practised Homeopathy in Manchester for twenty years) absolutely teeming with unacknowledged appropriations from homeopathic sources—(Dr. Potter’s Index, etc.) I find the experience of Drs. Bayes and Hughes, both prominent Homeopaths, quoted with respect by Dr. Ringer. I find that homeopaths are admitted by the Birmingham Medical Institute, the Manchester Medico-Ethical Society, and the Therapeutical Society of London; and I still remain a Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

I do not at present believe in the *universal* application of the Law of Similars; but, after a clinical experience of twenty-one years, I can truly say that this same much-abused Law or Rule, *Similia similibus curentur*, covers a very large majority of all cases of disease *amenable to any sort of drug-treatment whatever*.

To call the practice of my system “irregular” is a futile objection, so long as you cannot agree upon a *unanimous* definition of what “regular” practice consists. So much is Homeopathy permeating the so-called “regular” practice that even our tasteless preparations of medicine are being imitated all over the world. Exclusive of these two peculiarities of practice, I am in full accord with the conventional ethics and usages of the profession.

Gentlemen,—Our lot is cast in a young and vigorous country, where Truth should spread and grow, untrammelled by tyranny, whether medical, religious, or political, and where our noble profession should discountenance Pharisaism in its Societies, whilst presenting a determined and united opposition to *real* quackery. I call upon you to signalize this Conference—the first meeting of the New Zealand Medical Association in Auckland—by sweeping away this obnoxious Clause, which is rendered doubly offensive by being worded so as to class us with the whole tribe of unlicensed practitioners.—I have the honour to be, faithfully yours,

JOHN MURRAY MOORE,

M.D.; *M.B.* and *C.M.* with Honours, *L.M.* University of Edinburgh.

M.R.C.S., England. *M.D.*, New Zealand.

Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.

Member of the General Council of the Edinburgh University, &c.

Symond Street, Auckland, May 21, 1888.

This "Protest" was published without my permission asked, by *The New Zealand Herald* of May 24th, in full, without comment. *The Evening Star* of same date had a leading article which I now enclose in my letter to you. I received a formal acknowledgment merely from the Secretary of the Auckland Branch Association, Dr. Lindsay.

Appended is the article from *The Evening Star*, May 24th:—

"The body calling itself the New Zealand Medical Association, which is now holding a Conference in Auckland, is of course quite at liberty to conduct its business in private, but it need not expect by such tactics to escape public scrutiny and criticism. A circular letter, addressed by Dr. J. Murray Moore to the President and members of the Association, draws attention to a serious defect in the constitution of the society; and the public interest demands that an association claiming to be representative of the colony should be made aware, in the most explicit manner possible, that it is entirely out of sympathy with popular ideas and wishes, and at complete variance with the genius of colonial life and institutions.

"From this circular we learn that rule 10 of the Medical Association states that 'no homeopath, nor any person whose qualifications are not recognized by the British Medical Council, shall be eligible for membership.' The effect of this is to exclude some half-dozen registered medical men from the society, simply because they have adopted the principles of homeopathy in their practice, and these gentlemen are thus subjected to a species of ostracism by being classed with those 'quacks' and unqualified practitioners who are rightly kept outside the magic pale. That no personal slight or injury is intended by this exclusion of homeopaths does not require stating to those who know the high esteem in which Dr. Murray Moore and other followers of Hahnemann are held by their fellow practitioners. But all the more on this account the restrictive rule shows in a strong light how closely medical men of the old school are wedded to prejudice, and how the medical profession of New Zealand unblushingly advertise themselves as being bigoted opponents of reform or innovation. The fantastic variety and delightful uncertainty attending the practice of medicine according to antiquated methods have doubtless strong attractions for that class of minds which view simplicity with suspicion and consider lucidity to be a cloak for all manner of hidden mischief; but it is utterly opposed to the genius of science to discourage fresh inquiry into the theory or practice of the healing art, just as it is opposed to the public interest and contrary to the spirit of the age, to declare that innovators, or followers of a certain system, are unworthy to be members of the New Zealand Medical Association.

"Homeopathy is so well established that in the old country the followers of its methods have formed a separate organization, entitled 'The British Homeopathic Society;' but so far from wishing to ape superiority or arrogate higher excellence, that society forbids its members to use on card or door-plate the title of 'homeopathist.' This is done with a desire to conciliate their opponents, many of whom adopt homeopathic modes of treatment. It would be well if all sectarian feeling could be wiped out in this new land. Theology and law have

been largely liberalized here, and it is a stupid thing for the medical profession to set up artificial barriers which are not recognized by the law of the colony, and which are opposed to gentlemanly ethics. With the greater portion of Dr. Moore's circular we fully sympathize. He says:—

“The broad basis of membership should be (1) a respectable character, and (2) the possession of a diploma or degree recognized by the British Medical Council. The ballot will secure you against the admission of individuals unacceptable to the majority of members. . . . I do not at present believe in the *universal* application of the law of similars; but, after a clinical experience of twenty-one years, I can truly say that this same much-abused law or rule, *Similia similibus curantur*, covers a very large majority of all cases of disease *amenable to any sort of drug-treatment whatever*. To call the practice of my system “irregular” is a futile objection, so long as you cannot agree upon a *unanimous* definition of what “regular” practice consists. So much is homeopathy permeating the so-called “regular” practice that even our tasteless preparations of medicine are being imitated all over the world. Exclusive of these two peculiarities of practice, I am in full accord with the conventional ethics and usages of the profession. Our lot is cast in a young and vigorous country, where truth should spread and grow, untrammelled by tyranny, whether medical, religious, or political, and where our noble profession should discountenance pharisaism in its societies, whilst presenting a determined and united opposition to *real* quackery. I call upon you to signalize this Conference—the first meeting of the New Zealand Medical Association in Auckland—by sweeping away this obnoxious clause, which is rendered doubly offensive by being worded so as to class us with the whole tribe of unlicensed practitioners.”

“While joining in Dr. Moore's protest against the perpetuation here of Old-World prejudice and narrowness, and joining in his wish that the Medical Association should at once remove the stigma that rests upon it, we offer no opinion upon the respective merits of the big dose and the little dose in medicine. In one respect we are most ardent allopaths, and we therefore find fault with the very homeopathic treatment which the Medical Association gives us in the matter of news. It is highly desirable that a body so large and important as the New Zealand Medical Association should give full publicity to its doings, especially with regard to its efforts to influence legislation, presumably for the public good. The proposed Medical Bill which the Conference is to discuss during its sitting here should certainly be published for general information.”

WHOLESALE LEAD-POISONING.—The little town of Nexon, in the Haute-Vienne department, was recently excited over a series of poisoning cases occurring almost at the same time. Some twenty persons were taken with violent colics, and several of the patients became dangerously sick. A judicial investigation having shown that they all dealt with the same baker, some of the flour was seized, and upon analysis, it is said, proved to contain lead. The flour has been traced to a prominent miller, who will no doubt be prosecuted. How the lead found its way into the flour has not transpired yet, but it is to be hoped the expected trial will clear up this most interesting point of the affair.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

· · In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or 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.

VACCINATION. The correspondent who writes on this subject should remember that no notice can be taken of any communication that is unaccompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name need not be published if the writer does not wish it.

THE ATTENUATIONS.

SIR,—I find in your journal and in various other medical works, that almost all the homeopaths employ their own different dilutions in the treatment of the sick, whereas the discoverer of the healing art exclusively depended on his 30th dilution during his practice, so the public is at a loss to know how the followers of Hahnemann differed from the original theory, and propagated their universal motive as a curative principle.

These sorts of discrepancies in the system of medicine awfully put practitioners into a great deal of inconvenience and trouble in finding out the appropriate dilutions in the treatment of their patients. Under such circumstances I think that it would be well our authorities would kindly take a little trouble to eradicate such difficulties out of the practice of medicine, and to establish a standard law of dilution for future occasions.

Please take the matter into your editorial consideration, correcting the errors in composition.—I am, yours obediently,
Mirzopore, N.W.P.

B. M. Banerjee.

REPLY.

Dr. Banerjee has hit upon one of the greatest difficulties in homeopathy. It is of little use for any one to make rules; every practitioner will be guided by his own experience. Even Hahnemann's rule for making the 30th dilution the standard is disregarded by those who profess to follow him most closely. Our own experience teaches us that the closer we come to the simillimum of each case in the remedy we select, the higher we may go in the dilution we prescribe. For ordinary practice, with acute illnesses, the lower dilutions from the 1st to the 3rd centesimal will be the most useful. For domestic practice we recommend the 3rd centesimal as a rule. For chronic diseases the repertory and the higher dilutions will be required. An accurate knowledge of the *materia medica* is the first requisite for the homeopathic practitioner.

BAD PRONUNCIATION.

SIR,—In addition to Podophyllum, &c., allow me to mention a few other names more or less puzzling, with the correct pronunciation so far as I can ascertain; though any corrections will be appreciated:—

Bary'ta, Chimaph'ila, China (as though beginning with *K*), Chininum (ditto), Clem'atis, Coni'um, Graph'ites, Helle'borus, Hyosey'amus (*c* soft), Ibe'ris, Lach'esis, Merc. corrosi'vus, Myri'ca, Orig'anum, Seca'lé, Se'pia (sometimes miscalled Sep'ia), Urti'ca.—Sir, yours respectfully,
Ferrum.

VACANCY—STAFFORD.

IN answer to the inquiry of X., in HOMEOPATHIC WORLD, there is a *good* opening in Stafford for a clever homeopathic practitioner, but must be prepared for "a *hard fight*," though there are many old homeos in the town and neighbourhood, and the oldest homeopathic chemist in England. If further particulars are desired, please address :
—Mrs. Walker, Foregate Place, Stafford.

July 14, 1888.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS— ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—As no one has come forward to relieve me of my duties as the hon. secretary and treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Blindness, I have appointed an assistant secretary :—

Miss Colson,

43, Twisden Road,

Highgate Road, N.W.,

who will undertake the active work.

For the future, therefore, all communications should be addressed to her.

Donations and subscriptions may be sent to her or to the National Bank, Oxford Street Branch.—Yours faithfully,

M. ROTH.

48, Wimpole Street, W.,

July 14, 1888.

ACTION OF MEDICINES.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In my previous letter I referred to the two distinct actions of medicines, primary and secondary. Dr. Hughes, in his *Manual of Pharmacodynamics*, quotes Dr. Drysdale as having shown that "there are two" other "classes of drug effects, which he names absolute and contingent; the one resulting in almost every subject of the drug's influence; the other requiring for its development a special susceptibility on the part of the prover, and, like disease itself, not to be pro-

duced at will." I presume a high attenuation would best suit such "contingent" symptoms.

In reference to infinitesimal doses generally, Dr. Hempel's theory is that the material molecules of the medicine have a stronger attractive affinity for the elements of disease than the organic tissues have; or, as he elsewhere expresses it, that the organism is ultimately freed from disease by virtue of the superior elective affinity existing between the drug force and the morbid force; thus *externalizing* the internal disease. He adds, "Potency has not reference to quantity or number, but to the curative adaptation of drugs to diseases."

Dr. Hughes remarks that "this organism of ours, into which we introduce drugs to prove them, is a living one; it does not merely passively suffer under what is done to it, but re-acts thereupon"; and he endorses Dr. Hempel's view that the small dose cures by means of a re-action of the organism. The *vis medicatrix nature* thus becomes the handmaid of homeopathy.

Broadly speaking, homeopathic physicians use the lower attenuations in acute cases; higher in chronic. It might be easy to frame or to accept a theory for so doing; the difficulty is in finding one which will help in every individual case. From the small amount of study that I have been able to give to the question, it does not appear to me possible for any one at present to form such a theory or rule. But the day may come, and a second Hahnemann may arise, and transform into order and precision the present chaos and uncertainty concerning dosage. Are not the researches and discoveries of Professor Crookes likely to throw light on the subject?

Experience seems now to be the only guide; but that fact need not preclude other considerations which may be of more or less practical assistance in enabling one to select the most suitable dose for any particular case. Various suggestions would occur to any one who has devoted thought to the subject. I hope some one will favour us with a few in your next number. Sir, yours respectfully,

FERRUM.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

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| <p>Bell (J.). Notes on Surgery for Nurses. 12mo, pp. 136. (Edinburgh.) (Simpkin and Co. 2s. 6d.)</p> <p>Braithwaite (J.). Retrospect of Medicine. Vol. 97. Jan.-June, 1888. 12mo, pp. 448. (Simpkin. 6s. 6d.)</p> <p>Brodhurst (B. E.). On Curvatures and Disease of the Spine. 4th ed. 8vo, pp. 134. (Churchill. 7s. 6d.)</p> <p>Buxton (D. W.). Anæsthetics: Their Uses</p> | <p>and Administration. (Lewis's Practical Series.) Cr. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. 4s.)</p> <p>Clarke (J. H.). Indigestion: Its Causes and Cure. 12mo. (J. Epps. 1s.)</p> <p>Domville (Ed. J.). A Manual for Hospital Nurses, and Others Engaged in Attending on the Sick. 6th ed. Post 8vo, pp. 100. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)</p> <p>Erichsen (J. E.). The Science and Art of Surgery. 9th ed., revised and edited by</p> |
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- Marcus Beck. Illustrated by 1,025 Engravings on Wood. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 2540. (Longmans. £2 8s.)
- Fenwick (E. H.). The Electric Illumination of the Bladder and Urethra as a Means of Diagnosis of Obscure Vesico-Urethral Diseases. With 30 Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 188. (Churchill. 4s. 6d.)
- Keyes (E. L.). The Surgical Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, including Syphilis, a revision of Van Buren and Keyes's Text-Book upon the same subjects. 8vo, pp. 702. (Churchill. £1 1s.)
- Kimball (S. A.). A Repertory of Gonorrhoea, with the Concomitant Symptoms of the Genital and Urinary Organs. Large 8vo. (Homeopathic Publishing Company. 7s. 6d.)
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- Roose (R.). Nerve Prostration and other Functional Disorders of Daily Life. Post 8vo, pp. 670. (Lewis. 10s. 6d.)
- Southwick (G. R.). A Practical Manual of Gynecology. 8vo, pp. xx-408. (Boston.) (Homeopathic Publishing Company. £1.)
- Talbot (E. S.). Irregularities of the Teeth, and their Treatment. Illustrated. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. 10s. 6d.)
- Williams (J.). On Cancer of the Uterus: Being the Harveian Lectures for 1886. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. 10s. 6d.)
- Wyeth (J. A.). A Text-Book on Surgery, General, Operative, and Mechanical. Roy. 8vo, pp. 778. (Swan Sonnenschein. £2 2s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 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 correspondence should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Dr. B. M. Banerjee, Mirzopore, N.W.P.; Dr. Dudgeon, London; Dr. Ussher, Wandsworth; Mr. J. Sutcliffe Hurndall, Blackheath; Dr. J. Murray Moore, New Zealand; Dr. Wingfield, Birmingham; Dr. Thos. Wildes, Jamaica; Dr. Clifton, Northampton; Ferrum; Dr. Roth, London; Mr. Harris, London.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Chemist and Druggist.—New York Medical Times.—Zoophilist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Vaccination Inquirer.—Monatsblätter.—New Eng. Med. Gazette.—Maanedskrift for Homeopathi.—Revue ti Argentine.—Clinique.—La Reforma Medica.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—Medical Era.—L'Homeopathic Populaire.—Californian Homeopath.—Bibliothèque Homeopathique.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—Medical Visitor.—Homeopathic Physician.—Revue Homeopathique Belge.—Medical Advance.—El Criterio Medico.—American Homeopathist.—Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis, Part VIII., Ferrum-Iodum.—Deafness, by Drs. J. W. and C. W. Hayward.—Thirty-second Annual Report of the Cheltenham Homeopathic Dispensary.—Homeopathy, What it is and what is not, by Dr. Thomas Wildes.

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE interesting article we print elsewhere from the pen of our esteemed correspondent in New Zealand, will be read with great interest by homeopaths all over the world. Dr. MURRAY MOORE is heading a movement which is not only of the greatest moment to New Zealand itself, but is fraught with consequences reaching beyond the borders of that colony. The same thing that is occurring there to-day will take place in other colonies at no distant date; and if the narrow-minded majority of the profession are to have their way unmolested in one place, they will, in all likelihood, obtain it in others also. All honour then to those who are making the good fight of liberty, and showing to others an example worthy to be followed.

The *New Zealand Medical Association*, following closely the example of its British namesake, is now endeavouring to perpetrate a grand piece of legislative boycotting. A Medical Act is wanted in New Zealand. The Association have decided that they shall draw up the Bill; and when the bill is passed—why then no homeopath need apply for official recognition in New Zealand!

It is a fortunate circumstance that no legislative body is composed exclusively of allopathic doctors. With all their qualities these estimable persons have never shown in their corporate capacity any real genius for law-making. They can make “bye-laws” occasionally; but even these don’t work very comfortably. When, however, it comes to broad-minded legislation, allopathic doctors are simply

nowhere. Something narrow and lop-sided in the way of laws is what they like, and they are prepared to make any amount of fuss in order to get it.

Thanks to Dr. MURRAY MOORE and his able seconders, the New Zealand doctors are likely to find their parliament not very easy to persuade. The public press, as usual, far more enlightened than the learned profession, recognizing the force of Dr. MURRAY MOORE'S "Protest," have espoused the cause of freedom, and mercilessly exposed the bigotry of the Association.

The Committee of the Association has held its meeting, and has drafted its little Bill. At present the matter rests there. Parliament is not now in session, so some time must elapse before it can come on for consideration. In the meantime the question is in the hands of the press; and the press is pouring a wholesome stream of ridicule on the doctors' proposals.

Now is the time for lovers of liberty to put forth all their efforts, and to exercise all their vigilance. We are reminded of the time of the passing of our own Medical Act, when, at the last moment, the famous twenty-third clause was inserted, which has been the charter of our liberties ever since. The allopaths thought by this Act to crush homeopathy, by shutting out all students who were known to believe in it from obtaining degrees. But, thanks mainly to Lord EBURY (then Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR) the twenty-third clause was inserted, whereby it was made illegal for any licensing body to refuse to grant a diploma to any student for holding, or refusing to hold, any particular doctrine in medicine.

Let Dr. MURRAY MOORE and his friends in the Parliament, in the Press, and throughout the colony of New Zealand, be encouraged by this example. They have the best of our good wishes.

KILLED BY COLOCYNTH PILLS.—On Sunday last the daughter of a man named Donald Ganson, residing in Pulteney Town, eight years of age, managed to get hold of seven colocynth pills, which she swallowed, no doubt thinking them sweets. The girl died shortly afterwards.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

NEWS AND NOTES.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

OUR New York correspondent sends us an account of the last meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and Dr. Cowperthwaite has every reason to be proud of the gathering over which he presided. One of the most interesting features of the meeting was the action taken with regard to medical education. The facility with which medical degrees could be obtained at some colleges in the United States has greatly lowered the value of all American degrees in the eyes of the world, no matter how honestly they have been earned. All honour to the homeopaths who were the first to make a stand against the system of short terms; and now all honour to the Institute which has refused to recognize the degrees of any college which does not insist upon a full course of study. By this action the Institute has taken a position which cannot fail to command the esteem of the whole American public, and has raised the homeopathic qualification still higher in the scale.

1891 OR 1892?

WHEN shall we have the next International Homeopathic Congress? This is one of the questions raised but not settled at the Institute meeting. 1891 is the natural date if we are to keep to the five years' rule. But 1892 is a great year for America. In that year is to be celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the New World, and of course all the old world (which discovered it) will want to be there! Is not this the most fitting year for the next "World's Homeopathic Convention"? That is the question which has been raised, and the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD says emphatically—Yes.

"ETHICS" *alias* "BOYCOTTING."

UNDER the curious heading "The College of Physicians and Ethics"—"ethics" and "boycotting" being synonymous terms in medical phraseology—*The Lancet* of August 4th communicates the shocking intelligence that certain leading Fellows of the College have been consulting with a West End homeopathic doctor. Here is work for the Board

of Censors! We tremble for the fate of these audacious Fellows should they be finally convicted of receiving guineas from homeopathic patients, when the Board of Censors (who probably never had a similar chance) shall pronounce judgment. For so completely are the allopathic school devoted to "ethics" (boycotting) that rather than not exercise their propensities at all they will boycott each other. This is especially the case with the medical journals. Mr. Millican has told us how one of them understands the boycotting art; and another, we are informed, boycotted one of the allopathic societies, and refused to notice its proceedings, under the mistaken notion that the said society was started in opposition to an older society, which was not at all the case.

WHY LUDICROUS?

WE take the following from *The Hospital* of August 11th; we give it as it stands, but the only ludicrous thing we can see in the affair is the opinion of the editor of *The Hospital*.

"THE ODIUM MEDICUM AND HOMEOPATHY IN AMERICA.

"An esteemed American correspondent sends us an account of a happy hospital family free from all taint of the odium medicum. We, of course, regard the whole business as bordering on the ludicrous, and are utterly opposed to the views he expresses. We merely reproduce his letter as a curious little picture of American ways and manners:— 'Doubtless some people have wondered, and perhaps regretted, the admission of homeopathic practice into the Newton Hospital, Boston; but there seemed to be no other course to pursue. It was a settled question from the start. The hospital began with twenty subscriptions of \$500 each, and one-half of those subscribers, or nearly that proportion, employ homeopathic physicians in their families. So far as one can judge, Newton was pretty equally divided between the two schools of practice; and in a hospital which was to be supported by the citizens generally, the question of course decided itself. There was never a dissenting voice in the board of trustees about it, and the plan has worked admirably. There has never been a moment's friction in the working of the hospital on account of it. The physicians of the two schools make their visits, and their treatment is carried into effect with no more clashing than if they were attending different patients in the different rooms of an hotel or in different houses. One side of the pharmacy is stocked with the tinctures and pills of the old school, and the other side with the pellets and dilutions of the new; and the matron and nurses attend to their administration with an impartiality that is delightful to witness. One of the most successful surgeons at the hospital, who has recently performed ovariectomy with marked success, and with an unusually rapid recovery, is a homeopathist. The homeopathic school in Boston is doing very good work, and

sending out some very intelligent and successful practitioners. For a good deal of its success on this point, the hospital is indebted to the good judgment and impartial line of conduct pursued by the matron, Miss Pray.'"

There is a children's hospital in Adelaide, South Australia, originated by a homeopathic doctor, where the same happy state of affairs exists.

A "REGULAR" QUACK.

The Lancet is responsible for the following :

“QUACKERY *versus* REGULAR PRACTICE.

“An instructive story, illustrating the preference of the public (at least in France) for quackery over science, is just now going the round of the French medical press. A provincial magistrate having received numerous complaints that a certain Monsieur L— was practising medicine illegally, sent for him and interrogated him as to the truth of the reports. To his surprise, the quack fully admitted the fact that he practised, but declared that he was only acting within his rights, being a Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, and produced from his pocket his diploma, which was perfectly regular. On being asked why he had concealed the fact of his being properly qualified and posed as a quack, he explained that he had done well as a student, and that having attracted the notice of some of the professors, he was encouraged to set up in practice in Paris. Although a few patients came, he was unable to pay his way, having expended all he had saved in the fees necessary for his diploma, &c. He left Paris in despair, and went on board a cod-fishing boat. In this way he earned a few hundred francs and returned to France, determined to give up medicine and to follow business for a livelihood. He found, however, from time to time, opportunities of attending patients, but did not tell them he was a doctor. His fame spread, and he had been making a good income for the last ten years, during which time he had saved and invested about 10,000 francs. He was so convinced of the superiority of the position of a quack over that of a medical man, that he begged the magistrate to keep his secret; for he was positive that if it leaked out that he was a qualified man he would lose all his practice.”

If this kind of thing spreads, the genuine quacks will have to get an Act of Parliament passed to make it illegal for qualified men to conceal their diplomas.

AN ALLOPATH IN SEARCH OF HOMEOPATHY.

HERE is a bit from *The British Medical Journal* :

“THUJA OCCIDENTALIS AND WARTS.

“‘Allopath’ would be glad of any information (either favourable or the reverse) respecting the use of the drug ‘*thuja occidentalis*’ for

warts. Can any member speak favourably of its internal administration for such affections, and are there any known ill-effects likely to follow from the prolonged use of the drug in doses ranging from 5 to 30 minims three times a day (say for three months)?"

This man is a true allopath. Even when he wants homeopathic information he won't have it from any other source than an allopathic journal.

BABY-SUITS.

OUR venerable *confère*, Dr. Roth, has long waged war against the time-honoured methods of dressing babies, and has devised an improved dress of his own. On the other side of the Atlantic, Dr. L. C. Grosvenor, of Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, has headed a crusade against swaddling-bands and pins, to the great joy of a large number of infants. Dr. Grosvenor has kindly forwarded us a pamphlet containing a description of his improved baby-dress with patterns, of which we hope to give an account next month.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

AT the Annual Meeting of this society the following officers for the coming year were elected: President, Dr. Carpaë; Vice-Presidents, Dr. E. Blake and Dr. Clarke. Dr. Dudgeon was re-elected Treasurer, and Dr. Galley Blackley, Hon. Secretary.

HOMEOPATHY AT MALAGA.

DR. RUBIO, who has for several years conducted the Homeopathic Dispensary founded by Miss Browne at Malaga, has left that town for South America, and the *clientèle* which he created there is now without a homeopathic practitioner. Any British homeopathic practitioner whose state of health obliges him to seek a mild climate in winter, would be sure of a cordial reception and a respectable practice at Malaga. He would require to pass a formal examination at Madrid in order to obtain leave to practise in Spain. Information as to the formalities required can be obtained at the Spanish Embassy here, or the British Embassy at Madrid. Miss Browne, 24, Rue Laffitte, Paris, will be happy to afford all requisite information respecting the Homeopathic Dispensary, and the prospects of a homeopathic practitioner at Malaga.

— ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: —

MEDICAL FREEDOM IN NEW ZEALAND.

BY J. MURRAY MOORE, M.D., M.R.C.S.

SINCE the publication of my Protest against the exclusion of qualified homeopaths from the New Zealand Medical Association, I have received several letters from allopaths of liberal mind commending my action, and approving of the movement towards medical freedom. I much regret that the Therapeutical Society of London has weakened itself by adopting a rule which has the practical effect of shutting out our men: so that that line in my Protest must be modified—it was written from the information I had at the time. Dr. Colquhoun has inserted the Protest, in full, in the June number of the *New Zealand Medical Journal*, the first colonial journal devoted to the medical sciences ever published in New Zealand. The editor declares that all papers sent to him by *any registered practitioner* shall be fairly considered, and inserted if meritorious. Acting in this spirit, he printed in the first number a short abstract of my "Poison-oak" Essay. He writes a leading article on the Protest in a fair spirit, but I must take exception to the narrowness of this passage: "But when a man becomes a homeopathist, he deliberately and with full knowledge cuts himself off from the great majority of his professional brethren, just as he would cut himself off from a Free Trade Club were he to dub himself a Protectionist, or from a Christian body if he were to proclaim himself a Unitarian." These illustrations are not at all appropriate to the attitude of homeopaths towards the medical societies. It would be blasphemous to call Hahnemann the Christ of our medical creed. The true medical man does not swear by *names*, but by well-established *principles*, demonstrated *methods*, and the accumulation of authentic *facts*. Strictly speaking, neither heterodoxy nor orthodoxy exist in medicine. However, I must proceed with the history of this movement. When I sent in my circular to the Annual Meeting of the New Zealand Medical Association I was not aware that a *caucus* of them had concocted a new Medical Bill for Parliament, based on narrow and exclusive principles. A Central General Medical Council at our capital, and four Branch Medical Councils, were to have supreme control of Medical Education, Registration, &c. The mem-

bers of all these councils were to be paid by fees—thus adding to the expenses of registration—and the members, though elected by the profession throughout this colony, were to be *exclusively chosen from the New Zealand Medical Association*. Outsiders in the profession might claim a vote, but were *not eligible* for election. Against these two points, and other minor objectionable features, I wrote a memorandum to Dr. De Zouche, the secretary in charge of the Bill, and, I am glad to say, the result was that the Amended Act, as it left Auckland, was quite in accordance with my views. The stirring leading articles in the *Evening Star* of this city, of May 24th and 29th, in which my letter is spoken of as “an able and spirited protest,” and the exclusive Bye-Law is stigmatized as “entirely out of sympathy with popular ideas, and at complete variance with the genius of colonial life and institutions”—these editorials may have had an influence in determining a greater breadth of legislative suggestion. My friends the Hon. Attorney-General, the ex-Minister for Native Affairs, and the Under-Secretary of State, and several members of the House of Representatives, promised me, in kindly worded letters, to keep an eye upon the Bill as it was passing through Parliament, so as to secure that no injustice would be done to any qualified practitioner. Up to the date of this letter, the new Medical Bill has not been introduced. The many cordial expressions of approbation of my circular from patients and friends, and even from those who do not employ a homeopath themselves, have fortified me, and show that the general sense of this community is in favour of perfect medical liberty, equality, and fraternity. I am also doing some little good by lending the *Nineteenth Century* for February, with Mr. K. Millican’s article, to one and another of my allopathic colleagues.

Auckland, New Zealand, July 16, 1888.

WHAT DID THE EMPEROR FREDERICK DIE OF?

THE clinical history of the Emperor’s case as given in the *British Medical Journal*, is as follows: In 1886 he had an attack of measles. At the end of the year he suffered from a succession of obstinate colds terminating in persistent hoarseness. Dr. Gerhardt found a small growth springing from the left vocal cord. This he

destroyed by electric cautery. According to Dr. Lennox Browne the electric cautery was employed every day for several weeks. In the spring of 1887 he went to Ems, when he continued to grow worse; the growth, which was said to have been removed by Gerhardt's electric cautery, increasing in size. Bergmann being consulted pronounced the disease to be cancer, and proposed thyrotomy, to be followed, if necessary, by more extensive operations, which means removal of the whole or greater part of the larynx. Before deciding on the operation it was determined that a foreign specialist should be consulted, and the choice fell on Sir Morell Mackenzie. He found a sessile growth the size of a split pea on the posterior extremity and inner surface of the left vocal cord, with general congestion of the mucous membrane of the larynx. Mackenzie removed portions of the growth, which were sent for examination to Virchow, who could not find any sign of cancer in them. In June the Emperor came to England, and Mackenzie removed the remainder of the growth. This was again sent for examination to Virchow, who pronounced it to be "a hard compressed warty growth that has started from a moderately irritated and thickened surface, and the examination of its base has not afforded the least support for the idea of a new formation penetrating inwards." The voice improved so much after this operation that the patient thought he was cured, and told the patients at the Throat Hospital in Golden Square that he hoped they might all be cured as quickly and perfectly as he had been. In the beginning of August signs of a recurrence of the growth occurred. Mackenzie again removed it with the electric cautery. He says he destroyed it completely. The patient after this went to the Isle of Wight, which did not agree with him. Dr. Wolfenden, who accompanied him, found a slight thickening of the mucous membrane at the back of the larynx, forming a horizontal ridge from one arytenoid cartilage to the other. He went to Braemar and improved; the thickening disappeared. In September there was a slight relapse. He went to the Tyrol. Dr. Hovell, who now attended him, noticed on September 18th a swelling half an inch below the left vocal cord and parallel with its free border. This increased in size; edema of the aryteno-epiglottic fold came on. These acute symptoms disappeared in a few days and the patient went to Italy. At the end of October, active hyperemia of the whole interior of the

larynx came on suddenly; the swelling under the left vocal cord increased and began to ulcerate and there was a reddish projection under the right vocal cord. Drs. Schrötter, Schmidt, and Krause were called to consult with Mackenzie on November 9th. They diagnosed cancer, and suggested the radical operation. The patient would not consent to this, and probably he was supported in his refusal by Sir M. Mackenzie, who would not pronounce the disease to be cancer. After this the disease made steady progress with frequent inflammatory affections in various parts of the larynx, of the nature of perichondritis. In the end of January, 1888, tracheotomy had to be performed. The expectorated matters were sent to Waldeyer, who pronounced them to give evidence of cancer. The tracheotomy wound took an unhealthy turn; there was much suppuration. On the death of the Emperor William in March, Frederick returned to Berlin. On April 13th the tracheotomy tube became blocked, supposed to be by a growth at its lower opening. A new tube was applied which caused much hemorrhage. Diffuse suppurative inflammation of the tissues surrounding larynx occurred, attended by pyrexia and rigors, and followed by profuse suppuration which continued to the end. In May the inflammation subsided, and there was a pause for two or three weeks in the progress of the disease. The discharge was again examined, this time by Virchow, but he could discover in it no signs of cancer. On June 8th difficulty of swallowing occurred. On the 13th he had to be fed by an esophageal tube on account of the liquid food penetrating into the larynx, which gave rise to the belief that ulceration had occurred causing a fistulous opening into esophagus, which was found after death not to be the case. On the 14th pneumonia set in, and on the 15th death terminated the patient's sufferings. A *post mortem* examination was made of the larynx and lungs, but the details of it have not been published, and it is said that they are to be withheld. A non-medical paper says—

“Death was proved to have resulted from a total disorganization of the larynx caused by cancer and putrid bronchitis or inflammation of the minor bronchial tubes due to the introduction of foreign morbid substances. The entire larynx consisted of one large abscess and presented a soft flaccid appearance. Of the cartilages of the larynx there was practically nothing left, and in its place there was a cavity large enough for the insertion of two fists.”

Before the *post mortem* was made Sir Morell Mackenzie, at the Emperor William II's request, wrote out a statement giving his opinion of the nature of the disease. The following is a copy of this document:

"In my opinion the disease from which the Emperor Frederick III. died was cancer. The morbid process probably commenced in the deeper tissues, and the cartilaginous structure of the larynx became affected at a very early date. A small growth which was present when I first examined the late Emperor was removed by me by several intralaryngeal operations, and, though all the portions taken away were submitted to Professor Virchow, he was unable to detect in them any evidence of the existence of cancer. Examinations of the sputa, made at the beginning of March by Professor Waldeyer, however, led the pathologists to believe that cancer was then present. Whether the disease was originally cancerous or assumed a malignant character some months after its first appearance, it is impossible to state. The fact that perichondritis and caries of the cartilages played an active and important part in the development of the disease, no doubt largely contributed to make it impossible to form a decided opinion as to its nature till quite a recent date.—MORELL MACKENZIE."

It will be remembered that before the patient's death Sir M. Mackenzie never pronounced the disease to be cancerous, and left it to be inferred that he considered it might be non-malignant. His reticence on this point excited the astonishment, not to say anger, of his German colleagues, who all pronounced the disease to be cancerous. Billroth—who had not, we believe, been consulted—wrote on the 27th of March that he agreed with his Berlin colleagues about the cancerous nature of the disease. He says: "Mackenzie, with his vast experience, could never have doubted the correctness of this diagnosis. If he behaved in such a way as to imply that he had some doubt that the disease was cancer, that could only be owing to pressure from above or motives of humanity." "The known want of infallibility in medical diagnosis is almost the sole ray of hope to unfortunate incurables. Falsehood in such cases becomes a moral act."

The expression "pressure from above" in the above letter refers to the common report that Mackenzie, though he knew the disease to be cancer, refrained from declaring its true nature because the subject of incurable disease could not succeed to the Prussian throne, and as long as the principal medical attendant did not admit the malignant nature of the disease, the opinions of other doctors had no weight. We should not think that either of the

two motives suggested by Dr. Billroth weighed with Sir M. Mackenzie, and we question if he would feel flattered by the insinuation that he told a falsehood to spare the patient's feelings. The late Emperor does not appear to us to have been so weak a character as to require his doctor to tell him a falsehood about his disease nor to have considered such falsehood a "moral act." No, we believe that Sir Morell really doubted to the last that the disease was cancer. It is true in his report after death, but before the autopsy was made, Mackenzie says in his opinion the disease was cancer, but we doubt very much if he would have said so had he waited until after the examination. It will be remembered that Virchow, the greatest living pathologist, declared after his three examinations at several months' interval that he could detect no sign of cancer either in the growth or the expectorated matter. No doubt Waldeyer, who examined the expectoration during Virchow's absence from Europe, held a different opinion, but Waldeyer is not known as a pathologist, at all events he has nothing like the reputation or experience of Virchow. Mackenzie might well testify, after death, that he thought the disease was cancer, because a practitioner would naturally be prone to consider a disease malignant if he could not cure it, and his *amour propre* would rather incline him to pronounce the disease that had baffled his skill to be of the incurable sort. It should be remembered too that it was at first resolved that there should be no *post mortem* examination, and this resolve would be apt to make the doctor less careful in his statement than he might otherwise have been. In fact, no doctor would have given a report until after the autopsy had he known that one was to take place.

It is a great pity that no scientific report of the autopsy is to be published, but, from the meagre account given in *The National Zeitung*, we are unable to see any corroboration of the opinion that the disease was cancer, nor does the clinical history of the case seem compatible with that view. The symptoms throughout are those of perichondritis and caries of the cartilages of the larynx, and the immense suppuration of the surrounding tissues, and the pyæmic fever are quite reconcilable with that but hardly with any form of cancer. The laryngoscopic appearances from the very first and all along point to perichondritis and destruction of the laryngeal cartilages and not to cancer, no sign of which could be detected by the first pathologist

in the world either in the growths or the expectoration. Of course the absence of microscopic proof by itself would not be of very great importance, but in conjunction with the other symptoms it is of considerable weight. The blocking of the tube on the 13th of April gave rise to the opinion that a cancerous growth had commenced below the lower opening of the tube, but this was found, as we learn, to be a mistake. The passage of liquid food into the trachea when swallowing a day or two before death, caused the doctors to think there was a fistulous opening between trachea and esophagus, but this, too, was found to be erroneous.

What, then, was the disease? Evidently inflammation, ending in caries of the cartilages of the larynx. The meagre account of the autopsy corroborates this view. "The larynx consisted of one large abscess." "Of the cartilage of the larynx there was practically nothing left, in its place there was a cavity large enough for the insertion of two fists." This may be an exaggeration, but at all events there is no mention of any cancerous growth. Cancer is a tumour or new growth of one sort or other, but here there was no tumour, nothing but destruction and waste of the normal structures.

What could have caused this inflammation and destruction of these cartilages? Well, that is a question we cannot decisively answer. But let us look again for a moment at the clinical history. Measles in 1886, followed by repeated obstinate colds and hoarseness. Not an uncommon sequela of measles by any means. At the end of the year, Dr. Gerhardt detected a small growth springing from the left vocal cord. This he treated by electric cauterizations, performed "daily for a period of several weeks," according to Lennox Browne, and as the same specialist asserts that such "repeated traumatisms" are apt to set up chronic laryngitis and perichondritis which by their continuance may lead to caries or necrosis of the cartilages beneath, we have, perhaps, here a sufficient cause for the whole train of morbid action which terminated the life of the Emperor, without any need for supposing that there was any constitutional, scrofulous, or other predisposition. We cannot believe with Dr. Meyhoffer that electric cauterizations are incapable of causing injury to the delicate structures of the larynx, especially if carried on so continuously as seems to have been done in this case. It may be true, as Semon

has shown in the *International. Centralbl. f. Laryngologie*, that benign growths after intralaryngeal operations have occasionally become malignant, that is, have changed into cancerous growths, but this assuredly was not the case in this instance, for there is no mention of neoplasms, but only of destructive processes, the result of repeated inflammation, suppuration, and caries of the cartilages.

On a careful consideration of the whole history of the malady, with the data at our command, we cannot but conclude that the disease which carried off the Emperor was not cancer, but was, as the editor of *The Medical Press* suggests, the consequence of "repeated traumatisms or persistent irritation, which set up chronic laryngitis and perichondritis, ending in complete destruction of the cartilaginous structures of the larynx."

All the German doctors during the patient's life, and after death, but before the *post mortem* examination, Sir M. Mackenzie himself, having pronounced the disease to be cancer, that diagnosis will be adhered to, as it offers a plausible excuse for the signal failure of the medical treatment. To admit that the disease was non-malignant inflammation of the soft parts and consequent necrosis of the cartilages, might be apt to engender the horrible suspicion that the repeated cauterizations with the white-hot wire might have set up and kept up the inflammation and profuse suppuration which caused the total destruction of the larynx, and wore out the patient's strength and life. This would be a confession of error in diagnosis and treatment which the medical attendants and consultants would not willingly make.

We believe that if the disease had been treated in its early stage with appropriate homeopathic remedies it might have been perfectly cured, and a valuable life preserved. In all the recorded clinical history of the case, there is no mention made of any medicinal treatment; nothing but repeated operations, mostly by the electric cautery, than which we can conceive no more dangerous irritant to the delicate structures of the larynx.

The modern tendency to divide and subdivide the profession in large towns into specialists, after the fashion of the ancient Egyptians, has its disadvantages for patients. The specialist becomes ever more and more inclined to concentrate his whole attention on this organ he has taken under his special patronage, and this organ he is very apt to

treat locally by medicinal and operative procedures, which, perhaps, only tend to irritate and fret it into serious disease, when it might, perhaps, have been easily cured by judicious constitutional treatment. The specialism of to-day is an exaggeration of the symptomatic treatment—or the treatment of one symptom only—which is so much inveighed against by systematic writers, and which is ignorantly supposed by many to be the essence of the homeopathic method, which, of course, it is not, for homeopathy demands the utmost care in investigating the whole morbid condition, and is utterly opposed to treatment directed to one part or organ only, without reference to the concomitant morbid condition of the whole body. Patients would often fare better if, in place of rushing off to a specialist when some particular organ is manifestly affected, they would confide themselves to the care of a good all-round general practitioner, who would not concentrate all his attention on one organ, but would take into consideration the whole morbid state of which the local disease is only a partial manifestation. As Hahnemann well observed: "To consider them as mere local affections, and at the same time to treat them only, or almost only, with local appliances, that is to say, surgically, as the old school have done from the remotest ages, would be as absurd as it would be most dangerous in its results" (*Organon*, § 187). But this is just what seems to have been done in the Emperor's case, and when the participation of the whole organism in the disease was shown by the occurrence of rigors and pyrexia, the only thing that seems to have occurred to the medical attendants to do was to give antipyrin, to bring down the temperature of the patient, a pure piece of symptomatic treatment which was, as might have been predicted, utterly useless.

The conclusions to which we have arrived in this paper are deduced from the material hitherto published respecting this remarkable case. It may be that the fuller reports of the attendant medical men may induce us to modify our opinions, but at present there seems no likelihood of any such reports seeing the light, at least not within a reasonable period of time, consequently we are compelled to take the facts as presented in the medical and other periodicals, and probably when the detailed report of the case is published by Sir Morell Mackenzie—if it should ever be—it may not substantially affect the statement of facts that has already appeared.

R. E. D.

OPHTHALMIA AND KERATITIS CURED BY MERCURIUS PROTIODATUS.

BY A. MIDGLEY CASH, M.D. EDINBURGH.

MRS. W., a lady of 70, of phlegmatic temperament and rheumatic constitution, sent for me last October, complaining of a "sudden blight of cold in the eye," which she had first felt while at the railway station. I found the eye in a state of very acute inflammation, but no foreign body present to account for it, though I carefully examined the inner surface of both upper and lower lids.

Aconite and *Belladonna* with hot bathing and compresses were carefully used for several days, but the inflammation went on into a chronic form, and from the appearance of the eye and a somewhat asthenic state of the system, I began to fear that Keratitis would develop.

During the next ten days fluctuations occurred. The main symptoms were—photophobia, lachrymation, and a sense of discomfort "as though something were in the eye."

The eye became dull and red, with a glazed condition of the cornea and some chemosis. Gradually several shallow, punctated ulcers began to show, chiefly on the upper part of the cornea.

She was in a low, despondent condition, and unable to sleep well, and an old-standing tendency to eczema of the leg began to trouble her afresh. Various remedies were used without decided benefit. *Euphrasia* internally, and as lotion, *Arsenicum*, *China*, *Mercurius Solubilis*, and *Corrosivus*, and *Sulphur* were given specially for the eye.

Consulting Norton's *Ophthalmic Therapeutics*, I found under *Merc., Iod., Flav.*, "Ulceration of Cornea . . . extends involving only the superficial layers . . . particularly upper part." I began with the 2nd decimal trituration on the 17th. Almost at once my patient began to improve. She felt generally better. Gradually the eye changed also. In six days the ulcers were almost healed, the mucus membrane became pale, and the eye felt much stronger. She discarded the bandage she could not before do without, and took to a shade. Sleep began to return, and a good and complete recovery resulted.

Merc. Cor., and *Sol.*, are prominent eye medicines, but they failed here, while the decided benefit arising from the protiodide was marked, and seems worth recording. It

appeared to do as much for the constitution as for the special disease, the general health and mental tone rapidly improving under its use.

Torquay.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

INCREASE OF CANCER.

By DR. USSHER.

THE Cancer Hospital is a blessed refuge for poor sufferers; other institutions do not receive these cases, but their needs are paramount. In common with many others who have been long enough in practice to see much, I am astonished at the growth of this disease, which must be due to circumstances not formerly in force. We need to keep our eyes very wide open, for the question touches all grades of men and women, but notably the poor. The microscope has differentiated this and that, but cancer to this day is the opprobrium of medicine. Health conditions are much better than they were thirty-five years ago. We can fight with noxious vapours, and chemistry has helped us; remedies now come from the chemist that are tossed aside with disgust when the fashion of the moment is passed. Trade greed and dishonesty are set going; our cretonnes are glowing with colours, and deadly in their arsenical influence. A cargo of bones including three skeletons comes to this country from Alexandria to be made into manure. Do plants thus grown convey disease? Cancerous *bones*, are they harmless? The bones of a fatal case of smallpox will in years after become a source of danger. Nor is it long ago since it was reported that a family were afflicted with a malignant form of scarlet fever, through the earth conveyed from the grave of a groom buried in an adjoining churchyard, and sprinkled on the flower-beds under the window of a rectory! Water rhubarb with house slops, and see how the flavour is altered; grape vines thus treated will, I understand, betray the fact—why not worse mischief? Contamination of graveyards and wells, the emanations from the sedgy beds of rivers and earth, have been assigned as causes of cancer; and there are facts which go to prove it. There are districts which reek with cancer, as well as places absolutely free, and some of our medical friends have mapped out this curious fact. We have need to be watchful of im-

ported food, tinned or canned food as the Americans call it, which comes to this country in prodigious quantities, and only of late years.

I passed a farm the other day where there were hundreds of cases in a great pile, with the name of an American beef firm on it: this looks as if it was much favoured by the denizens of that neighbourhood. The ready-cooked food bought by the pound is eagerly sought for. One family of the better class who use it to my certain knowledge, look as unhealthy as people can be; a lardaceous colour, I would describe their faces. It would be a fine argument for the vegetarians if they could claim immunity from cancer, as they say it is due to meat. The mutton chop is too old an institution for them to cite as a disease factor. Our ancestors did not so suffer. The mental pressure of the age and the struggle to live certainly favour some of these ill growths—gnawing cares *will* reach the stomach in spite of vegetarian food; and though some would be daring enough to deny the hereditary nature of cancer, we have unhappily proof to the contrary: those who intermarry with such a history before, may live to bemoan the issue. But apart from this, the increase of this disease is certain. There are cases that have been cured by medicine, certainly and radically, about which there was no doubt. Operation has added years of life to others, where the disease finally asserted itself. Many diseases are propagated from without, and a suitable soil may invite the seed to settle and mature. We have cocci to explain everything. He would be an uncrowned king who would cause an open cancer to shrivel and decay.

THE LANCET AND SCIENCE.

The Lancet, which imagines itself the great champion of religion and science (it is difficult to know which subject it knows least about), is sorely exercised by the *Life of Darwin* recently published. Of course, *The Lancet* worships Darwin—he is for the present-day science personified; but it is impossible to get over the sad fact that in proportion as he became scientifically magnified he became as a human being petrified, or perhaps, rather, mummified. *The Lancet*, which is always “reconciling” religion and science as well as supporting them, finds Darwin difficult

to manage from the religious point of view. In an article on "The Ethical Side of Scientific Studies" published June 25th, it laboured hard to show that "science"—*The Lancet's* notion of science is vague, but it means the evolution theory and medical studies, principally—has no lowering tendency. The article begins thus:—

"In his review of the state of thought in England about forty years ago, Emerson made the startling statement that 'natural science in England is out of its loyal alliance with morals, and is as void of imagination and free play of thought as conveyancing.' There is a passage, also, in the *Life of Darwin* which has been eagerly fastened upon by critics of a certain school, and so interpreted as to support the contention of the great American transcendentalist. In this passage Darwin laments that his mind seemed to have become a mere machine for grinding out general laws from the multitude of individual facts, and that the constant practice of observation and induction had led to the atrophy of the faculty of imagination. Statements backed by names so illustrious must carry great weight, and are the more worthy of attention inasmuch as they clearly express what has long been the cardinal indictment brought against scientific study, viz., that it tends to a hard realism scarcely distinguishable from materialism, and exalts the mere collection of facts above the recognition of principles."

It then tries to prove, though not very successfully, that Emerson was wrong. As ill-luck would have it, the following week *The Lancet* found it had all its work to do over again. Miss Cobbe had been writing very inconveniently on the same subject in *The Contemporary Review*: We will quote again from *The Lancet*:—

"From time to time one hears complaints more or less distinct of the scientific temper—the scientific method—the demands which Science (spelt with a capital letter) makes, or the results at which she arrives; but it is seldom that a writer of eminence embarks upon such a root-and-branch denunciation as Miss Cobbe has fulminated in *The Contemporary Review*. This lady alleges that the modern scientific spirit is intrusive and oppressive in regions where it has no proper work, predominant in others where its place should be wholly subordinate; that it has 'sprung a mine under the deepest foundations of morality;' that it has elevated bodily health into the *summum bonum*; that it threatens the production of a hard pitiless temper; for that, 'with some noteworthy exceptions, the Scientific Spirit is callous;' that 'Irreverence appears to be another note of the Scientific Spirit;' that the same abstraction is responsible for the brushing away of 'a certain modesty which has hitherto prevailed among educated people;' and, lastly, that its advance has been 'the signal for a subsidence of religious faith and religious emotion.' Upon the assumption of such grounds of objection, one cannot feel much surprise—save at its moderation—at the conclusion to which all these

considerations conduct our author, that science has given us 'many precious things, but she takes away things more precious still.' . . .

"For the dreadfully demoralizing tendencies of Science she appears to draw upon the single instance of Mr. Darwin's æsthetic deficiencies. From the life of that great man she extracts the following passage: 'Up to the age of thirty, or beyond it, poetry of many kinds, such as the works of Milton, Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Shelley, gave me great delight, and even as a schoolboy I took intense delight in Shakespeare. I have also said that formerly pictures gave me considerable, and music very great, delight. But now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music.' . . . 'Must he be shorn of the glory of humanity who is ordained her (Science's) priest?' asks Miss Cobbe."

The Lancet argues that Darwin's case was only solitary, and that nothing can be built on this. It also urges that it is more than likely his exaltation as a scientist was the result of the repression of his higher faculties and not the cause, though it is difficult to discern what it gains by this line of argument.

Another point of great importance is touched on in Miss Cobbe's article. We give her words as quoted in *The Lancet* :—

"The political press has adopted the practice of reporting the details of illness of every eminent man who falls into the hands of the doctors, and affords these gentlemen an opportunity of advertising themselves as his advisers. The last recollection which the present generation will retain of many an illustrious statesman, poet, or soldier, will not be that he died like a hero or a saint, bravely or piously, but that he swallowed such and such a medicine, and perhaps was sick in his stomach. Death-beds are desecrated that doctors may be puffed and public inquisitiveness assuaged."

Against Miss Cobbe's complaint of the publicity now given to every detail of the illnesses of illustrious persons, *The Lancet* can only say that it is a part of the general publicity now given to everything—disgusting law reports among the number. This is no reply at all.

We fear the words of Emerson are only too true; and so long as science is divorced from reverence they will remain true. We regard Darwin's life as recorded by himself as a prolonged suicide—all the finest qualities of his manhood were slowly killed in his one absorbing pursuit. And we maintain that no pursuit can be good or great or noble, which entails the sacrifice of the highest in man to what is less high. "Born a man, and dies a scientist" is no proper epitaph to be inscribed on any one's tombstone, no

matter how eminent in science he who has earned it may have become.

VERIFICATIONS OF IRIS MINOR.*

G. WIGG, M.D.

In October, 1885, I made a proving of the above plant, which grows very luxuriantly in the clay ground and on the hillsides in this State. Prominent amongst its symptoms were :

A gloomy, cast-down and homesick feeling ; itching and burning of scalp ; pain in second upper molar tooth, left ; headache in both temples ; vomiting of very green bile ; a deathly sensation at pit of stomach ; a fearful pain in ileo-cæcal region ; a hard chill at 2 P.M.

I now send you report of a few cures, and verifications made with the remedy coming under my own observation.

Mrs. A., a school-teacher, has complained for several years of a pain commencing in the right eye and thence to the right half of the head. When the pain is most severe she vomits up a quantity of green bile. When she does not vomit, she has nausea, with a chill between two and three o'clock P.M. The pain passes off in her sleep at night. The strangest thing about the case is that the pain always commenced on Saturday, and in the morning before she gets up. From Sunday up to Saturday morning she is free from pain. She complains of no other ache or pain. She has received at various times Aloes, Actea Rac., Iris Ver., Kali Bich., etc., without much benefit. After hearing her story, and the number of remedies she had taken, I thought of my experience with Iris minor, and taking into consideration her pain in the head, vomiting of green bile, and the chill between two and three P.M., I put a few pellets of the 30x of iris minor into a two-ounce vial of water, and gave it her, with instructions to take a teaspoonful every six hours, commencing every Friday morning, and continue it till after the pain left on Saturday night.

One month after taking the first dose I saw her. After asking how her health was, she said, "I thought you homeopaths did not give morphine." I informed her that I should do so, if in my judgment it was necessary, but that in her case, I had not done so. She replied that, owing to the relief experienced after the sixth dose had been taken, she thought I had a way of fixing morphine so that no one could taste it.

Three months after this I saw her again. She says the pains have left, and should they return she will send for more of the same medicine.

* From *The American Homeopapist*, April, 1888.

Mr. E., a bookseller, after walking thirty miles over a mountainous country on a hot day in August, while in a state of perspiration drank a large quantity of buttermilk. Four hours after he was taken with a fearful pain in the ileo-cæcal region, which caused a deathly sensation at pit of his stomach. He finally threw up a cupful of dark-green bile, but he got no relief. He sent for an O. S. M.D., who pronounced it a case of obstruction of the bowels, and informed him that he could not live longer than four days. Yet he lingered on for three weeks, when he was brought home to Portland and placed under my care.

After making an examination of his condition I came to the conclusion that he was a badly-treated case of typhlitis. Pressure upon the ileo-cæcal region caused a death-like sensation at the pit of his stomach. The pain would continue till he threw up a cupful of dark-green bile, his bowels somewhat constipated. I gave *Iris minor*, the 15x, every three hours. He at once commenced to improve, and in two weeks was in his store.

In March, 1886, I induced my wife to take six drops of *Iris minor* 2x, every two hours. After she had taken the sixteenth dose, she complained of a strange sensation in her mind, thought some of her friends had died. The impression was so strong that she sat down and had a good cry. This ended the experiment for that time. The next day she was unusually cheerful.

About three months after this she complained of a lame back. I dissolved a teaspoonful of pellets (*Iris minor* 3x) in a glass of water; dose a teaspoonful every hour till the back was easy. On the second day—afternoon—she said: "I am going to lose my mind. I feel just as I did when you gave me that wild iris." I tried to persuade her that she was all right, but the more I reasoned with her the more despondent she became, and could not keep from crying. She was as cheerful as ever the next day. As I gave her this remedy for an experiment, she does not know to this day that I gave her *Iris*. I cannot tell what she thinks.

East Portland, Oregon.

OVERDOSE OF CHLORODYNE.—A young woman named Emily Georgina Killick, residing as governess in a family at Wandsworth, died last week, according to the medical and other evidence, from an overdose of chlorodyne taken as a remedy for neuralgia. The chlorodyne was purchased from Mr. Bell, chemist, High Street. Dr. J. B. Howell, in his evidence, said he was of opinion that a representation should be made to the Privy Council to stop the sale of such drugs whereby people could either willingly or unwillingly take their own lives. A verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned by the jury.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

INSTITUTIONS.

ANNUAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

THE following circular has been issued :—

“ 22, Abercromby Square,

“ Liverpool, July 26th, 1888.

“ DEAR SIR,—The Annual Congress of Homeopathic Practitioners will be held this year in Birmingham, at the Midland Medical Institute, Edmund-street, on Thursday, the 20th of September, at 10 a.m. punctually. The business of the Congress will be opened by an address from the President, Dr. DYCE BROWN. Any strangers, ladies and gentlemen, who may desire to hear the President's address will be welcome. After this a short interval will allow the Treasurer to receive subscriptions. A paper will then be read by Dr. COMPTON BURNETT, entitled, ‘*On Gonorrhœa in its Constitutional Aspects, with Special Reference to the Syçosis of Hahnemann.*’ Discussion is invited at the end of each paper. Should there be time before luncheon, Dr. GIBBS BLAKE will read a paper on ‘*The treatment of Cases in which an Excessive Excretion of Urea is a Prominent Symptom.*’ The congress will adjourn at 1 o'clock, for an hour, for luncheon. At 2 o'clock the congress will receive the Report of the Hahnemann Publishing Society, proceed to select the place of meeting for 1889, elect officers, and transact any other business which may be necessary. Should Dr. BLAKE'S paper not have been read before luncheon, it will come next in order. Dr. WALTER T. P. WOLSTON will then read a paper on ‘*Naso-pharyngeal Hypertrophies in Relation to Deafness.*’ The members and their friends will dine together at the Grand Hotel at 7 o'clock. A meeting of the Hahnemann Publishing Society will be held in the Library Hall of the Midland Medical Institute, on the morning of the 20th September, at 9.15 a.m. The subscription for this year is 8s. 6d. Dr. J. C. HUXLEY, 91, Harborne-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, the Hon. Local Secretary, will be happy to secure beds at the hotel for any members who may communicate with him. If you know of any colleague who has not received a circular, kindly let me know. The enclosed post-card is to be filled up and posted as soon as possible, but not later than September 3rd.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, ALFRED E. HAWKES, Hon. Sec.”

We hope members will assemble in force. We understand that the President has chosen for the subject of his address, “*Freedom of Thought the True Basis of Medical Progress.*”

LEICESTER HOMEOPATHIC AND PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

IN handing you the first Annual Report of the Leicester Homeopathic Provident Dispensary, the Committee state that suitable rooms were secured at the Bank Buildings, Gallowtree-gate, and the same opened to the public on January 1, 1887.

The result of the first year's work in connection with the Provident Department shows that 91 cards have been issued, representing 249 persons, the amount received from that source being £30 8s. 3d.

The medical officers have to report that during the year 1,308 applications have been made for advice, and 834 visits paid to the homes of the patients.

The medical officers are :—

Consulting Physician : Dr. Clifton, London-road.

Medical Officers : Dr. A. T. Bremner, Tichborne-street ; Dr. H. Mason, Rutland-street.

The *Chemist* is Mr. S. F. Burford, Halford-street.

Mr. J. Joshua Carryer, 35, Melbourne-road, is Honorary Secretary.

HAHNEMANN CONVALESCENT HOME AND HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY, BOURNEMOUTH.

THE Committee in presenting the Report of their work at the close of another year have to congratulate the subscribers of the Hahnemann Convalescent Home on its continued usefulness, and upon the increasing interest taken in its operations.

The past year having been the Jubilee year of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, some friends of the institution determined to raise £1,000 for the purpose of endowing a free bed in the home. The nomination to this bed will be vested in the committee of the home, and it is intended to be specially used for cases of a suitable nature, selected from the practice in the dispensary. The leading part in this movement has been taken by the Countess Cairns, to whom the institution already in past years owes so much. The sum already collected (particulars of which will be stated in full in the accounts) amounts to £717 17s., leaving a further balance of £282 1s. to be raised. It is proposed to leave the fund open until the full amount has been collected, and the friends of the institution are earnestly requested to make every effort to complete this good work.

The ninth annual report of the Medical Committee states :—

“ It is satisfactory to notice from the statistical table that the number of cases admitted into the home has exceeded that of last year. The number of patients which have been treated in the home during 1887 is 120. Of these 62 were males and 58 females. 10 men and 13 women were in the home at the commencement of the year.”

The dispensary report shows that 50 patients were treated at their own homes, and had 613 visits paid to them. There were 1,742 separate attendances at the dispensary.

The results of the treatment are thus represented:—

Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	...	354
Improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Unimproved	...	...	...	...	...	30
No Report	...	...	...	...	...	228
Dead ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Under Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	54
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	763
						<hr/>

The Report is signed by—

H. NANKIVELL, M.D.

W. G. HARDY, M.B.

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

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTION.

WE have received the report for the year ending December 31, 1887. The medical officers are Drs. A. C. Clifton and Alfred G. Wilkinson.

“This institution was founded thirty-two years ago for the purpose of providing homeopathic medical treatment for the working classes, including the very poor and destitute.

“The benefits of the institution may be secured by either of the three following methods:—

“1.—By a card from an honorary subscriber, entitling the recipient to medical advice and medicine at the dispensary for one month; and three such cards to medical attendance at home for the same period.

“2.—By membership in the Provident Department; to which all working men, their wives and children, are eligible, as well as domestic servants, but persons in business or who are able to be independent of this provision are not eligible. Single persons contribute one penny per week; families, consisting of husband, wife, and their children under fourteen years of age, pay threepence per week; but where the family consists of no more than three in number, twopence per week. All payments must be made monthly at the dispensary, and none are considered free till after three months' contribution. Other details respecting this branch may be obtained at the dispensary.

“3.—Persons not belonging to the Provident Department may obtain a half-crown card at the dispensary for medical attendance there for one month, and a seven-and-sixpenny card for attendance at home for the same period.

“Honorary Subscribers of one guinea to the institution receive ten free cards, and of half-a-guinea five cards, for distribution as they see fit; such subscription can be commenced and renewed whenever and as often as the benefactor desires.

“The medical officers have attended at the Central Station every day except Sundays and Fridays, and at the Clare Street branch on two

days in each week. They have given 13,172 consultations at these places, made 2,196 visits to the homes of patients, and the dispenser has supplied medicines for over 15,300 prescriptions written.

"From the record now presented, it will be seen that the work of the medical officers has involved no small amount of time and responsibility: this, however, they feel in a large measure compensated for by a consciousness of the beneficial results generally of the treatment adopted, and by the additional fact that the class for whom they have more especially laboured, have not only been satisfied, but manifestly grateful for it.

"In submitting this aspect of the requirements of the institution to consideration, the Provident Department must not be passed over without remark, for by its combination with the charitable in management and working expenses, a saving is effected to both; and although it is a plan which is common to other medical institutions here and elsewhere, yet the increasing extent of its adoption by the hard-working bread winners of our town, showing as it does a noble spirit of thrift and self-reliance, is a feature in their character which is worthy of praise. Moreover, the provident plan may be viewed in another favourable aspect, viz., whilst its members obtain medical aid for the many slight and common disorders of health to which they are liable, and which require attention and correction, they are able to have the same help at the very commencement of acute, severe, and specific forms of disease, which by early treatment are often cut short in their course, and the spread by contagion or otherwise thus restricted within a narrower sphere than would otherwise be the case. Hence the benefit accruing to the class who adopt this provision is not confined to them, but extends to the whole community; an operation and a result which should be more widely comprehended and appreciated than it is.

"I now commit the report of this institution and remarks on its work to your notice, trusting it may receive continued and further assistance."

A. C. CLIFTON, HON. MEDICAL OFFICER.

PLYMOUTH HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE annual meeting of the Plymouth Homeopathic Dispensary and Cottage Hospital was held on February 17th, at the Drake Chamber, Plymouth Guildhall. The chair was taken by the Rev. Professor Chapman, there being also present Dr. Alexander and Dr. Cash Reed, the Rev. T. S. Macey, Messrs. F. B. Westlake, Langdon H. Price, W. Foale, W. Angear, E. Wilson Serpell, J. Carkeet, T. G. Vawdrey (medical officer), A. G. Hambly (hon. dentist), C. King (hon. treasurer), and G. Pearson Friend (hon. secretary). A letter was read from the Mayor (Mr. H. J. Waring) regretting that he was unable to preside owing to urgent business.

THE HON. SECRETARY read the annual report.

The Medical Officer (Mr. Vawdrey) then read his report.

This dealt first with the dispensary. The total number of patients received had been 2,449, of which 1,956 had been cured or relieved; 103 not relieved, 109 no report; the deaths had numbered 24, which was less than 1 per cent. There had been 249 out-patients attended at their homes, who had been visited 1,436 times. The total attendance on out-patients had been 7,386. Twenty-three casualties had all been conducted to a successful termination. There had been 25 patients in the cottage hospital, and the usefulness and popularity of this part of the institution continued undiminished. Considering the current expenditure, the amount of work done both in this dispensary and hospital were without parallel in the Three Towns. Many dispensary patients came from long distances in order to obtain the mode of treatment, which they preferred to that usually pursued. Applicants came from various parts of Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Cornwall, as far west as Penzance. Taken as a whole, the report of 1887 compared favourably with previous years. Work in the out-patient department was steadily increasing, and with more funds there could be no reason to doubt that the operations of the charity would be greatly extended.

THE CHAIRMAN (Professor Chapman), in proposing the adoption, and printing, and circulation of the reports, said he had listened to several reports of the institution during the past eight or ten years, and—looking back on the past—he could say he had not listened to any that, on the whole, had been so cheerful and so promising for the future. The work in which the supporters of the Homeopathic Hospital were engaged was parallel with that in which others were engaged in Plymouth on, he might say, greatly different lines. They rejoiced in the good which others were able to do, and they would not, if they could, interfere with the usefulness of any other institution of that kind in Plymouth. At the same time, having their own ideas and convictions as to the means by which suffering might be alleviated, they felt that they were constrained to combine together to alleviate the sufferings of their fellow-creatures by those methods which were well understood in connection with the Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary. There was evidence showing that their system was laying hold of the public mind to an extent never before known. This should encourage them to go on in the course on which they had entered, and to try to obtain the sympathy and co-operation of all around them who took delight in the alleviation of the suffering of those who were in distress.

BRISTOL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

In presenting their Report for 1887, the Committee have pleasure in stating that the poor in large numbers continue to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution.

During the year there have been 6,812 attendances, 1,652 tickets have been issued, and 460 visits paid to patients too ill to attend at the dispensary. Amongst these the deaths have been 13—chiefly pulmonary cases, bronchitis, dropsy, and

abdominal tumour. The other cases were all cured or relieved.

Financially, the Committee have to report an increase in the payments from the patients, but a slight decrease, they regret to say, in the annual subscriptions; they would earnestly urge all who have derived benefit from the homeopathic treatment to become subscribers, and thus enable the Committee largely to extend the benefits of the institution. If any subscribers should not have applications for their tickets they would greatly oblige by sending them to the secretary, as many of the poor apply to him for tickets.

The medical officers have frequently to reject urgent cases because they have no hospital to receive them. The subscribers are doubtless aware that a building suitable for a hospital has been purchased, but the Committee have no funds wherewith to open it. They have therefore decided to establish a hospital fund, to which any balance after defraying the annual expenses of the dispensary, and any donations that may be given will be placed: they trust that their friends will generously contribute to this fund.

BIRMINGHAM HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE annual meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary was held on February 24th, at the Council House, the Mayor (Councillor Pollack) presiding. There was a large attendance, amongst those present being Miss S. Martineau, Miss J. Martineau, Mrs. Philips Walker, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Chance, Dr. and Mrs. Huxley, Major-General Phelps, Dr. Gibbs Blake, Dr. Wynne Thomas, Messrs. Addinsell, Solomon, Solly, B. Gibbons, Arnold, Harris, Tyndall, Barwell, Thompson, Charles Corfield, E. Corfield, Berrill, &c.

The report stated that during the past year the work of the hospital in all departments had been very active. The number of attendances of the house surgeon upon home patients had made striking progress. The large increase in the number of home patients had caused such a demand for notes that nearly all those issued to subscribers had been used. The following were the comparative statistics for 1886-7:—In-patients, children, 1886, 37; 1887, 74; adults, 1886, 165; 1887, 231; total, 1886, 202; 1887, 305 (including 124 paying patients). Out-patients, number of patients, 3,324, as against 3,382 in 1886; attendances, 17,478, against 18,323 in the previous year. The number of home patients were 736, against 463 in 1886, and the visits made by the house surgeon 4,259, against 2,293 in 1886. The year's accounts showed a deficit of £256 12s. 2d., which, added to the adverse balance at the close of 1886, made the total deficiency of £511 7s. 9d. The medical officer's report pointed out that whilst the number of attendances of out-patients had been 850 less than in the previous year, that was accounted for by the fact that in chronic cases medicine was supplied to last for a fortnight instead of a week as heretofore.

The MAYOR, in moving the adoption of the report, referred in detail to the different results recorded in the annual statement. He thought a special appeal should be made to the homeopaths of the town who were not already subscribers, with the view of reducing the debt on the institution and providing a working balance.

Dr. GIBBS BLAKE, in seconding the adoption of the report, took occasion to refer to the discussion which had recently been going on in the press with reference to homeopathy. He said that many of the medical men in the town contended that they had not justified themselves as being entitled to a separate institution. The correspondence had convinced him of nothing so much as the general ignorance of the medical profession as to the real principles of homeopathy. That ignorance arose from the fact that the medical institutions and papers excluded homeopaths, and it was therefore necessary that they should exist as a separate institution. It was a well-recognized fact that other medical practitioners had adopted some of their methods of treatment, and they had a right to be admitted to the same societies and privileges as other medical men.

The report was adopted, and Lord Windsor, who was prevented from being present owing to absence in Italy, was re-elected president.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK.

DEAR DOCTOR,—I send you herewith advanced sheets from *The North American Journal of Homeopathy*, of the report of the Institute meeting, prepared by myself. Perhaps you can secure an item from it. No news, medical or otherwise, during the heated term.—Very truly,

T. W. STRONG.

July 11, 1888.

[We append extracts from our correspondent's interesting report, which reached us too late for insertion last month.]

“REPORTS OF SOCIETIES AND HOSPITALS.

“THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

“THE session convened in the Grand Opera House, at Niagara Falls, N.Y., on the evening of June 25th, with the President, A. C. Cowperthwaite, M.D., in the chair.

“On the platform were seated the officers of the Institute, together with the following ex-Presidents: J. P. Dake, 1857; H. D. Paine, '68; R. Ludlam, '69; D. H. Beckwith, '71; I. T. Talbot, '72; J. C. Burgher, '78; B. W. James, '83; O. S. Runnels, '86; F. H. Orme, '87.

“After invocation by the Rev. Dr. Rosenmüller, of Niagara Falls, the President delivered his Annual Address.

“Reviewing the work of the school during the past year, pointing out the strong position which we now occupy, and the need of greater

effort to attain and maintain the best homeopathic therapeutic methods, 12,000 homeopathic practitioners, 60 hospitals with 5,000 beds in this country, show how alive homeopathy is to-day, notwithstanding the assertion by the enemy that it is dying out. The President advocated taking a firm stand by the Institute regarding an advanced standard of medical education by

“(1) Requiring a good preliminary education, including some knowledge of the classics;

“(2) A four years' course of study;

“(3) Attendance upon three full courses of lectures of at least six months each.

“He also recommended that the Institute change its rules so as to permit the authors of papers to publish their papers before they appear in the “Transactions;” that proper arrangements can be made for reporting the proceedings of the sessions to the “Associated Press,” and that the President may be allowed to enlarge the scope of the annual address.

“STATISTICS.

“The report of the Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics, was presented by T. Franklin Smith, M.D., Chairman, stating that he had 350 members in the photographic group about completed: he had also 586 autobiographical sketches. The statistics showed 4 National, 2 Sectional, 30 State, and 105 Local Societies or Clubs. Reports from 23 General and 23 Special Hospitals, with capacity of 4,769 beds. Treated 29,976 patients. Of this number, 19,529 were cured; 3,687 relieved, and 915 died; mortality, 3.05 per cent.; 38 dispensaries treated 144,443 patients, and made 332,956 prescriptions.

“OUR COLLEGES.

“Our colleges reported 1,215 students and 390 graduates during the past year; 20 journals are published in the interest of the school.

“POST-DIPHTHERITIC PARALYSIS.

“Dr. B. F. Dake, chairman, presented the address of the Bureau of Pædology. The general subject of the bureau report was Infantile Paralysis—especially the post-diphtheritic.

“Dr. R. N. Tooker thought that the paralysis was not peculiar to this disease, it might appear in other and more trivial affections. Any malady profoundly affecting nutrition may be followed by local or general paralysis. Post-diphtheritic paralysis is never a true paralysis, but rather a limited neurasthenia. The affected nerves are more asleep than dead; the damage is actually more apparent than real. Diphtheria being essentially an adynamic disease, a paralysis may easily follow. A disease like diphtheria, which so quickly prostrates the vital powers, is the one to develop any inherent weakness or organic defect. This explains the sudden death from paralysis of the heart which sometimes occurs. He does not know of any record of permanent lesion.

“All theories of etiology advanced are unsatisfactory, whether of germs, ptomaines or others. If the blood is loaded with poison, why should it affect certain parts only? Why is it not more rational to suppose that the blood, depleted of necessary nutrition, fails to nourish

these affected parts because of their low assimilative powers—a condition due to inherent defect or developmental weakness? Gels., nux. v., spig. (in eye affections), potass. brom., lach., and cactus (marked aberration of the heart's action), are mentioned, and where there is a tendency to become chronic, the Faradic current. The tendency, except in cases of sudden death from involvement of the pneumogastric, is towards recovery. Our treatment, therefore, should be more hygienic than medicinal.

“Dr. William Owens, in referring to the pathology, etiology, and diagnosis, of post-diphtheritic paralysis, said that the disease was a sequela, and no more an essential part of that process than is pyæmia a part of a surgical operation. It arises from anatomico-pathological lesions, attendant on conditions in which capillary hemorrhages, apoplexies, or infiltrations are present, and interfering with or destroying the functions of the nerves supplying the parts. Apoplectic infiltrations have been found in many nerve centres of the brain and spinal cord. Predisposing causes are: (1) the diphtheritic process itself, and (2) the diathesis or constitutional predisposition. The direct causes are to be found in the succeeding conditions already described. The removal of the membrane by astringents or violent measures is another frequent cause. This increases the irritation and extends the inflammation, the membrane renewing itself by a denser growth. Attempts to swallow solid food causes abrasion, and thus gives a raw surface upon which germs readily act, and thus favours putrefaction. Germs cannot enter healthy or intact epithelial membrane, and there is no decomposition. The extent of false membrane, the violence of the primary attack and the intermeddling treatment are important factors in the etiology. The fact of a previous attack of diphtheria or “sore throat,” and the presence of a secondary fever between the fourth and eighth days after the primary attack, are points in the diagnosis.

“Dr. C. D. Crank said that Infantile Spinal Paralysis was a form of Paralysis observed most frequently between the ages of six months and the third year. It has occurred as early as the second and thirtieth days, and a few cases reported in adult life.

“The paper reviewed the different theories regarding its etiology and pathology, and while agreeing with most neuropathists that in the majority of cases the trouble originates at the nerve centre with structural lesion, guardedly adds that when we consider the exposed position of the peripheral nerves, and their liability to various injuries, and to the effects of heat and cold, we can but regard them as the seat of frequent morbid disturbance.

“Two observations were considered:—

“1. Majority of cases occurred during the second year.

“2. Majority of cases occurred during the heated season, July, August, and September.

“The paper favoured the opinion that it was a condition growing out of the rapidly developing organism.

“It is about this period of life the nervous system attains its maximum of physiological irritability. Convulsions, rachitis-tabes and other *Nutritive* disturbances are frequent. Why not spinal irritation and paralysis?

“Reference was made to Cordier's recent report of thirteen cases occurring in eight weeks, between the one and thirty months.

“They all occurred within a narrow limit as to time, place, and population, which seemed to indicate a specific infecting agent. Differential diagnoses and symptoms were next considered. The treatment was limited to the use of electricity and massage. He stated that when the condition has passed into a chronic stage with degenerate changes in nerve and muscle the prognosis is unfavourable, but to abandon the case is well nigh criminal; it remains our duty to favour circulation and nutrition of the parts, thus giving the functions every encouragement to resume their normal action, which they are slow to do, even after the cause of paralysis has been removed.

“I know of no condition where recovery or improvement is so wholly dependent upon the patience and perseverance of the physician as this.

“The paper then reviewed the benefits to be derived from the employment of electricity and massage, the galvanic current advised in the treatment of the spine, and the Faradic in relieving the effects of the lesion upon peripheral muscles, laying down as a rule that a mild current thoroughly and properly applied is better than a stronger current. There are but few exceptions to this rule.

“In our efforts to restore the integrity of the parts, great care is necessary lest we increase the exhaustion by our stimulation.

“Dr. S. Lilienthal said that the cause was often concealed and the attack sudden. If we consult heredity, we meet an unknowable something which lies at the root of too many affections. Deride Hahnemann’s psora theory as much as you like—call it unscientific, morbid or morbidic disposition—our old master struck the key-note in the treatment. Dr. Hering treated these cases with sulph. and psorinum, and Prof. Hennoch gives up hope of success if electricity does not relieve at the end of a year. Persistent and continuous treatment must be the rule. Dr. Lippe relied on an improved diet, the similar remedy and electricity. Let us work out the mine of Schüssler in the salts of lime, soda and potassium and silica. Gels. 500-1,000, ver. vir., bell., nux v. and rhus, in the early stages, before atrophy has set in. In a later period, caus., phos., secale and plumb.

“Dr. Clarence Bartlett, on the general subject of paralyses, referred to the many reports of cures by removal of possible exciting local causes, such as adherent prepuce, &c. He had not seen any reliable results from these procedures, and especially was this marked in cases of epilepsy. Cases cannot be said to be cured until three years have elapsed. Convulsions in children are apt to be reflex when under three years of age. Chorea treatment had failed of results from circumcision, but there are certain choreiform disorders in children, which are readily curable by removal of the peripheral irritation which is their exciting cause. Although without extended experience in reflex paralysis, he thought that the reported cures were in cases of diphtheritic paralyses or acute poliomyelitis anterior, affections which often reached stages where there is a tendency to recovery, more or less complete, and an operation at this time is very apt to get the credit of a cure. Did not believe that eye-strain, however severe and annoying these may be, could produce epilepsy, chorea, &c.

“In the discussion it was shown to be the general belief, and instances related in confirmation, that it was the *shock* of the operation, more than the operation itself, which gave relief. Only one member present could say that he had seen relief to nervous reflexes, after circumcision, which had persisted.

“ PHARMACOPEIA.

“The report of the Committee on Pharmacopœia reported through its chairman. They had examined the British Homeopathic Pharmacopœia, as to its general character, and would recommend the consideration of these suggestions:—

“1. The use of the word dilution, instead of tincture, for attenuated preparations.

“2. Use of distilled water as a standard of comparison between weights and measures. Instead of minims we should read grain measures.

“3. Use of glass-stoppered bottles for distilled waters.

“4. Use of Alcohol of sp. gr. of 820.

“5. Use of the decimal scale entirely.

“6. Omission of the reference to the therapeutic activity of certain agents.

“7. Introduction of maceration as a tincture-making process, alternating with percolation.

“8. Dilutions to correspond in medicinal strength (drug power) with trituration of the same number, instead of $\frac{11}{100}$, as at present.

“9. Limitation of the sign ° (zero) to denote the strongest liquid pharmacopœial preparation.

“10. Use of sign ° to denote original substance.

“11. Use of single vernacular pharmacopœial name for each medicine.

“12. Alphabetical arrangement of all caption names in a single series.

“13. Simplification of the process of trituration and a longer time to a given quantity of the furnished product.

“On motion of Dr. I. T. Talbot, the following resolutions were adopted: That a committee, consisting of twelve members of the Institute, six of whom shall be pharmacists, shall be appointed to prepare a Pharmacopœia which shall bear the authoritative sanction of this body;

“That this Committee be instructed to confer with the Pharmacopœial Committee of the International Homeopathic Congress held in Basle in 1886, or with other Committees of similar character, which may be appointed by foreign societies, with the intent of making the work, if possible, of an international character;

“That this Committee be instructed to use as a basis the British Homeopathic Pharmacopœia, due weight being given to other authorized pharmacopœias, obtaining the fundamental facts, as far as possible, from original sources;

“That this Committee be empowered to fill any vacancies in its membership caused by death or resignation.

“The following were appointed on the Committee: “Drs. Lewis Sherman, J. Wilkinson Clapp, F. E. Boericke, H. M. Smith, Jas. E. Gross, Wm. Boericke, J. P. Dake, C. Wesselhoeft, A. C. Cowperthwaite, T. F. Allen, Malcolm Leal and H. R. Arndt.

“ RESOLUTIONS, &c.

“On motion of Dr. J. P. Dake, the following resolution was adopted: ‘That in the making up of lists of existing journals and institutions in any way illustrative of homeopathy by the Bureau of

Registration and Statistics and the Committee on Medical Literature, all such shall be embraced as recognize the homeopathic principle. That no journal or institution thus listed shall be stricken off without a distinct statement through the General Secretary to the Senate of Seniors of the charges brought against the same, and then not without due notice and opportunity for a defence on the part of the journal or institution under censure, final action on the case being deferred until the succeeding annual meeting, but the name of the journal may be dropped from our list without ceremony after having failed to make report to the Institute for the term of three consecutive years.'

"The 'Committee on President's Address' reported the following recommendations, which were adopted: 'That papers may be published in *medical journals* in advance of the Transactions, but not until they have been presented to and become the property of the Institute. That every facility be given for the publication of our daily proceedings in the press, provided that such reports have the endorsement of the General Secretary. That Art. 3, Sect. 1, of Bye-laws be so amended as to allow the President in his Annual Address to consider "any subject relating to medical science."'

"On motion it was Resolved: 'That after the College Session of 1890-91, all Homeopathic Colleges of this country shall require of their graduates three years of medical study, including three full courses of didactic and clinical instruction, of at least six months each. That this Institute shall, after 1891, require of all applicants for membership, graduating after that time, full compliance with the above requirements for graduation.'

"While all were in favour of four years' course of study, which would be ultimately required, it was thought that the above was all that could be practically carried out at the present time.

"The Committee on 'Drug Provings,' Dr. Chas. Mohr, Chairman, presented the report, which included:

13 provings of chininum arsen. by 8 provers.

9	"	"	zincum met.	"	6	"
4	"	"	"	iodat.	"	4
2	"	"	"	phos.	"	2
2	"	"	"	valer.	"	2
1	"	"	"	pirot.	"	1

"Also the work of one year ago, which included:

8 provings of Lilium tig. by 6 provers.

2 " " adonis vern. " 2 "

Sac. lac. was used before and sometimes during the test, but in only one case were the symptoms of any consideration.

"Dr. Chas. Mohr was re-appointed on the Committee to serve for seven years.

" OFFICERS.

"The following officers were unanimously elected:—

President—Selden H. Talcott, M.D.

Vice-President—T. Y. Kinne, M.D.

General Secretary—Pemberton Dudley, M.D.

Provisional Secretary—T. M. Strong, M.D.

Treasurer—E. M. Kellogg, M.D.

Board of Censors—Drs. R. B. Rush, Millie J. Chapman, T. F. Smith, W. H. Dickinson and C. G. Higbee.

“Lake Minnetonka, Maine, was chosen as the next place of meeting.

“ SANITATION—ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

“The Report of the Bureau of Sanitary Science was presented by Dr. T. Y. Kinne, in the absence of the Chairman. Dr. Kinne, in his paper on ‘Artificial Light in its Relation to Disease,’ referred to the possible dangers arising from gas and other illuminating agents, and explained their chemical constituents and mode of manufacture. In the use of kerosene oil lamps, the lights should not be turned down. Had noticed several cases of persistent follicular throat troubles due to this habit, but had never seen any effects from gas. We get severe local troubles from kerosene, and the more fatal ones from gas, the latter due to the carbonic oxide.

“The discussion brought out some interesting facts relative to the increase of throat and bronchial troubles where natural gas is extensively used.

“ ICE.

“Dr. Hy. E. Beebe read a paper on ‘Influence of Ice and its Impurities in Disease,’ and after referring to the impurities which examination of ice from various lakes and rivers had shown to be present, it was stated that ice should never be used from water that is not safe in the fluid state for drinking purposes. Failing this pure water supply, ice should be made from distilled water. This is convenient in many ways. When ordinary ice is used it should never be brought in direct contact with meat, vegetables, &c. Never put ice in drinking water, but the water in a proper receptacle within the ice. Water at 40° quenches thirst more quickly than if colder.

“ EPILEPSY.

“Dr. W. M. Butler, in ‘Nutrition and Epilepsy,’ showed the close relationship as evidenced by the great influence exerted by heredity, thirty to fifty per cent. of all epileptics descendants of those who have suffered from the most severe neuroses; the age at which it makes its first appearance in the majority of cases is suggestive of its intimate relationship to nutrition. The effects of onanism, sexual excess and exhaustive diseases, brain tumours and other growths, are also indicative, while the influence of the digestive organs furnish still further proof. The remedies most often curative, such as argent. nit., calc. carb., sil. and sulph., are also indicative of the necessity of exercising close supervision over the nutrition.

“ TYPHOID.

“Dr. Goodno’s paper on the ‘Treatment of Typhoid Fever’ was a valuable contribution, and in the discussion which followed in regard to the variety of the typical temperature curve of Wunderlich, as observed by our physicians, it was the general opinion that homeopathic treatment modified the course of the disease to the extent of preventing this well-known and carefully recorded observation.

“ CLINICAL CASES.

“Dr. C. W. Butler’s carefully described clinical case elicited a

free discussion, showing that the diagnosis of locomotor ataxia, and the relief from the single remedy, were sustained by the facts.

"Dr. C. H. Lawton presented several clinical cases in which colocynth 30 cured a headache (5 P. M.) brought on by intense anger. Lach. 30, for chronic catarrh of the bronchial tubes in a child, with mucous rales, loud and continuous. Violent cough with retching and vomiting after each paroxysm. Left side mostly affected. This condition followed diphtheria. Sulph. 30 for constipation, stools hard, knotty, hunger in forenoon, headache < by looking upward or going upstairs. Sleep unrefreshing, awakens with a scream. Silicea 30 for obstinate ingrowing toe-nail, which had lasted for many years. Lyc. for violent chill, red face, headache mostly on the right side, nausea with sour eructation. Had been subject to them for seven years, come on every third or fourth day, sometimes interval of one week.

"DIABETES.

"Dr. J. M. Schley, in 'Some Observations on the Treatment of Diabetes,' said that nervous shock, injury or abuses, was one of the first links in the etiological chain, and the resulting state (functional or organic) affecting the nerve centres perverts the processes of digestion, nutrition and excretion. Few persons live beyond three years after recognition; in a series of 100 cases, only 20 survived third year. Three considerations are necessary in the treatment. 1. Establishment of diagnosis between glycosuria or diabetes. 2. Willingness of patient to submit to necessary dietetic regulation. 3. Medicinal and Spa treatment. Carefully watch any case where there is slightest presence of glycosuria. No haphazard diagnosis permissible here. Some cases are curable; most of them can be ameliorated and life prolonged, while others, dependent upon atrophy of pancreas, run a rapidly fatal course. Treatment should consist of indicated homeopathic remedy; second, strict dietetic regulations, continued for years; third, Clemen's solution of arseniate of bromine; fourth, Martineau's treatment of arseniate of soda and carbonate of lithia in water, charged with carbonic acid gas; and last, a thorough "kur" at Carlsbad.

"RABIES.

"Dr. C. Bojanus, of Moscow, Russia, corresponding member, contributed a paper on the 'Pharmacological Materials for the Treatment of the Bite of Rabid Animals.' He carefully reviews the histories and therapeutic ranges of a number of remedies used throughout the Russian Empire, some of them evidently worth a more extended study, which the writer hopes they may receive from our school in America.

NEW ZEALAND.

Our New Zealand correspondent sends us a copy of *The Auckland Evening Star* of Tuesday, May 29th, containing the following leading article on the doings of the bigoted majority in that colony:—

"The doctors' 'korero' is over; the delegates of the New Zealand Medical Association have fixed up the affairs of the profession to their

satisfaction, and have returned from their legislative recreation to the serious work of dosing a long-suffering public with nasty compounds. The principal business before the Medical Conference, which has just closed its sittings in Auckland, was the discussion and final approval of the draft Medical Act, which they wish to become the law of the colony. True, the delegates had before them that able and spirited protest by a local practitioner against the exclusion of homeopaths from the New Zealand Medical Association; but as this merely referred to a matter of just and gentlemanly treatment, it was much less congenial than the work of fancy legislation, so it was left undiscussed, and quietly relegated to the limbo of tabooed topics.

"We have secured a copy of the proposed Medical Act, for which we have *not* to thank the Medical Association, and we propose to lay before our readers the purport of this measure—to break the shell, so to speak, and liberate the fledgling which it has taken the doctors a whole year to incubate. The provisions of the Act are voluminous, covering twelve closely-printed quarto pages, but their effect may be briefly stated. It is proposed to constitute a General Medical Council, composed of Wellington practitioners and sitting at the capital, the duties of which Council shall consist of advising the Government on the subject of medical registration, by drawing up lists of approved universities, colleges, and other bodies, and generally by deciding who should be registered as medical men in the colony, and who should not. To this end the Council is to be endowed with autocratic powers; it is to have the privilege of making, altering, or rescinding, at its own sweet will, regulations for carrying the Act into effect; and its members are to enjoy immunity from any action for damages that might arise out of their arbitrary proceedings in refusing to register any medical man to whom they might object. They may even strike names from the roll, or "suspend" a registered medical man from legal privileges, and the only remedy allowed to the doctor thus summarily dealt with is to be a costly appeal to the Supreme Court.

"It should be added that the Council have only power to strike off or suspend registered practitioners who have been guilty of felony or misdemeanour, or of 'any infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect.' The latter seems a rather loose definition. Might it not, for instance, be made to cover such 'disgraceful conduct in a professional respect' as charging fees on a lower scale than that authorized by the New Zealand Medical Association? We know that to some doctors such is the very acme of professional misconduct, and if such men got on the Medical Council the competitive doctor would be at once condemned to outer darkness, where there is 'quacking' and gnashing of teeth. (N.B.—Dentists are not recognized as medical men in any sense whatever.) From what is known regarding the jealousies raging in the medical profession, it would be most unwise to endow a body of five irresponsible men with such extended powers as this Act contemplates.

"And the powers of this Medical Council would be even more dangerous with regard to the admission of medical men than with regard to their exclusion. It is, for instance, provided that the Council may admit any doctor who has been convicted of crime, if, *in their opinion*, the offence was trivial, or if sufficient lapse of time had intervened to condone the scandal. It is easy to see how a plausible scoundrel, or one with influence, might be able to alter the opinion of

the Council ; and the power of admitting proved scamps to practise medicine in the colony should be altogether withheld. Another equally objectionable proviso is that the Medical Council may, by special order, dispense with the provisions of the Act or regulations under it, so as to admit medical men who are legally qualified in other colonies of Australasia, or doctors of any nationality who may, in the opinion of the Council, have 'greatly distinguished themselves in medicine, surgery, midwifery, or any branch of the same.' This power of granting 'dispensation,' as the framers of the Act naïvely call it, should certainly not be allowed. The question of registration or non-registration should be decided on plain, straightforward grounds, and neither left to the 'opinion' of the members of the Council, nor decided by the erratic legislation of other colonies.

"This Medical Council, it should be noted, is to be practically a branch of the New Zealand Medical Association—an organization which, as we have shown on a previous occasion, most arbitrarily excludes from its ranks every medical man, no matter what his qualifications may be, who accepts the homeopathic theory of medicine. The first five members are, we admit, to be nominated by the Governor-in-Council, and it would be quite competent for the five homeopaths in the colony to be so nominated ; but two members are to retire every three years—their places being filled by members elected by ballot by the New Zealand Medical Association. The result would, of course, be to make the Council a mere committee of the Medical Association, animated by its narrow spirit and carrying out its bigoted behests. The Act graciously proposes to admit homeopaths to registration. This is no concession, since such is the law at present ; and the new Act so qualifies the matter that it is left open for homeopaths to be rejected. It declares that 'the adoption of any particular theory of medicine or surgery shall of itself be no bar to registration ;' but as provision is made for appeal against rejection on this ground, and the registration of duly qualified homeopaths is not made obligatory, but left apparently to the 'opinion' of the Medical Council, it is not clear but that the intention is to narrow the existing law, which is too broad to suit the ideas of the New Zealand Medical Association.

"We have, so far, gone into the details of the proposed new legislation ; but, in all soberness, there was not the slightest need to do so. The Medical Practitioners Registration Act of 1869 is in no way defective, or if it is, the defects are known only to the members of the New Zealand Medical Association, who keep the knowledge in some dark chamber. The whole conception of the proposed new legislation is wrong, and in direct opposition to the tendencies of the age. The oversight and control of all matters affecting the public should be left in the care of the duly appointed popular representatives and administrators. If the plea of special knowledge is admitted in the case of the medical profession, there is no reason why it should not be admitted in every other pursuit. Why should not the parsons of the colony nominate a General Theological Council, to determine the orthodoxy of applicants for registration as clergymen ? Nay, with all reverence, why should there not be a General Council of Chimney Sweeps to fix the regulation method of performing that important function, and define a proper scale of fees ? There is not the slightest need for a General Medical Council any more than for a General

Editorial Council, and to entrust administrative functions to any small body of professional men, elected by an exclusive society, would be to introduce a most vicious principle into our legislation.

“Some people may harbour the idea that it is really, after all, very kind of the doctors to take such an interest in keeping the profession pure and free from quacks, and they may ask—Why should not the colony avail itself of the freely-offered services of a body of experts, whose work in examining diplomas, &c., would provide a valuable safeguard to the public? Not so fast, if you please. The doctors do not propose to perform these duties gratuitously, but they modestly provide in the Bill which they have drafted that they shall be paid such ‘fees for attendance’ as the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to fix. Whether those fees would be on the scale of a Cabinet Minister’s salary or on that of the medical tariff of the New Zealand Medical Association doth not appear; but, anyway, the proviso shows that the doctors have no idea of allowing their patriotism to injure their purses. The scheme as originally propounded embraced branch Medical Councils in Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Wellington, all the members to be paid; but this portion was excised by the Conference during its sitting here. We trust that the Legislature will examine very carefully the provisions of this measure, and if they can find no better *raison d’être* for an alteration of the law than is apparent to us, they will promptly reject the Bill, no matter in what plausible garb it may be presented.”

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

∴ In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or 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.

INQUIRER. The vacancy at Sydenham has been filled, as you will perceive from our Appointments page.

WHICH PREPARATIONS KEEP BEST?

In our July number we inserted a query from “Valetta,” which we hoped to have had replied to by a chemist. It is not too late now. Will not one of our chemists give our correspondent and other readers the benefit of his experience?

J. H. We are much obliged to you for your suggestion. We have thought of it before, and will carry it out as soon as we find opportunity.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointment 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.

OPENINGS.

Malaga.—As will be seen by one of our Editorial notes, there is great need of a homeopathic practitioner at Malaga. Miss Browne, 24, Rue Laffitte, Paris, will be happy to give all necessary information.

Jersey.—Dr. Norman Webster, of Guernsey, writes: "There is at present a first-class opening in Jersey for a good man. I shall be happy to give all my support."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Dr. F. NANKIVELL, late of Exeter, has removed to 60, Kirkdale, Sydenham, S.E.

Messrs. S. & A. S. KENNEDY, late of Blackheath and Conduit Street, W., have removed to 22, George Street, Hanover Square, W.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A PHOSPHORUS CASE.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—The following case recently occurred in my practice here, and is interesting, showing as it does the powerful effect of even one small dose of a homeopathic medicine.

On the 29th of May I was called to see William Bloxham, a farmer, 50 years of age, residing at Moa-Flat, near Roxburgh, Otago. Twenty-three years ago (he told me) he had an abscess in the lower lobe of the left lung; when he was very ill and his life in great danger. In the end he vomited the contents of the abscess; the matter was described as resembling rotten goose eggs. This was corroborated by a farmer who also owns a gold claim, who was with Bloxham at the time.

On visiting him, I found great dulness over the lower lobe of the left lung below the apex of the heart. His temperature was 110° and pulse 90. He was in great pain and unable to move himself, and sleepless. I ordered him *Acon.* 2x and a steaming blanket.

May 31.—The sputum consisted of thick matter mixed with blood.

I now gave him one drop of *Phos.* 3 every four hours in a tablespoonful of water, and directed him to have strong broth but no milk.

June 1.—The first dose of phosphorus was followed by cessation of pain for two hours, and after subsequent doses for three hours.

June 2.—Coughing up a quantity of blood and pus.

June 3.—Only thick solid matter expectorated; has had no pain since the first few doses of phosphorus. Can move without pain; says he could “jump over a gate.”

He has a thick roseate rash all over his back.—I am, yours truly,

WALTER DUNN,

B.A. Cantab., M.R.C.S. & R.C.P.

Roxburgh, Otago, New Zealand.

A GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR ON THE RISKS OF VACCINATION.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—The extraordinary statements made in Parliament by the President of the Local Government in the last vaccination debate as to the safety of the operation, and notably the immunity of the vaccinated from infection of a certain loathsome and disgusting malady, having been recently reproduced in the press, I shall be glad if you will allow me to quote a disinterested witness, and (if I may be permitted to say so) a higher authority on such a matter than Mr. Ritchie; and one who has been at much pains to investigate this painful subject. In an exhaustive treatise by Dr. Ballard (published in 1868), now one of Her Majesty's Vaccine Inspectors, the author sums up the evidence of his investigations as follows:—

1. “There are numerous cases on record to prove that the vaccine virus and the syphilitic virus may be introduced at the same spot by the same puncture of the vaccinating lancet.”

2. “From several instances on record, there can remain no reasonable doubt that the vaccine virus and the syphilitic virus may both be drawn, at the same time, upon the same instrument from one and the same vesicle.”

3. “The vesicle which is thus capable of furnishing both vaccine and syphilitic virus, may present, prior to being opened, all the normal and fully developed characters of a true Jennerian vesicle as ordinarily met with.”

I will only add that Mr. Ritchie's statement has been contradicted in the House by three medical members of Parliament, viz., Dr. Charles Cameron, Dr. Gavin Clark, and Dr. R. Mac-

donald. That it should have been reproduced by defenders of vaccination, illustrates the tenacity with which fables are sustained by those whose policy it is to suppress the sinister results of the practice. In his "Dictionary of Medicine" (1883) Dr. Quain says, "The healthiest looking child with normal vaccine vesicles may transmit by its vaccine lymph to other children any of the constitutional and hereditary diseases which afflict humanity."—Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM TEBB.

Devonshire Club, St. James's, London,
Aug. 7, 1888.

VARIETIES.

THE DESTRUCTIVE ART OF HEALING.

Berlin, Feb. 17, 1888.

MORE CASES OF SUBLIMATE COLITIS.—In a recent communication I reported three cases of colitis produced by mercury, the preparations from which were shown before the Berlin Medical Society by Professor Virchow. At the meeting of the 4th of January of the same society, Professor Virchow presented it with particulars of further cases, exceeding in extent and intensity those previously brought forward. In the first case related that evening the inflammatory affection extended over the whole of the colon and a great part of the small intestine. The intensity of the disease was such that even the severest case of dysentery was not comparable to it. The case was that of a woman 25 years of age, married four years, the mother of two children, who had previously been in the best of health, and showed it. In January, 1887, an abortion at the second month took place. In September pregnancy again set in. At the end of December a rigor came on, followed by fever, which in two days eventuated in the expulsion of the fetus, and later on the after-birth. The vagina was then washed out with a 1 to 500 solution of sublimate, after which the cavity of the uterus was irrigated with a litre of solution of the same strength. The fluid escaped freely. Owing to a retained clot the uterus was a second time washed with a solution of 1 in 5,000, and some more was used for the vagina. The fluid was completely expelled. Shortly after the patient had a rigor, for which stimulants were given. Two hours after a copious evacuation took place, uncontrollable diarrhea, and vomiting. Remedies were unavailing. The following day anuria and collapse came on, and the patient died. Probably the whole quantity of sublimate employed did not amount to quite two grammes, or thirty-one grains, an enormous quantity by the by, that one would imagine would require a deal of hardihood or stupidity on the part of the attendant to make use of in such a way. The autopsy also showed very advanced parenchymatous nephritis. The second case was that of a servant girl who died in the Charitè Lying-in wards. She was confined three weeks before her death, and two week before the uterus was washed out with a 1 in 4,000 sublimate solutions. Death ensued from hemorrhage from the bowel. The autopsy showed, however, no proper

colitis, but a certain number of places in the ileum which were swollen with hemorrhagic swelling of the surface. The third case was less reliable. It was that of a young man suffering from noma of the face. The disease had started from the margin of the lip, and had caused a considerable excavation reaching to the middle of the cheek. The patient was treated in the surgical klinik, by half-hourly gargling with a 1 in 2,000 solution of sublimate. Later on the gargle was discontinued, and replaced by painting with an alcoholic solution. The autopsy showed a rather limited affection of the rectum, which, under other circumstances, would have been looked upon as an ordinary dysentery. Alluding to the symptoms mentioned by Saenger and others, viz., the deposition of lime in the urinary tubules of the kidney, the speaker remarked that the symptom was not met with in the first case, but in the second it was, whilst as regarded the third, copious deposits of phosphate of lime were met with in the *tubuli contorti*. His opinion regarding the present state of the question was as follows:—"There was a certain possibility, that when deposition of lime had taken place in the kidneys, one would be justified in the conclusion that sublimate was the cause, but, however, when there was no deposit of lime the exclusion of sublimate-poisoning was not justifiable." Herr Saenger related some of the laboratory experiments he had made on the subject under discussion. Herr Virchow had raised the question, How it happened that in one case of sublimate-poisoning deposition of lime took place in the kidneys, and in another not? This depended on the mode of poisoning. When an animal was poisoned with sublimate, a distinction might be drawn between two factors:—1. The animal would receive an injury from the sublimate as such, which might be compared with any other metal, such as gold, iron, &c.; and 2. By the sublimate the tissue change was altered, the quality of the blood underwent a change, its alkalinescence was diminished by lactic acid, which at once appeared in it. Lactic acid was a great enemy of the bones, prevented their formation and dissolved them. Sublimate formed lactate of lime, and this was excreted through the kidneys. This excretion took place through sound kidneys; by the introduction of the poison, however, they became diseased, and as the excretion could not be effected under these circumstances, the lime salts remained (retained in the kidneys), and the patients died, not because they had lime in the kidneys, but they had died, and had had lime in the kidneys. In these cases the question was one of the amount of lactic acid, and the condition of the kidneys.—*Medical Press and Circular*, Feb. 22, 1888.

DEATHS FROM DRINKING COLD WATER.—In the fertilisers works of M. Leblanc, at Prairie-au-Duc, near Nantes, eleven deaths from pneumonia recently occurred among the workmen. Some attributed the epidemic to a cargo of guano brought by an English barque, which had possibly introduced at the same time the germs of the disease, and others laid the mischief on a lot of *poudrette* mixed in with the phosphates. Finally M. Leblanc called three physicians into consultation, who, after examining the works, their sanitary conditions, water supply, &c., declared everything to be perfectly satisfactory. But as the deaths had to be accounted for, they gave it as their opinion that the pneumonia was due to the workmen's practice when over-heated of taking copious draughts of icy water from a cooler set

up for the professional uses of the chemist in the establishment.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

NO MORE DRUNKENNESS.—The classic remedy against inebriety is, of course, to abstain from drinking. But M. Jean Desbouvrie, of Roubaix, recently proposed to the Academy of Medicine something that would better please the lovers of the cup. From experiments made upon himself, he is satisfied all the noxious effects of alcohols can be avoided if the drinker will take the precaution of fortifying his stomach beforehand with an appropriate food containing an adequate proportion of albuminous and fatty substances. M. Desbouvrie, therefore, has invented a chocolate containing a certain proportion of albumen, specimens of which were sent to the Academy, together with the memoir. When you feel like going on a spree, all you have to do is to munch a stick of the chocolate, and you may have a good time of it without fear of the morrow's headache. But as French ideas of drinking are very moderate, perhaps more than one stick would be necessary for foreigners. At the meeting of June 19th Dr. Lancereaux spoke rather unfavourably of the chocolate, basing his opinion on the general principle that confirmed drinkers will spend all their money at the public-house, and waste none on the chocolate dealer. As he, however, brought forward no facts to support his conclusion, and none against the value of the remedy, the question may be said to remain open.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

RECIPE FOR A MEDICAL JOURNAL.—In the last number of *The Universal Review* Dr. Edward Berdoe has an article on "the College of Physicians and the Medical Press," which shows that the pompous pretensions which do so much discredit to the medical profession among outsiders are not altogether unobserved by those inside the show. The absurdity of resolving as the college has done, that it is undesirable that any of its members should contribute articles on professional subjects to journals professing to supply medical knowledge to the general public, and winking at the vigorous efforts which some medical journals make to attract the public to themselves, is well shown up. Here is the plan, according to Dr. Berdoe, for making up a medical journal:—Take of advertisements about anything in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth, which can possibly interest a more or less imaginary invalid—seventy pages; of a pleasant discourse on embryonic life, highly interesting and instructive to our young people—two pages and a half; of downright heavy and profoundly scientific stuff, interesting to nobody but the writers—some dozen pages; of accounts of special operations, interesting only to those who are likely have cases requiring such treatment, and therefore mere advertisements for the business carried on by the operators—half a score of pages; next, some twenty columns of coloured and pseudo-scientific paragraphs about subjects connected with our homes, our amusements, and our occupations; a little about our Queen, and a good deal about our neighbour's Kaiser; many columns about our taxes, our hard times, the climates we might enjoy, and the sort of weather which torments us; and we have a paper calculated to interest any fairly-educated reader for half a day—a journal to vie with *The Times* or *The Spectator* for the general reader, a splendid medium for bringing week after week into our homes the names, the

honours, and the history of the work of the high priests of medicine and surgery in this kingdom. How they avail themselves of their opportunities, how they blow their own trumpets, how they tell of their successes and explain their failures—is it not written in the columns of the oldest medical journal? Yet they do not advertise! Nevertheless, when old Mrs. Uppererust, who, like the rector's wife in "Middlemarch," is "much too well born not to be an amateur in medicine," and reads her *Lancet* as faithfully as she peruses her society journal, learns that her young friend's baby is seriously ill, she is at once prepared to advise a consultation with Dr. Artemis Leto, senior physician to the Hospital for Decayed Infants, because she has long been familiar with his articles on the diet of babies in the pages of her favourite medical periodical.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

HYPERTROPHY OF THE LIPS.—Dr. E. Besnier states that hypertrophy of the lips, particularly of the upper lip, is often met with in infants and young children affected with a coincident slight eczema of the nares and frequent attacks of coryza. This hypertrophy is difficult to treat, and may reach considerable proportions. The treatment consists in remedies directed against the eczema, and in compression. This combined treatment is accomplished by the application to the lip of a caoutchouc band, fastened behind the head. In this way more or less energetic compression can be maintained during the night, and possibly during the day as well, until the hypertrophy is reduced. (*Journ. of Cut. and Genito-Urin. Dis.*, Vol. v., Nov. 10, 1887.)—*Practitioner*.

AMAUROSIS CAUSED BY A CARIOUS TOOTH.—In the *Revista Medicofarmacutica de Aragon*, Dr. Riva reports the case of a woman, aged 30, who suffered from toothache, starting from the second upper molar of the left side; the pain spread over the face, and after a week blindness of the left eye came on. Abscess of the antrum was suspected, and the tooth was extracted, a small quantity of pus escaping at the same time. In one of the fangs a tiny chip of wood was found, piercing the centre of the tooth perpendicularly. It appeared that the patient was in the habit of picking her teeth with small pieces of wood. A few days after the removal of the offending tooth she entirely recovered her sight.—*British Medical Journal*, July 7.

AMAUROSIS FOLLOWING SUNSTROKE.—An interesting case in which vision was permanently affected by sunstroke is recorded in the *Medical Record of New York*, by Dr. Tuttle, of Jefferson, Ohio, who is himself the sufferer. He became insensible from sunstroke in June, 1863, and was quite blind until the third day, when he dimly perceived the flame of a candle for a short time; the next day seemed like pale moonlight, and for months after the brightest day was mere twilight, and the fields of vision were so contracted that he seemed to himself to be looking through two gimlet holes. Vision is still very imperfect, the fields remain much contracted, and there is complete night blindness.—*British Medical Journal*, July 7.

SIMILARITY OF BARIUM TO DIGITALIS.—Salts of barium, though they have been occasionally employed therapeutically, have never been very generally recognized as really useful therapeutic agents either in this country or abroad, partly perhaps from a want of knowledge as

to their effects both on physiological and pathological conditions. This knowledge Dr. A. Bary of Dorpat has recently endeavoured to supply, to some extent at least, by making a large number of investigations on the action of barium salts on animals, as well as by collecting recorded cases of the therapeutical employment of the drug or its accidental effects as a toxic agent in the human subject. The salt he mainly used was the chloride, a substance with which every one is perfectly familiar in the laboratory, if not in the dispensary. The chief action of barium appears to be on the heart, showing great similarity to the action of digitalis, and somewhat less to that of physostigmin. Thus it was found, by experiments on frogs, that in small doses barium increased the action of the heart muscle, and in large doses set up peristaltic movements, arresting the heart finally in systole, this arrest in systole being a tetanic spasm of the heart muscle, and being capable of being brought to an end by agents which paralyse muscles and by mechanical distension by fluid pressure, but not by the electric current or by atropin. In very acute poisoning, either by large doses or by the direct application of the chloride of barium to the heart, the frog was found, even after the heart had stopped, to be capable of jumping. Again, the isolated apex was caused to beat by barium, being finally arrested in systole. The arrest caused by muscarian and chloral was brought to an end by using this salt. It was found that arrest in diastole could not be produced under its action by stimulation of the vagus or of the sinus venosus. The effects of barium on the arrest caused by muscarin, and the want of result from irritating the vagus, were found not to be due to any paralyzing action of the salt on the vagus. The foregoing effects are as nearly as possible identical with those produced by digitalis, differing also only in a slight degree from those of physostigmin. In warm-blooded animals barium in small doses slows the pulse independently of the inhibitory apparatus; in large doses it first accelerates the pulse, probably by stimulating the accelerating nerve, and finally slows it, in consequence of weakness of the heart. The blood pressure is greatly increased by barium. Like pilocarpin, barium increases in a marked manner the secretion of saliva, but only when it is injected into the veins, this activity being immediately checked by atropin, differing in this latter respect from physostigmin. In view of the considerable contraction of the vessels caused by chloride of barium, Professor Kobert has recently made some trials of its use in cases of dilated cutaneous veins, employing it in the form of ointment. The cases were one of caput medusæ following renal tumour, and a case of long-standing dilatation of the veins of the inner aspect of the thigh in a patient with cardiac disease. No beneficial effect was obtained. It is, however, probable that by extended observations on physiological principles some valuable therapeutical uses may be found for barium. —*Lancet*.

TOXIC EFFECTS OF LATHYRUS SATIVUS.—The plant called sometimes the "white vetch," the scientific name of which is *lathyrus sativus*, has long been known to be capable of producing serious toxic symptoms both in the human subject and cattle when used for a prolonged period as food. This condition, which is termed "lathyrismus" has recently been studied by Dr. B. Suchard, who has collected a large number of cases which have been published from time to time, some

of them as early as the seventeenth century. In the human subject the chief effects produced are on the muscles of the lower extremities, especially on those below the knee. Horses which have been fed on the plant for a considerable period drop while performing the lightest work in consequence of paralysis of the hinder extremities, and in many cases death has followed from bilateral paralysis of the laryngeal recurrent nerves and consequent asphyxia. This laryngeal affection does not occur in the human subject, and death very rarely takes place. Cantani of Naples has reported a number of cases in which he examined the muscles very carefully, and noted that the adductors were far less affected than the abductors. The muscles of the face, neck, trunk, and upper extremities were not affected at all, only those of the lower extremities. The cutaneous sensibility was not affected even in the legs, and there was no retardation of the perception of an irritant; the reflexes also were good. The descending galvanic current produced slight contractions, but only when the circuit was closed. These contractions were weaker on the right side than on the left, and weaker also in the flexors than in the extensors. With the ascending current no contractions were obtained either on closing or on opening the circuit. A fragment of muscle excised and examined microscopically showed a diminution in the transverse markings, and several minute fat globules were visible. In other cases incontinence of urine has been frequently noted, and in some reported by Giorgieri the tendon reflexes were increased. Proust believes that there is first produced a transverse myelitis, or a hæmorrhage of the spinal cord, leading to secondary degeneration of the posterior columns. If so, this must be transitory, as patients generally get well, or at all events better, in time, and where post-mortem examinations have been obtained no indications of this spinal cord affection have been found. A. Strümpell believes that the lateral columns must be affected, the general symptoms corresponding very closely with those of the so-called spastic spinal paralysis. Several attempts have been made by Teilleux, Bourlier, and Astier to isolate the toxic principle. The last-named observer obtained from the seeds by Stats's method an alkaline volatile liquid body, which produced all the effects of the alkaloid itself. According to him, this, being volatile, is not present in preparations such as pressed cakes made at a high temperature, and these are found not to be poisonous. If, however, such cakes are prepared at low temperatures they exhibit toxic properties, a circumstance which is explained by their retention of the toxic principle, which, being volatile, is driven off when a high temperature is used.—*Lancet*.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Crocker (H. R.) Diseases of the Skin: Their Description, Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment. With 76 Illustrations. Roy. 8vo, pp. 770. (Lewis, 21s.)
- Day (W. H.) Headaches: Their Nature, Causes, and Treatment. 4th ed. Post 8vo, pp. 446. (Churchill, 7s. 6d.)
- Fayrer (Sir J.) The Natural History and Epidemiology of Cholera. 8vo, pp. 71. (Churchill, 3s. 6d.)
- Hamilton (A. Mc. L.) The Modern Treatment of Headaches. Roy. 16mo. (H. K. Lewis, 2s. 6d.)
- Harris (V. D.) The Diseases of the Chest: Including the Principal Affections of the Pleura, Lungs, Pericardium, Heart, and Aorta. With 55 Illusts. (Student's Guide Series.) 12mo, pp. 420. (Churchill, 7s. 6d.)
- Hyde (J. N.) A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin. 2nd ed. 8vo, pp. 676. (Churchill, 20s.)
- Illingworth (C. R.) The Abortive Treat-

- ment of Specific Febrile Disorders by the Binioidide of Mercury. Cr. 8vo. (H. K. Lewis. 8s. 6d.)
- Lewers (A. H. A.) *The Diseases of Women: A Practical Treatise.* 12mo. Illustrated. (Philadelphia. 12s.)
- Martindale (W.) and Westcott (W. Wynn) *The Extra Pharmacopœia.* With the additions Introduced into the British Pharmacopœia, 1885. 5th ed. 18mo, pp. 460. (Lewis. 7s. 6d.)
- Roberts (F. T.) *A Handbook of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.* 7th ed. 8vo, pp. 1,040. (Lewis. 21s.)
- Squire (B.) *On Lupus Vulgaris; or, "The Wolf."* With Coloured Plates and Illusts. 4to. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Stimson (L. A.) *A Treatise on Dislocation.* With 143 Illusts. Roy. 8vo, pp. 524. (Churchill. 15s.)
- Stokes (Sir W.) *The Altered Relations of Surgery to Medicine: Cavendish Lecture delivered at the West London Hospital.* 8vo, pp. 40. (Churchill. 1s.)
- Thompson (Sir H.) *On the Preventive Treatment of Calculous Disease, and the use of Solvent Remedies.* 3rd ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 96. (Churchill. 2s. 6d.)
- Valentin's Tables for the Qualitative Analysis of Simple and Compound Substances. 3rd. ed. Revised by Dr. W. R. Hodgkinson, assisted by H. Chapman-Jones and F. E. Matthews. 8vo, pp. 45. (Churchill. 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; Mr. Dunn, London; Dr. Dunn, New Zealand; Dr. S. Kennedy, London; Dr. A. S. Kennedy, London; Dr. Marsh, London; Dr. Cash, Torquay; Dr. Grosvenor, Chicago; Dr. Drysdale, Liverpool; Dr. T. M. Strong; Mr. Wm. Tebb, London; Dr. Murray Moore, New Zealand.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Chemist and Druggist.—New York Medical Times.—Zoophilist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Vaccination Inquirer.—Monatsblätter.—New Eng. Med. Gazette.—Maanedskrift fur Homeopathi.—Revue ti Argentine.—Clinique.—La Reforma Medica.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—Medical Era.—L'Homeopathic Populaire.—Californian Homeopath.—Bibliothèque Homeopathique.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—Medical Visitor.—Homeopathic Physician.—Revue Homeopathique Belge.—Medical Advance.—El Criterio Medico.—American Homeopathist.—Evening Post.—New Zealand Evening Star.—New Zealand Herald.—Pyrexin or Pyrogen as a Therapeutic Agent, Dr. Drysdale.—Pyrogen (second paper), Dr. Drysdale.—Homeopathic League Tracts, Vol. I.—Des Maladies de l'enfance, description et traitement Homeopathique, par le Dr. Marc Jousset.—Homeopathy in Venereal Diseases, by Dr. Yeldham. New edition, edited, with an original chapter, by Dr. H. Wheeler.

THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

OCTOBER 1, 1888.

THE HOMEOPATHIC CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE 25th of August will be memorable as the day on which the first Homeopathic Convalescent Home of a public character was opened in Great Britain.

The promoters of this Institution, like the majority of pioneers, have had their trials and troubles. First arose the difficulty of getting together the necessary funds; this was overcome by the kindness and liberality of Mrs. CLIFTON BROWN, who provided a thousand pounds, and of Mrs. VAUGHAN MORGAN, Miss DURNING SMITH, Mr. STAGG, the Misses BARTON, and Mr. and Mrs. FRANCIS G. SMART, who each contributed one hundred pounds towards the same object. Mr. HENRY TATE, Lord DYSART, Mr. MAURICE POWELL, added their donations of fifty pounds each, and these were supplemented by sums between ten and twenty-five pounds from Mrs. ALEXANDER GORDON, FRIENDS of Mrs. W. VAUGHAN MORGAN, WALTER VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq., Mrs. S. VAUGHAN MORGAN, FRIENDS of Miss BARTON, R. B. EVERED, Esq., Mrs. LOCOCK, Miss S. A. CRAMPTON, Miss GREEN, STEPHENSON CLARKE, Esq., THOMAS HOLT, Esq., MESSRS. JAMES EPPS and Co., Mrs. PEARSON, WILLIAM MAURICE POWELL, Esq., THOMAS D. GALPIN, Esq., Mrs. HARGREAVES BROWN, Mrs. ALEXANDER BROWN, LORD GRIMTHORPE, FRANCIS BENNOCH, Esq., WILLIAM R. SANDBACH, Esq., Miss FITZ-WYGRAM, Miss C. H. STILLWELL, Miss COCKERELL, Mrs. ALDER; while smaller donations were promised by many others. A concert got up by Major VAUGHAN MORGAN, and kindly permitted by the Duke of

WESTMINSTER to be given at Grosvenor House, produced a further sum of three hundred pounds. To this may be added a sum of £500 given by the late Mr. GEORGE STURGE to the London Homeopathic Hospital to form a nucleus of a Convalescent Fund, and a first legacy of £500 which has just been left to the Eastbourne Home by the late General Sir JAMES ALEXANDER, K.C.B.

These may be fitly denominated the FOUNDERS OF THE HOME, as their donations have been utilized in the purchase and fitting up of the house. It is hoped that further donations may be forthcoming for the same purpose, and to form an endowment fund, the Board of Management hoping speedily to be able to supplement the present building by the purchase of a second, and even a third, house in the same locality.

The promoters of the Home, finding themselves the happy possessors of more than three thousand pounds, next proceeded to investigate the pretensions of the various claimants for the locality of the Home. Brighton, Hastings, Tunbridge Wells, &c., &c., were visited, and their merits duly considered, and at last Eastbourne was selected, on account of its possessing all the necessary qualifications, viz., bracing air, nearness to London, good water and drainage, and an able and willing medical staff. It was also found to contain amongst its residents a very large homeopathic element, there being more than one hundred families living there who understand, and therefore appreciate, the therapeutics of the new mode of treatment. A suitable house was obtained on very advantageous terms, and arrangements were at once commenced to appropriate it to the use of a Home.

No sooner, however, was this perceived than some of the neighbours set themselves to oppose the project on the ground that it would depreciate the property in the neighbourhood. Two months were spent in overcoming these prejudices, and, whereas the Home would otherwise have been opened in June, that ceremony was of necessity delayed until the end of August. However, all's well that

ends well, and on the 25th ultimo the Home was opened, and visited by the Mayor of Eastbourne, and upwards of one hundred other influential residents and visitors. Major VAUGHAN MORGAN was present to receive the visitors, accompanied by Miss BREW, the Lady Superintendent of the London Homeopathic Hospital, and the first day found the Home occupied by four patients and three nurses. The various rooms were gaily decorated with flowers, kindly sent by friends, who had also contributed a large number of ornaments, paintings, and engravings.

The Homeopathic Convalescent Home contains twenty-one beds; and as the staff headed by Miss Batty occupy three, it follows that the number of patients admitted at one time are eighteen. One room has been set apart for nurses requiring rest, and one for paying patients, who it is hoped will contribute according to their means. For the remaining beds fourteen shillings per week will be payable, and this sum it is proposed to raise by the guinea nomination-papers of subscribers, supplemented by the small payment of seven shillings per week by the patients or their friends. By this means it is hoped to make the Home *self-supporting*, as it is calculated that *after purchasing and furnishing it*, that sum will represent the *actual cost* per week of each adult patient. Children will be admitted for ten shillings and sixpence per week, three shillings and sixpence payable by the patients or their friends, the rest being provided by subscriber's nomination. It is intended to limit the visit of convalescents—except under special circumstances—to three weeks. Subscribers of two guineas will be able to nominate a patient free of charge for three weeks (that sum being equivalent to fourteen shillings a week), or they can nominate two paying patients; larger subscriptions carrying corresponding privileges. As the rules of admission are of great importance to our medical readers, who may be expected largely to use the Home, and who will, we anticipate, be found in greater numbers amongst the subscribers than the donors, we add at foot full details, and would also call the special attention of those near

Eastbourne to the fact that nurses from the Hospital will always be on hand at the Home, which will in fact form a branch of the London Nursing Institute. We have before us two excellent photographs of the new Home, one 4to size, which will be presented to every donor and to every subscriber of not less than two guineas; the other, cabinet size, will be sent to every other subscriber. These photographs will also be supplied from the Hospital or Home, post free, for two shillings and one shilling and sixpence each respectively. They are mounted on cardboard, and will form a very interesting souvenir of the Institution, reflecting as they do the greatest credit on the artist.

We quote from our contemporary, *The Eastbourne Gazette*:

"This institution, as previously announced, was opened on Saturday, and having had the opportunity of inspecting it, we can speak in the highest terms, not only of the building itself, but of the entire arrangements, which have been carried out with the intention, most successfully achieved, of making it a 'Home' not merely in name but in reality. For this purpose the building itself is admirably adapted, and could scarcely have been improved upon had it been built 'to order,' but as our readers are aware, it was built some three years ago for a private residence, and was acquired early this year by the founders of the Eastbourne Convalescent Home, who recognized its situation and general adaptability as being unusually well fitted for this contemplated institution, they being munificently assisted by contributions from Mrs. J. Clifton Brown, Miss Durning Smith, Mrs. Vaughan Morgan, and other friends. Some special repairs were needed, and circumstances occurred of an unexpected and extraneous nature, in no way associated with want of enthusiasm on the part of the Hospital supporters, which delayed the opening until Saturday last.

"The Home, which is built of red brick relieved by bands of white, is delightfully placed at the upper end of Enys-road (No. 66). From the windows a view of the sea, distant a little more than a mile 'as the crow flies,' is obtained on one side, and on the other are the green 'downs' from which invigorating and health-restoring breezes are wafted. Thus from an hygienic point of view, the situation is unsurpassable. The interior of the house is, as we have said, admirably arranged. On the ground floor, on the right of the hall, which we may say is spacious and airy, and at once imparts the sensation of cheerfulness and comfort on entering, is the matron's

room, in which she transacts her official business; opposite on the left is a handsomely furnished sitting-room, which, on the occasion of our visit, was beautifully adorned with flowers, whose loveliness was only equalled by the exquisite taste which characterized their arrangement. This will be readily imagined when we say it was the sympathetic work—or perhaps it would be more correct to use the term pleasure—of Miss Sutton, a warm supporter of the Home, who is unrivalled for her innate talent in this fascinating art—for that it is an ‘art’ will be admitted by those who have witnessed the effect produced by this lady at some of our flower shows. Further on is a dining-room, eighteen feet by fourteen feet, also well furnished, opening from the hall; and behind is a large and well fitted kitchen, together with the necessary offices. We may notice here that great care is taken to ensure the patients pure water to drink—not that there is any ground for questioning the quality of the water supplied by the Eastbourne Waterworks Company, which is acknowledged to be specially good—but the use of the Silicated Carbon Company’s filters, four of which have been presented by the Company to the Home, makes it certain that no mistake in this respect will occur. These filters are reputed to be, if not the very best, at least as effective as the very best, and an anecdote is current of Professor Wanklyn who tested them with others at the request, we believe, of *The Lancet*, not only having reported in their favour, but backed up his opinion by putting an infusion of strichnine into one of them, and drinking the water after it had passed through.

“The sleeping arrangements are equally deserving of praise. On the first floor is a comfortable bedroom for the matron, and opposite to it a well-furnished bedroom for one paying patient (which the institution is at present limited to). Over the front sitting-room is the ‘Clifton Brown’ ward, fitted for four patients, and, of course, with separate beds. The bedsteads throughout are of iron, with wire stretchers for the mattresses to rest on, thus ensuring cleanliness. Behind this, over the dining-room, is the ‘Alice Lucy’ ward (each ward being named after some special benefactor to the Home), also fitted for four patients. On the upper floor are the ‘Durning Smith’ ward, for four adults, and the ‘Barton’ ward, for five children. These wards, as may be said for the rest of the rooms, have those necessary conveniences, good cupboards. There is also a three-bedded room for the nurses, which is to be called the ‘Cameron’ ward. These nurses, besides their occupation in the Home, will be available for the public, when their services are required; and we consider by this provision alone, the founders of the Home are conferring a boon upon the town—the priceless value of which can only be justly estimated by those who have had the misfortune to be placed in an emergency where the help of *skilled* nursing is requisite. There is also a good-sized servants’ room. The house throughout is well car-

peted with thick, useful cloth, of a serviceable colour, and, in fact, utility and comfort seem to have been in the minds of those who have had direction of the arrangements, among whom Major and Mrs. Vaughan Morgan may be prominently named. We may add that most of the furniture and all the ornaments have been generously provided by voluntary contributions, and that everything else required for this Convalescent Home has been purchased in the town.

“The ‘Home,’ which we omitted to say is nearly opposite the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, is under the management of an experienced matron, Miss Batty, whose knowledge has been acquired at Guy’s Hospital.

“During the afternoon it was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including the Mayor and Mrs. Boulton, who were received by Major Vaughan Morgan, the Chairman of the London Homeopathic Hospital and the Eastbourne Convalescent Home. They all expressed themselves delighted with all they saw, and showed an interest in the four patients and three nurses, who had arrived on the opening day, under the charge of Miss Brew, the Lady Superintendent of Nursing at the Hospital in London.”

Annual subscribers of one guinea and donors of twenty guineas, have the privilege of recommending for admission one patient yearly, for a period not exceeding three weeks. An additional seven shillings per week being payable by the patients or their friends, or, in the case of children, three shillings and sixpence. An annual subscription of two guineas or donation of forty guineas, also covers, for three weeks annually, a patient’s weekly payment of seven shillings. Proportionate advantages accrue to larger donors and subscribers.

The cost of endowment of a bed in the Home—entitling to have one bed always at the disposal of the donor, absolutely free of any payment by the patient—is £1,000, or by annual subscription, £50. The wards are named in memory of the larger supporters of the Convalescent Home.

All cases recommended for admission must be medically certified as not having suffered from any form of infectious or contagious disease.

Annual subscriptions and donations may be contributed through the matron of the Home, Miss Batty; or sent by cheque or money order payable to G. A. Cross, Secretary;

or to any of the members of the Committee; or to the Honorary Secretaries, Miss Florence Lewis, Meadhurst, and Miss Sutton, Smith Street, Eastbourne.

The bankers are Messrs. Stilwell & Sons, 21, Great George-street, Westminster, and Messrs. Molineux & Co., Eastbourne.

NEWS AND NOTES.

THE BIRMINGHAM CONGRESS.

FROM our full report of the Congress it will be seen that it was an eminently successful one. The President's address was just what such an address should be—interesting, hopeful, bold, and uncompromising. We need say no more on this point, as we give it in full elsewhere. The papers were practical, and brought out most useful discussions. The number of members present was decidedly above the average, though naturally not equal to that of the gathering at Liverpool last year, the special circumstance of the opening of the Liverpool Hospital forming an unusual attraction.

THE MIDLAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

ONE great feature of the meeting was the place of assembly—the room of the *Midland Medical Institute*. Dr. Dyce Brown has well told the story of the great fight for liberty that occurred in the Institute twenty years ago, and of the victory won; and it was a very fitting sequel to that victory that the room should be granted for the purpose of our congress meeting to-day. We can safely say that the meeting could not possibly have met under more favourable external conditions.

DR. VILLERS.

THE bright and cheery presence of Dr. Villers, jun., of Dresden, was an unexpected and delightful addition to the pleasures of the meeting. All the world has heard of Dr. Villers, because all the world has found out the value of *Cyanide of Mercury* in diphtheria, following the Drs. Villers (*père et fils*). From Dr. Villers we learn that he

uses the drug almost entirely in the 30th dilution—a dilution, by the way, which he favours generally in his practice. But the thing that is most on Dr. Villers' mind at present is the International Directory in three languages, to which we made reference of late. We hope he will receive every assistance which it is in their power to give from all our medical readers, and all who are connected with homeopathic institutions. Dr. Villers' visit was a flying one. We hope the next time he comes he will be prepared to stay.

THE NEXT TO NOTHING.

DR. BUTCHER, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President, alluded to an address at the recent meeting of the British Association, in the Engineering section, on "The Next to Nothing," showing that the idea of the power of infinitesimals was becoming accepted generally in other departments of science. Sir F. Bramwell, who read the paper, showed, what we have ourselves pointed out, that in metallurgy an inconceivably small amount of a metal in excess will alter the whole composition of an alloy. The ultimate atom has not been discovered yet.

THE PROFESSION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

WE have received from Dr. W. G. Watson, of Sydney, New South Wales, the "*Rules and Bye-Laws* of the New South Wales Defence Association." In our December number last year we gave an account of an investigation that had been held into the qualifications of a number of practitioners in that colony. From the revelations then made it was plain that something ought to be done to protect the public from being imposed upon by men who set up for doctors without any medical training or degrees. The association above-named owes its origin to this necessity. We regret to see that it has made a false start. The association is for the protection of the profession (and the public we presume) from unscrupulous quacks. There is, therefore, only one possible basis for co-operation—the possession of a qualification recognized or granted by the government of the country in which the associates reside. This forms a clear line of distinction between one set of men and another. So long as a qualified man does nothing to forfeit his diploma, he is entitled

to fellowship with every professional brother. If any other basis of co-operation is assumed the association at once loses its national character, and becomes the association of a clique or a sect. Such is the fate of the New South Wales Medical Defence Association. Here is its first "bye-law" :—

"I. No member shall practise as homeopathist, hydropathist, or mesmerist, or other than legitimate medicine and surgery."

So legally qualified men, who legally practice homeopathy or hydropathy, are to have no protection from this association! We need not go any further to measure the calibre of the medical profession in New South Wales. This bye-law unmistakably shows that it was no generous public-spirited move that has given rise to this association, but narrow-minded self-interest. We quite understand now how it comes about that quackery abounds in New South Wales. If the faculty are represented by the poor-spirited creatures who framed this bye-law, we can't blame the New South Walesians for supporting quacks.

PITKEATHLY.

In our article on the Pitkeathly waters we remarked on the necessity of a medical man making a special study of them, and developing the treatment. We learn from a correspondent that the local medical man, Dr. Laing, has for fifty years attended patients at the wells, and is thoroughly conversant with their properties. From the same correspondent we have the following additional particulars of the springs :

"Clayton is about a mile from Pitkeathly, and lower down in the same valley or strath. It is not at present in use by the public, but is only used by the tenant of the farm where it is for his family and horses. It rises from a clay bed overlying sea-sand, and in former years, I understand, farm horses were brought from distances to drink it. It has an excellent taste, and is a good 'tonic' to begin the day with. The Pitkeathly springs, of which there are several close together (though only two are in present use), rise from old red sandstone overlaid with clay and moss-peat, and it is evident, from its saline ingredients, the broad sea estuary which in primeval times spread over the whole of the lower strath area washed this spot, which was probably its western limit, for the land begins to rise from there. In the vicinity of Kilgraston, which lies between the two wells,

sea-sand is come to at a depth of twelve or fourteen feet on which, at various points, oak trees and hazel nuts have been found during the last sixty years."

PASTEUR'S PROGRESS.

ACCORDING to the latest report of the Paris hydrophobia manufactory, the "Great Benefactor of the Human race" must have struck an unusually powerful strain of "vaccine." We quote from *The Lancet's* Paris letter of September 15:—

M. Pasteur has had a run of ill-luck with his antirabic inoculations lately, as reported by the *Semaine Médicale*. On the 23rd of July last, a man aged twenty-eight years died of rabies at the Hôtel Dieu of St. Etienne. He had been bitten by a rabid cat on the 16th of June, and was treated at the Pasteur Institute at Paris from June 20th to July 7th. After having completed his treatment by the antirabic inoculations, the man returned to his work as a domestic at St. Etienne, where the first symptoms of rabies manifested themselves on the 18th of July, that is, thirty-two days after he had been bitten. On August 8th, a young man, aged twenty-two years, died at the Necker Hospital at Paris, from convulsive rabies. He had been bitten by a mad dog on the 13th of July, and was treated at the Pasteur Institute from the 16th. Death from rabies took place twenty-six days after the bite. On the 20th of June last, a child eighteen months old died from rabies at Gentilly (Seine), thirty-six days after having been bitten by a rabid dog, and inoculated at the Pasteur Institute. The child, who had been bitten on the 15th of May last, was first treated by the doctor of the place. Two days after—that is, the 17th—the inoculations were commenced and continued for twenty-four days. The first symptoms became manifest about the eighth day after the completion of the treatment by the antirabic inoculations. A child at Marseilles, aged thirty-one months, who was bitten on May 9th last by a rabid dog, and treated at the Pasteur Institute from May 14th to June 9th, died from rabies on June 23rd—fourteen days after the end of the treatment. An inhabitant of Chatenay, aged forty-four years, who was bitten on March 25th last by a rabid cat, and treated at the Pasteur Institute from March 26th to April 12th, died from rabies on July 30th. Madame Sarazin, of Saint-Maurice, in Switzerland, aged forty-four years, who was bitten on July 1st last by a mad dog, and treated at the Pasteur Institute from the 4th of the same month, died from rabies at the Hôpital Broussais in Paris on August 4th. To this list may be added the name of a workman of Chatenay, called Labeaume, who died from convulsive rabies at the beginning of the month of July last at the Hospital of Versailles, but who had not undergone the treatment regularly. Bitten on May 29th, 1888, by a rabid cat, Labeaume was put under treatment on the 30th of the same month, but he left the Pasteur Institute on June 2nd without signifying his intention to do so, and only returned on the 14th. At that time he experienced severe pains in the bitten arm, accompanied with headache. The inoculations were resumed and continued till June 29th.

OUR CONGRESS NUMBER.

IN consequence of the pressure on our space this month, occasioned by the full report we give of the proceedings of the Congress, we have been compelled to hold over much matter of interest until November's issue. Among the articles thus crowded out are Dr. Grosvenor's lecture on "Baby-Suits;" "Notes by the Way," by Mr. Carter; a reply to Dr. Yeldham, *à propos* of the 200th dilution, by Dr. Thomas Wilson of Withernsea; an editorial article on "Stays," and a number of Reviews. As the articles thus delayed are of the kind that lose nothing by keeping, we trust that our readers and contributors, and those who send us their books for review, will favour us with their patience, and excuse the delay.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS:

LIBERTY OF OPINION INDISPENSABLE TO TRUE
PROGRESS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.*

BY D. DYCE BROWN, M.A., M.D.

GENTLEMEN,—In welcoming you to our annual Congress, I must in the first place thank you for the honour you have done me in electing me your President for 1888.

There is a special fitness in our holding our meeting at Birmingham. Not only is Birmingham one of the most important and influential cities in the Empire—a city whose name and position are known all over the world for its enormous trade—but it is pre-eminently the centre of liberal and advanced opinions alike in politics and every other sphere, including, I am glad to be able to add, medicine. The reputation of the Birmingham people for independence of character and of judgment, and for intellectual superiority, is too well known to require any testimony from me, while they are equally famed for large-hearted hospitality. To this latter fact it gives me very great pleasure to bear witness. I shall never forget the kindness I received in this town twenty-four years ago, when I held the post of Resident Accoucheur to the General Dispensary for a year, before this department of the Institution was amalgamated with the Lying-In Hospital.

* The Presidential Address delivered at the British Homeopathic Congress, held at Birmingham, Sept. 20, 1888.

Owing to the kindness and hospitality I then received, I reckon that year as one of the happiest in my life. If I may be allowed to name one other personal matter which always has left a warm corner in my heart for the Midlands, it is that here I imbibed my first correct ideas of homeopathy. Till I had the pleasure of knowing my friend Dr. Wynne Thomas, who was then Surgeon to the South Staffordshire General Hospital, Wolverhampton, of which I was Junior House Surgeon the year before I came to Birmingham, I was filled with the usual notion the young doctor has imbibed from his teachers at the University, that homeopathy is quackery and nonsense. My eyes were first opened on this subject by talks with Dr. Wynne Thomas, who was then feeling his way to the new practice; and the beauty and simplicity of the law of similars, when properly explained, were attractive to a young man, fond of his profession and anxious to learn and know all that might be for the welfare of his patients. On coming to Birmingham, under Dr. Gibbs Blake's kind guidance, I saw some practice, sufficient to show me that the law, so beautiful and simple, was in practice most successful, and the seed thus sown has developed into my having the honour of being elected to the proud position of being your President in this very town. I hope you will pardon these egotistical reminiscences, but I could not resist the gratification of making them.

But there is another and chief reason why there is a special fitness in our meeting in Birmingham, and in one of the halls of the Midland Medical Institute. The Institute is associated with one of the most important events, one having far-reaching consequences, in the history of homeopathy in England, and of liberty of opinion in medical science. In recalling the events of 1875, just thirteen years ago, I must not be misunderstood as delighting to rake up old sores, and seeming to be triumphing over past successes. I should be the last to say anything which would seem to savour of this spirit. But it is not only justifiable but right, that, as it is nowadays so common to celebrate important events by anniversaries, centenaries, or tercentenaries, we should now and again review our history, that of a body of the medical profession struggling to promulgate a new truth and a new system of medicine, and obliged to maintain a militant attitude owing to the treatment accorded to us by the old school. We need not

apologize for recalling epoch-marking events, especially when our meeting here and in this town cannot fail to call them to our minds. Those of our *confrères* practising in the Midlands are sufficiently familiar with the events I allude to, but many others, especially the younger members of our fraternity, may have forgotten them. The two main features of 1875, as relating to us, are the Catholic feeling displayed in the admission of homeopaths as original members of the then newly-formed Midland Medical Institute, and what is, if anything, more important and curious to record, the subsidence on the part of the medical papers, and of the majority of the old school, from the high and dry position of opposition to homeopathy, on the ground of its being false, opposed to science, and, in fact, "quackery, and of its practitioners being fools, or knaves, or both, down to the comparatively humble-pie position of objecting to associate with us on the ground that, in allowing ourselves to be called homeopaths, we adopt a sectarian attitude and "separate ourselves from the body of the profession." When it was first proposed to start the Midland Medical Institute in 1875 as a professional centre for meetings, for forming a large medical library, and for scientific work, subscriptions were accepted from several of the leading Birmingham homeopathic practitioners. This step, which constituted these gentlemen *ipso facto* members of the Institute, roused up the "old man" in the breast of certain of the old school doctors, with Mr. Oliver Pemberton as their champion. This gentleman moved at the next meeting "that the names of _____, being professed homeopaths, be excepted from the list of members to be elected this day." This resolution was lost by a majority of 16 to 6. Mr. Pemberton then wrote to *The Lancet* anent his grievance, saying, "I accuse the promoters of the Institute of endeavouring to thrust into association with the *medical profession* (!) individuals whose 'candour' in obtaining their degrees, whilst it endangers their claims to social, absolutely destroys the possibility of their admission to any professional intercourse. I deeply regret that an undertaking so happy in its origin and so auspicious in the way should, as it grew into life, have had its future marred by these transactions." You will observe the charge of dishonesty in these sentences.

This position was backed up by all the medical papers, as a matter of course. But to the credit of the profession in Birmingham, Mr. Oliver Pemberton was allowed to stand almost alone in his intolerance. As the editor of *The Birmingham Daily Mail* said, "Perhaps the most cutting argument against Mr. Pemberton's intolerance is that he stands almost alone." All the leading physicians and surgeons of Birmingham spoke out, and wrote to the medical and local papers, in words of no uncertain sound, in protest against this intolerant persecution

of homeopaths, while all the local newspapers took up the cudgels hotly on the side of the homeopaths. The result was a complete defeat of the small Pemberton party of narrow bigotry. No doubt the respect in which Dr. Gibbs Blake, Dr. Wynne Thomas, Dr. Madden and others as gentlemen and practitioners were held, helped much to influence the tide of opinion, but it is important to note that the victory was not obtained for homeopathy as homeopathy, but on the far broader basis of entire freedom of opinion and of practice. This is the true and firm basis on which to fight a battle of this sort. Homeopaths are the living incarnation of the principle of protest against any fetters which will hamper absolute freedom of thought and of action in treating a patient in the way that the practitioner *knows* to be best. And the fact of the battle having been fought on this broad basis makes the result almost more important for the profession at large than if a few men, who were much respected, had been admitted as members of the institution on the ground of personal respect and qualification. The admission of the truth of homeopathy will come sooner or later, but the first step towards it is the concession of the principle of freedom of opinion, and full liberty to express such opinions without persecution. As a sample of the tone of the Birmingham papers, I may quote the following from the *Daily Mail*: "If there is one thing more than another which disgusts an impartial observer in a controversy of this nature it is the arrogant pretension of perfection assumed by one side. Allopathy is assumed to be 'legitimate medicine,' homeopathy a kind of semi-scientific charlatanry. This comes with especial grace from a body which, hardly a generation since, cupped, and bled, and purged, and salivated their patients to death by the thousand. Medicine, like all other sciences, is constantly growing. There is as much difference between the allopaths of to-day and the doctors of the last century as there is between the modern homeopath and Hahnemann. And yet the homeopath is taunted with departing from some of the principles laid down by the founder of his system. With just as much sense might Mr. Pemberton be taunted for not performing the slashing surgery and using the drastic measures of his medical ancestors. Perhaps the most cutting argument against Mr. Pemberton's intolerance is that he stands almost alone. The most eminent local practitioners are ranged on the side of liberality. Mr. Pemberton cherishes with youthful enthusiasm the bitterness of thirty years ago. It is time that the miserable professional exclusiveness which regards a homeopath as a leper should be abolished. We are glad to see that the Medical Institute has begun its career on a broad and enlightened basis. By enrolling homeopaths among its list of members it is not com-

mitted in the slightest degree to their teachings. It recognizes them as medical practitioners, no doubt; and so does the law recognize them; and if the law allows a man to practise, we do not see what right Mr. Pemberton has to seek to deprive him of the social advantages which his legal position ought to ensure. The homeopaths are no longer Ishmaelites. Their system may be wrong, but right or wrong it is growing. The men who practise it are legally qualified healers, who conscientiously believe theirs to be the best way to alleviate suffering and save life. It would have been a monstrous piece of narrowness and injustice if the attempt of the anti-homeopathic party had prevailed in the new Medical Institute—whose success depends so largely on an enlightened and liberal policy." I cannot refrain also, gentlemen, from quoting in full a letter from Mr. Lawson Tait to *The Birmingham Daily Post*, as one which does Mr. Tait honour, and is a sample of the broad liberal spirit shown by many of our brethren of the old school at that date:

"Sir,—Mr. Pemberton must have credit from every one for the persistency and candour with which he has stated his views on this subject, and I trust that he will courteously forbear with one so much his junior, when I indicate some points in which I differ from him entirely, and when I detail the reasons for those differences.

"First of all, I do not agree with him that this is a question exclusively for the medical press. It is a matter of grave public policy, on which other papers than *The Lancet* have a right to express an opinion. The orthodox medical papers are closed, practically, to the opposition, as Dr. Madden has stated, though for the present issue that is not a matter of much moment. But chiefly, the question is, in greatest part, a local one, and granting any amount of difference we may have with the homeopaths, we need not raise those issues here, for we have differences with one another which, in the majority of cases, are quite as great. For these reasons I send this letter to *The Post* instead of to *The Lancet*.

"Mr. Pemberton seems to have taken it for granted that he was at liberty to divulge what took place at the meeting of committee at which the election of the homeopathic practitioners was carried. The proceedings there he has only partially narrated, and did I consider myself at liberty to do as he has done in this matter, I might very trenchantly dispose of some of his arguments. More than this I shall not say, that the names of the majority (sixteen to six) would be the best guarantee that there was no party or clique in the matter; still more, that there was, and could be, no foregone conclusion beyond that of individual conviction. And if it were otherwise, then the independent member so often alluded to by Mr. Pemberton must be more of a clairvoyant than he gets credit for.

"The difference between Mr. Pemberton and myself on this matter is due chiefly to the difference of a generation. Mr. Pemberton remembers the original quarrel; I knew it only after it was all over, and after the reaction and regret had set in. In Edinburgh the contest was fierce and furious, and it ended in the special persecution of one of the best and most honourable men, and one of the soundest

physicians who ever lived—the late Professor Henderson. Of course the chief persecutor was the man who knew least and cared least about the real bearings of the case; but he had constituted himself an amateur medical policeman, and he ‘ran in’ all sorts of people for all sorts of things. In fact, there never was a medical row in Edinburgh in which Mr. Syme had not a part. They are all dead now; but to me it was on one occasion a task of the most pleasant kind to be partly instrumental in securing a reconciliation between the persecuted and one of the persecutors; and I shall never forget the expression of bitter regret that fell from that great man, that he had ever taken part in the absurd quarrel.

“The lesson was a good one, and it taught me never to lend myself to anything that might even seem to be a want of toleration for the honest convictions of other people. The bitterness of the dispute is over, and those of us who did not share in it, have no wish to have it fought over again. I can quite understand, however, that there may exist some in whom the old quarrel is still rife.

“A very trenchant argument against Mr. Pemberton’s position is stated in Dr. Madden’s letter, which not only disposes of the constantly repeated statement, that homeopaths get their qualifications by dishonest truculence, but also of one of the positions taken by the minority, who wished to exclude them from the Medical Institute. The law, which is always jealous of the tyranny of the majority, wisely took care that its acts should not be made the basis of any medical orthodoxy. The framers of the articles of incorporation of the Birmingham Medical Institute took an equally wise care that heterodoxy should form no basis for exclusion from its membership, and it wants no great acumen to see that according to these articles we have no legal right to exclude any legally qualified practitioner.

“But I go further, and say that if we even had a legal power of excluding them, we had no moral right to do so. This is no place to open up either the old differences between allopath and homeopath, or the progressive assimilation of the two. Let those differences be what they may, we surely must claim honesty for both, and scout the man who would deny it to either. Then, I say, that no tribunal has yet been constituted which is competent to give judgment between the sects, for human knowledge is still neither sufficiently comprehensive nor precise enough to weigh scientifically the matters in dispute, and mere authority can have but little weight. It is this *argumentum ex auctoritate*—this last subterfuge of the sciolist—that has been at the bottom of all persecution, and it has stood long enough as the chief obstacle in the way of human progress.

“Nowadays we are all ranging ourselves under the banner of eclecticism—that is, we take advantage of every fact, experience and scrap of information placed at our disposal, no matter from what source, and do our best for our patients. This leads me to say that there are two words in Mr. Pemberton’s first letter, on which his position may at once be disputed. They are ‘our science.’ I do not know on what ground he can claim a right to use the term, and at the same time deny it to the sect he so strongly deprecates. In mere therapeutics there is but very little that has arrived at a scientific accuracy, and scarce half a dozen drugs concerning whose nature and action we are tolerably agreed. The most favourite and firmly established beliefs of our fathers have been rudely shaken by the finger of science, in medi-

cine as in other things. We smile now at the old schoolmen who seriously argued as to the number of angels who could dance on the point of a needle, but we may in turn be smiled at for something almost as absurd. All positive knowledge which we possess in medicine is limited to fields which are as common to the homeopath as they are to us; and it is clear therefore that in this stupid schism we are only following the example of the theologians who are always most positive and most quarrelsome on those subjects regarding which they have the least positive information. In days gone by, this spirit ruled humanity so completely that we used to burn those who did not share our ignorance, and the tendency to persecute would seem scarcely yet to have died out, for it crops up in all regions where exact knowledge is deficient. But neither persecution nor exclusion will advance knowledge, nor will they cloak ignorance. Therefore I protest against this attempt to excite one of the worst feelings of our nature by holding up a rag which was red thirty years ago, but which has now lost all its colour.

“We have admitted a small body of gentlemen to a public institution, from which we have neither legal or moral right to exclude them. They are men whom we individually respect, whose honesty we have no right to impugn, and whose difference from ourselves on questions where there is no certainty we ought to treat with the utmost toleration.

“The action of the past in this matter has been a huge blunder, and the day is not far distant when the Birmingham Midland Institute will be credited with the honour of having introduced a much needed reform, and of having been the first institution to rectify an injustice.”

Lastly, let me remind you of the concluding sentence in a speech of Dr. Heslop's. “Many additions to their knowledge were being made, and the ultimate result would probably be not only the adoption of new remedial agents and the abandonment of old ones, but the discovery of general therapeutical laws. Were they to be told to-day, in that great town, in the present state of medical science, to put their fist in the face of gentlemen differing from them on these matters, and whose judgment might in some years' time, with their own, be entirely changed? For any man who knew anything whatever of the present state of therapeutics to dare to say that all was right which they professed, and all was wrong which the homeopaths professed, was an act of audacity which could only be excused by ignorance. He could not meet these gentlemen in the treatment of a case, inasmuch as they had one opinion in the main, and he had another; at any rate as he at present viewed the matter. But that was no reason why he should show the slightest intolerance to men as competent as he was, who might turn out to be more true than he was, and who were certainly as honest as he was. Under these circumstances he asked the meeting with confidence to brush from their minds all those trumpery disputes. He asked them to tolerate those gentlemen, whether they agreed with them or not, to say that day that that Institute should be

open to those gentlemen in spite of their differences of opinion. He asked them to add another page to the history of toleration—another record to the already honourable records of this famous town. He besought them to be true, not to the worst, but to the best traditions of their honourable calling.”

Gentlemen, in recalling these events, these manly and liberal speeches and letters, and the independent and liberal views of the local papers, I feel that I am bringing to your remembrance one of the most honourable records of this great town, and of the profession of medicine, while to us as homeopaths the whole constitutes one of the most interesting and important events in the annals of our therapeutic reform in England. But, gentlemen, I have yet to touch on the most amusing, albeit exceeding important and far-reaching, *denouement* of this controversy. We have seen that Mr. Pemberton began by impugning the honesty of homeopaths, deeming that their “social claims” were thus “endangered,” and that it “absolutely destroyed the possibility of their admission to professional intercourse,” while farther on he speaks of them as “the pretenders of science,” and he calls on “all those who honour the medical calling” to support him. *The Lancet* backed him up with a reiteration of all that abuse with which it was in the habit of bedaubing the new system of medicine. Thus (p. 283) it says, editorially :

“We have again and again expressed our strong conviction that those who profess homeopathy have, *ipso facto*, forfeited their claims to be regarded as practitioners of legitimate medicine.” Again (p. 349), “our opinion of homeopathy has not changed, and we distinctly maintain that it is morally impossible (*sic*) for the practitioners of rational medicine to hold any professional relations with professed homeopaths. The question in the present case is not a social one, as some have attempted to make it; it is not even a question of medical science, but purely a matter of professional ethics. The social position, the acknowledged integrity and uprightness of the gentlemen whose admission as members to the Institute has caused the present discussion, must not allow us to lose sight of the real question at issue. *Our position is that homeopathy is a system which has no scientific basis; that the theory of infinitesimal doses is an insult to common sense; and that the doctrine of similia similibus curantur has no foundation in fact.*” (The italics are mine). Here, then, you will observe, that although the editor states that it is not a question of medical science, he clearly makes it one, the question of professional ethics being made to turn on the “question of medical science.” Once more (p. 377) the editor proceeds: “Two years ago, in an address to students, we characterized homeopathy as a system founded in deceit, built up in ignorance, and supported by credulity. . . . The opinion we expressed at that time remains unaltered, and in justifying the allegations we then made, we hope to show that homeopathy is a system that is not entitled to toleration, much less to confidence and respect.” In the same article, a little further on, he speaks of the great Hahnemann as “this impudent charlatan.” With such strongly, nay, violently expressed

views that homeopathy is an utterly scientifically-abominable heresy, what was our amazement and amusement to find in the *very next* number of *The Lancet* a copy of a circular which Mr. Pemberton had issued to 1,400 practitioners residing within 50 miles of Birmingham. I presume that Mr. Pemberton and *The Lancet* deemed that, after the tone of the Birmingham press and the bold front assumed by the leading Birmingham doctors, their tactics to be successful must be altered. This is the circular sent out: "Having considered the objects contemplated in the foundation of the Birmingham Medical Institution, I, the undersigned, am of opinion that all those practising as professed homeopaths, however legally qualified, should not be elected members so long as they assume a mode of *practice* and maintain a *name* calculated to mark them from the general body of the profession." The editor of *The Lancet* evidently considered this a "happy thought" of Mr. Pemberton's, and an excellent way of backing out of what had become an untenable position, for he adds as a comment: "Mr. Pemberton has in the wording of this declaration exactly hit the mark. The whole dispute turns upon the assumption by the homeopaths of a name that is 'calculated to mark them from the general body of the profession.'"

You will here observe that *The Lancet* takes advantage of Mr. Pemberton's "happy thought," and ignores his objection to the practice, making the whole issue turn upon the *name*; and once more (p. 485), in another editorial, *The Lancet* says: "His (Mr. Pemberton's) demand was reasonable, and should have been granted without hesitation. All that he asked was that medical practitioners should not be admitted members of the Institute so long as they assume a mode of *practice* and maintain a *name* calculated to mark them from the general body of the profession;" but the editor adds, again ignoring the question of practice, "If homeopaths generally would come forward and publicly renounce the name of homeopath, matters would be very different." The editor repeats (p. 416), "The question is, as we have already stated, one of professional ethics." But this time you will observe the ground of the ethical difficulty is no longer the deceit, the ignorance, the credulity, the charlatanism, the insult to common sense, the absence of foundation in fact of the law of similars. Oh, no! this is all quietly set aside; the lofty position of quasi-scientific arrogance is dropped, and for the first time in the history of homeopathy, we are told that it is all a question of the name, which, we are informed, is "calculated," forsooth, to mark us from the general body of the profession. We are told that our sole offence is one of ethics, and that the only objection to us is that we are sectarian, and that if we drop the name, "matters would be different." This was an astounding change of front in one week's time. The abuse and insult of years is calmly set aside in a week's time, and the infinitely petty objection of the name is what makes professional intercourse with us "morally impossible," to use

The Lancet's phrase. What is more, the old school at large agreed with *The Lancet* in thinking Mr. Pemberton's idea a "happy thought," and an excellent way of getting out of a position they were no longer able to maintain. For ever since this eventful year of 1875, the old abuse has been almost entirely dropped, except when such writers as our friends "R. B. C." and "J. C. B.," of *The Times* celebrity, can no longer restrain their feelings. Since the days of the works of Ringer, Phillips, Bartholow, and Lauder Brunton, and since the commencement of the constantly increasing adoption of remedies which, till lately, were unknown except in homeopathic books and practice—these remedies being given in accordance with their homeopathic indications, and in minute doses—the old school, wishing to avoid eating the leek as far as possible, seemed only too glad of this paltry sectarian cry, and we are assured on all sides that we have only to drop the name, practise as we like, and all will be well. We are, on these terms, to be patronized, and received back, forsooth, into the common fold! Students nowadays, who are known to have heretical leanings, are not sent to Coventry, they are, on the contrary, told to do as they like, but not on any account to allow themselves to be called homeopaths. And Dr. Lauder Brunton is good enough to offer a salve to the conscience of all such, by saying that, "because a drug cures in small doses symptoms similar to those it produces in large doses, that does not constitute it a homeopathic remedy." In our innocence, we were under the impression that it did, but Dr. Brunton is careful not to say what does constitute a drug a homeopathic remedy.

Only six weeks ago, *The Lancet* announced that the Board of Censors of the College of Physicians were endeavouring to put in force the resolution passed by the College in 1881, and were "sitting upon" "certain leading Fellows of the College—gentlemen who have held some of its highest offices," for what? For the heinous offence of consulting with a presumed homeopath. The resolution referred to deserves to be widely known as a sample of the Trades Union tactics. It is as follows: "While the College has no desire to fetter the opinions of its members in reference to any theories they may see fit to adopt in the practice of medicine, it nevertheless thinks it desirable to express its opinion that the assumption or acceptance by members of the profession of designations implying the adoption of special modes of treatment is opposed to those principles of the freedom and dignity of the profession which should govern the relations of its members to each other and to the public. The College, therefore, expects that all its Fellows, Members, and Licentiates will uphold these principles by discountenancing those who trade upon such designations." Here is the same game. Avoid the

name, and you will not be "fettered" in your "opinions," or in "any theories you may see fit to adopt in the practice of medicine." The scientific aspect of the question has suddenly become of no consequence.

But, gentlemen, this bugbear of the name is a foolish one, and savours of red-herring tactics. Things that differ must have names to distinguish them from each other. The practice of a homeopath, being based on a definite law or rule, must be entirely different from that of a practitioner who is ignorant of, or will not recognize any other mode of procedure than that of empiricism. And the difference *must* be known by a word. Call the one A. and the other B., if you like, or as Lord Grimthorpe has it, A. and H. But no word has ever been suggested better than "homeopathy" to express what is intended, and it will be used to the end of the chapter. A patient who has seen the benefit of homeopathic treatment, and wishes to be so treated, comes to me, and to make sure of his ground, asks, before beginning the consultation, "Are you a homeopath?" Only one answer can be given, "Yes." The existence of the name depends entirely on the attitude of the old school. As long as they maintain their present attitude of opposition and cold-shoulderism the name *must* continue; but as soon as they fully and openly recognize the truth of our law and the correctness and utility of our mode of practice—as soon as homeopathy becomes the practice of the majority—then the name will cease, as being no longer necessary. The two opposing schools will become one, and distinguishing names will cease, except for historical reference; but not till then. No action of ours will cause the name to be dropped. Were we foolish enough to attempt it to please the old school, the public would use the name, and the old school themselves would use it in speaking of us, and laugh in their sleeves at our weak-kneed folly in playing into their hands.

But, gentlemen, we do not intend to cease using the word homeopathy. We do not retain it for the insulting reason that some of the old-school papers suggest, that we find it suit our pockets to do so, and that we "trade" upon it. A thousand times *no*. But the name has come to be an honourable one—a name that implies that we are determined to have freedom of thought, and that we have in our custody the greatest law of therapeutics ever discovered, with a practice based upon it which has been fraught with the most beneficent results to the human race, and one which has not only influenced the practice of the old school, but has so revolutionized it that the practice of today has, through the influence of homeopathy, become as different from what it was fifty years ago as light is from darkness. Shall we, therefore, listen to the blandishments of our

opponents, and to please them, calmly sink the name that means so much, and which is so honourable? No. Never till it has been rendered unnecessary by homeopathy becoming the universal practice.

In holding to this position we are not sectarian, we are fighting for the very principle of freedom of thought and of opinion which was so ably advocated by the Birmingham doctors in 1875. We do not desire to be out of the general fold of the profession, and we are ready to unite with our brethren as soon as our terms are granted. It is they who keep us outside in what they are pleased to call a sectarian position. They are the sectarians, who, with no principle of union of practice amongst themselves, exclude from their societies, &c., those who conscientiously differ from them in practice, and whose practice has been based on the great law enunciated by Hahnemann nearly a century ago, and built up by the experience of tens of thousands of practitioners from that day until now; while they themselves, who call us sectarians for making known and acting upon our conscientious beliefs, have a record of ever-changing fashions in practice, the result of constant change in theoretical views. Were there a definite standard of faith and practice in the old school, which could be referred to as a sort of medical Bible, matters would be different. But in the conspicuous absence of any therapeutical guide but that of empiricism, which means the absence of any therapeutical rule at all, it is preposterous to take such a lofty but really essentially sectarian position and calmly charge *us* with being the sectarians. Union and uniformity are very different things. Absolute uniformity in detail will probably never be attained, and cannot, I may say, be attained except in an exact science like mathematics. Union may and will be accomplished, but only on the basis of perfect freedom of opinion, and of unfettered expression of that opinion.

Gentlemen, if I am not wearying you, I should like to take a further glance at our position in 1888, and at the medical events that bear upon it, which have occurred since we met last year in Liverpool. First in importance comes the "Odium Medicum" controversy, which appeared in *The Times* in the early part of the present year, the result of which has been the material strengthening of our position both with the public and the profession. Although most of those here present are familiar with the origin and details of this discussion, yet I think I ought, for the sake of those who are not so, to give a short sketch of it. Last year several vacancies occurred on the medical staff of the Margaret Street Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, owing to the resignation of the majority of the staff. This wholesale resignation was due to the fact that two of the physicians had become converts to homeopathy, and prescribed

for their patients in the hospital according to their convictions. The allopathic mind could not tolerate this, and after unsuccessfully attempting to oust these two gentlemen from their posts, the rest of the staff, with one honourable exception, resorted to the time-honoured trick of threatening to resign in a body in order to put the managers in a difficulty. These tactics on similar occasions before this used to be backed up by the medical papers, and the Trades Union threatened to "ratten" any one who would venture to fill the vacant posts. This time the *ruse* failed. Such is the progress of our cause that the medical papers took very little notice of the whole business, and the gentlemen who played their trump card of resignation in a body, found to their disgust that their resignations were quietly accepted, and the vacancies advertised. For the post of surgeon Mr. Kenneth Millican, an allopath, but a man of liberal ideas similar to those of the Birmingham doctors of 1875, applied and was appointed. Mr. Millican had, however, previously been appointed one of the surgeons to the Queen's Jubilee Hospital. The managers of this latter institution came to the resolution to oust Mr. Millican from his post on their staff, as, though they had not a word to say against him, they deemed it ruinous to their "ethical" position, and to the "ethical" position of the hospital, to have a surgeon on *their* staff who belonged also to the staff of another hospital where two of his colleagues were allowed to practise homeopathically. He was requested to resign, refused, and was, to make a long story short, turned out. Mr. Millican, wishing to test the legality of such a proceeding, and to make a public example of such bigotry, raised an action at law. The result of this action was a victory for Mr. Millican, the judge (Mr. Justice Manisty) commenting severely on the conduct of the Board of Management. The Board, however, appealed to the higher court, and on a technical flaw the appeal judges reversed the first finding, without going into the merits of the question. Afraid that, with the silence of the medical papers on the subject, this important case might be unnoticed by the public—at least in its serious bearings on the profession and the public interests—Lord Grimthorpe, in an able letter to *The Times*, pointed out the importance of the question at issue, and stated that the "odium medicum," in regard to homeopathy and liberty of opinion, was carried to a length that the public had no idea of, and to which the "odium theologicum" at the present day was as nothing. This bait took. Two champions of the old school, "R. B. C." and "J. C. B.," who are said to be respectively Mr. Robert Brudenell Carter, the ordinary medical referee to *The Times*, and Sir James Crichton Browne, replied. On the same day as their letters were published, a leader appeared in *The*

Times introducing the controversy, written in a remarkably fair spirit, and stating with fair accuracy the homeopathic position. This was a new departure on the part of *The Times*, and is another evidence of the steady progress of our cause, and the increasing respect it obtains among thoughtful men who watch the "signs of the times." Up till this date, *The Times* had never a good word to say of homeopathy; it was, indeed, supposed to be a decided enemy to our views. These letters of "R. B. C." and "J. C. B." were replied to by several members of our school, and the controversy on both sides lasted for several weeks. At last, *The Times* concluded by a leading article, summing up the whole controversy, and I prefer to quote this article, with its judicial verdict, rather than to characterize in my own words the spirit and arguments of our opponents' communications, or of those on our side. Besides, coming from such an authoritative and influential source, *The Times* article becomes an *event* in the history and progress of homeopathy. I make no apology; therefore, in reading it to you entire:—

"Lord Grimthorpe must be highly delighted with the results of the discussion he started in our columns. In the first place, it has been a very lively one, and he loves animation. In the second, it has excited an immense amount of public interest which, we presume, is a gratifying circumstance. We have given what will be admitted to be a liberal allowance of space to the correspondence, but the letters we have been able to insert represent a mere fraction of the number we have received from all sorts and conditions of men. In the third place, Lord Grimthorpe has the satisfaction of reflecting that he has been entirely successful in establishing his original contention. So wide is the field over which the discussion has travelled, that it is perhaps necessary to remind the public what the original contention was. It was simply that an *odium medicum* exists, exactly analogous to the *odium theologicum* of a less enlightened age, and no whit less capable of blinding men otherwise honest and kind-hearted to the most elementary conceptions of candour and justice. The contention has been proved not so much by what Lord Grimthorpe has directly advanced as by the revelations of temper and mental attitude made by those who took up the cudgels on behalf of the orthodox profession. There have been one or two verbal denials of the existence of this *odium*, always accompanied, however, by an expression of contempt which comes in practice to much the same thing. But the strength of Lord Grimthorpe's case lies in the fact that whole columns have been filled with contentions which have no point or meaning except to justify the hatred that is verbally denied. Homeopaths are fools if they believe and practice what they profess, and knaves if they do not; therefore, we are justified, and indeed bound, by the lofty considerations which alone influence professional action to hate and despise them in either case—is a fair and accurate summary of the attitude assumed by orthodox champions at the opening of the discussion, and maintained with unswerving consistency up to the present moment. But that is the precise attitude which Lord Grimthorpe intended to

describe by the phrase *odium medicum*, and, therefore, out of all the confused discursiveness of the controversy emerges the fact that he has amply justified his main and original statement.

“We do not know exactly what end our orthodox correspondents have proposed to themselves, consequently it might be unscientific on our part to express any positive opinion upon their mode of conducting the controversy. If they wrote merely to relieve their feelings and comfort those who already agree with them, they probably have every reason to look complacently upon their own performances. But if they either desired to convince homeopaths of the greatness of their delusion or sought to enlist the sympathy and command the confidence of the lay public, we are quite sure that they have made an egregious mistake. At an early stage of the controversy we tried to hint as much to our professional advisers and guides. We pointed out that it is a mistake to fling charges of knavery and folly either alternatively or cumulatively at men taught by the same teachers, trained at the same schools, and declared qualified practitioners of medicine by the same authorities as themselves. To call a man a fool who holds exactly the same diploma as the men who abuse him merely because he differs upon some medical subtlety which laymen are told they cannot form an opinion about, has the effect of filling the lay mind with distrust of the very certificates upon the strength of which the doctors challenge our confidence. If one M.D. duly licensed by an orthodox faculty can be such a fool and as nearly a criminal lunatic as his brethren make him out, poor laymen cannot but feel that there may be other wolves in sheep's clothing passed by the same authorities, and all the more to be dreaded because they carry no distinctive badge. When doctors are denounced as knaves whom laymen have known all their lives, and who, in all the ordinary relations of life, behave with quite average common sense and integrity, it becomes rather difficult to repose implicit confidence in some practitioner whom we know by name, merely because he professes utter disbelief in the efficacy of decillionths. When our orthodox friends descend in their wrath to the practice of the tenth-rate politician, and pick up any bit of malicious gossip second or third hand—the chatter of a discarded servant or the loose statements of an anonymous but necessarily interested druggist—it is hard for the ordinary layman, who does not readily rise to their temperature, to feel very deeply convinced of the sobriety, and trustworthiness of their judgment. We poor laymen are painfully aware of our natural deficiencies, and, if we were not, we have been reminded of them both forcibly and frequently. Some laymen have taken part in this controversy, and have shown what seemed to other laymen a certain degree of knowledge. But they have been summarily dismissed as persons destitute of qualification for discussing these high matters and all of us have been admonished that our only safety lies in choosing a good doctor and placing ourselves unreservedly in his hands. It is clear that we cannot choose him on medical grounds because we are unfit to understand them. Our intelligence has, indeed, been flattered at great length by the assumption that we are competent to pronounce infinitesimal doses absurd, but then other things have been mentioned which look quite as absurd to the lay mind, and which we have to accept as the infallible conclusions of science. No guide remains for us except common sense operating upon considerations such as we are familiar

with in our ordinary affairs. Consequently, a real injury has been inflicted upon us by those orthodox practitioners who have so conducted this controversy as to arouse in every unprejudiced lay mind the horrible doubts to which we have just referred.

“When we last wrote upon this subject, it was already evident that the controversy covered a much wider field than that of Lord Grimthorpe's first letter. It has become a dispute between two systems or schools of medicine. Being only laymen, we are of course incompetent to hold a rational opinion upon such a subject, but it was open to us to endeavour to get the controversy conducted in accordance with the general rule that disputants ought to deal with the arguments that prejudice or ignorance may suggest. We accordingly took some pains to ascertain and set forth the homeopathic position as stated by homeopaths themselves, and we were afterwards encouraged to believe that we have done so with—for laymen—tolerable exactitude. It ought not to have been necessary, because every orthodox practitioner ought to know the best as well as the worst of homeopathy, and every orthodox controversialist ought to be ready to state his opponent's position accurately and fairly. It was necessary, however, and we did it, but without the slightest effect. Orthodox writers went on through column after column blazing away at what is non-essential, accidental and extrinsic, while the essential points upon which the whole argument turns were left untouched. What disquisitions we have had about decillionths, and how utterly irrelevant they are when homeopaths maintain that dose is a mere affair of experience, and that the essence of their system is a rule of drug selection based upon observation of the effects of drugs upon the healthy body! Their rule may be rotten and worthless, but we can never advance one step towards proof of that fact by losing ourselves in calculations concerning the space that a decillion of grains would occupy. A correspondent tells us to-day that the cases in which like seems to cure like can be explained upon some other hypothesis, which he does not mention. But that is not the point. Homeopaths do not offer any explanation or hypothesis. What they say is that the rule leads them to the choice of the right drug for a given case, and if that is so it does not greatly matter, although what they call likes are really wide as the poles asunder. The same correspondent tells us that infinitesimal doses have no effect upon a man in health and therefore can have none in disease. Here he rather trenches upon the domain where even a layman can check him. When a layman has an inflamed eye, he finds that it will not bear the ordinary daylight in which he rejoices when his eye is well. When his nervous system is out of gear, he is driven nearly mad by noises which do not affect him in health. When he is recovering from an illness, his stomach will not bear the solid food he finds necessary at other times. It follows that whatever is based upon our correspondent's *dictum* manifestly stands upon a quicksand. Another correspondent says to-day that if anybody likes to try the effect of one-millionth of a grain of *calomel* three times a day, he will find that it is unpleasantly potent even in health. The effects produced are the ordinary physiological effects of a dose of *calomel*, and the experiment may be tried by any body in his own person. How much less than a millionth will do we cannot say, nor do we know whether the millionth would be more active in disease. These are matters of fact, and we mention

them only to show that we laymen have not had that assistance from our orthodox friends which we might fairly have expected."

Such is the independent and judicial summary of the most influential paper in the world. Were the present year to present no other features of interest to us than this controversy, the year 1888 will be remembered as a red-letter year in our history and in that of liberty of opinion in medicine.

The "Homeopathic League" continues to do good work. Twenty tracts have now been published, and the first eighteen of them are to be had in a bound-up volume. Although they are published without the name of the writer, that it might not be said that they were written for the professional advancement of any one man, it is an open secret that, with two exceptions, they are from the pen of our able and hard working friend Dr. Dudgeon. They are admirable tracts, and are being widely circulated and read. Every one present at this meeting ought to become a member of the League, and be possessed of all the tracts. Although of the utmost value to medical inquirers into homeopathy, they are confessedly addressed to the public. Since the profession are so little open to any desire honestly and thoroughly to investigate the claims and practice of homeopathy, the years of appeal to the profession through our journals having been so comparatively unfruitful, the promoters of the League resolved to enlighten the public, whose interest it is to know the truth, who have a right to be considered, and for whom the medical profession exists. The old school seems to think that the public exists for the profession, and that they should be content thankfully to take what they can get from the profession. The League is of opinion that the public, besides taking what they can get, ought to get all that they can. The members of the League consist not only of doctors, but of a large number of laymen and women, and I would appeal to the public to become members, and so hasten on the work which is carried on for their good. When the public show a bold front and insist on having what they want, the profession must follow suit, and they will do so.

Next in importance comes the Lauder Brunton episode, or rather the third volume of it. It will be remembered that Dr. Nankivell, three years ago, in his presidential address at the Norwich Congress, pointed out the remarkable fact that in Dr. Lauder Brunton's newly published work on Pharmacology, a large and elaborate book, an *Index of Diseases*, and of the remedies recommended appeared in it, and that this index was full of homeopathic remedies with their homeopathic uses. The array of these was quite formidable. A second edition subsequently appeared, and the index was then still unaltered,

although Dr. Brunton, in his third edition, tells us he had seen Dr. Nankivell's address. Our quick-firing guns had, however, been set in motion, but not till a dynamite shell had been thrown in the shape of a letter from Dr. Dudgeon to *The Lancet* (which was, *mirabile dictu*, inserted in that periodical), was Dr. Lauder Brunton brought to bay. A third edition was at that time promised, and when it did appear a long preface was inserted, and in this preface Dr. Brunton displayed a remarkable cleverness in evading the real question at issue. Perhaps the most glaringly homeopathic remedy in the first two editions was *apis* for sore throat. This is, in the third edition, made the scapegoat, and we are told that "an amanuensis whom I employed to copy out a number of the drugs from Dr. Potter's book" (his indebtedness to Dr. Potter being now for the first time acknowledged), "has made a mistake in the column, and has taken *apis* as a remedy for tonsillitis from the homeopathic column." He then adds, "To the best of my knowledge this is the only remedy I have taken from a homeopathic source," and says that if any other occurs "I am sincerely sorry, and I can assure the homeopaths that it is perfectly unintentional." *Apis* is thus expurgated, in disgrace. But what of the other specially homeopathic remedies, and the remedies common to both Pharmacopæias which are recommended for their homeopathic uses? What of *byronia*, *pulsatilla*, *cantharis* (in albuminuria and cystitis), *ignatia*, *veratrum album*, *cocculus*, *staphysagria*, *rhus*, *thuja*, *viola tricolor*, *mercurius corrosivus* (in dysenteric diarrhea), *arsenic* (in irritative dyspepsia and cholera), and many others? These are left in as before, though arranged differently, but here is the explanation: "If any other remedies claimed as homeopathic (*sic*) have been introduced, they have, I think, been copied from the works of one or other of the authors already named" (Potter, Ringer, Phillips, Bartholow, &c.), "and in Dr. Phillips' work there are some remedies mentioned without references."

But does it not strike one as peculiar that Dr. Lauder Brunton should carelessly copy into his book remedies given by Dr. Phillips and others without any reference as a very unusual thing indeed in works on *Materia Medica*? We are asked to believe that the Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in one of the largest Metropolitan medical schools, and examiner in *Materia Medica* to the Royal College of Physicians, was not aware that a number of remedies, not in *The British Pharmacopæia*, which have been in daily use by the homeopaths since the time of Hahnemann, and were to be found in all homeopathic works, including *The British Homeopathic Pharmacopæia*, were homeopathic, even though they should have been introduced within the last few years, without

reference or acknowledgment, into the works just named. We are asked to believe that medicines, the very name of which used to be the signal for a jeer, were unknown to Dr. Brunton as homeopathic remedies. His reply to this is simply that they have been copied from Ringer, Phillips, Potter, Bartholow, &c., when every one knows the sources of inspiration of these authors. And in case this should not quite satisfy the candid reader, Dr. Brunton goes on to make the astounding statement that "the mere fact that a drug in small doses will cure a disease exhibiting symptoms similar to those produced by a large dose of the drug does not constitute it a homeopathic medicine." And why? "*For this rule was known to Hippocrates, and the rule of similia similibus curantur was recognized by him as true in some instances.*" Comment, gentlemen, on this straightforward mode of dealing with the question is needless. I can only say that if students want to know something of homeopathic remedies and their uses, and of the homeopathic uses of medicines which are common to the two Pharmacopœias, they will find a good deal in Dr. Lauder Brunton's *Index*, and I would only advise them to supplement such information by a study of Dr. Hughes' *Pharmacodynamics*, where they will not only find full detail, but will gain a knowledge of the principle on which alone the therapeutical action of these drugs is explainable. But the very fact of Dr. Brunton's *Index* remaining as it is in the third edition, is a remarkable indication of the progress of our cause in spite of the trammels on liberty of opinion.

But some one may ask, before leaving this subject, "Who is Dr. Potter, upon whom Dr. Lauder Brunton's amanuensis has laid such heavy contributions, and to whom Dr. Brunton himself acknowledges his indebtedness, for the first time, in his third edition?" He is an American doctor who, wishing to back up his friends in England, wrote to *The Lancet*, "I never was in practice as a homeopath. I abandoned homeopathy before entering into practice." This looks like a safe man to quote from, especially as he adds, "About the time when I had decided to abandon the *Hahnemania* philosophy, I had the pleasure of entering into some literary correspondence with Dr. Roberts Bartholow, and yielding to his urgent advice I entered Jefferson Medical College. . . . Since my graduation from that school I have had no association or connection with homeopathy." Would Dr. Lauder Brunton and *The Lancet* be interested to hear a portion of their friend's literary correspondence with Dr. Bartholow? It is published in *The St. Louis Clinical Review* for 1878, as an "open letter," and is signed with his title of M.D.:—

"My dear Professor,—When your valuable text-book first made its appearance (1876) I bought it, and have studied it carefully and sys-

tematically, in order to ascertain if modern research has found any straight or sure path through the hitherto tangled maze of therapeutical science. I had read the strictures of the most eminent men in the profession on its scientific value, and, though partially committed to the doctrines of similia, small doses, and the single remedy, I could not make up my mind to fully accept the homeopathic doctrine (or any other) as the guide of my professional career. But out of this condition of doubt and irresolution I came forth, after a careful perusal of your book—and it would be ungrateful in me if I did not acknowledge the debt, and wrong if I neglected to point out to others one of the means whereby the darkness was dispelled—and my therapeutical gaze fixed upon the light of truth. Having heard a good deal of abuse of homeopathy from the medical press and individual members of the old school, I turned to the newest text-book published then in England (Ringer's), but found it so full of homeopathy and small doses that I was disgusted. Consequently, when an illustrious American teacher, like yourself, announced a new book, I eagerly possessed it, and at once turned to the articles on *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, the two remedies which homeopaths are vulgarly supposed to administer in all diseases that flesh is heir to."

He then goes through an analysis of these articles and a number of others, and concludes thus:—

"I could continue for a dozen pages more to quote homeopathy from your book, but forbear. . . . At present, however, I am satisfied with your proofs of the law of similia, and would earnestly recommend all weak-kneed homeopaths to take a few small doses of your teachings which will, I am confident, prove to every impartial mind, that *similia similibus curantur*, even though they may likewise create a suspicion as to the honesty of your teachings and practice.—I am, truly your debtor, Samuel Potter, M.D."

Dr. Potter also writes in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, September, 1880: "During the years from 1862 to 1878, I have been a practitioner of homeopathy more or less." But in *The Lancet* of 1888, he says: "I never was in practice as a homeopath." This gentleman's work, to which Dr. Lauder Brunton expresses his indebtedness, "which he has much pleasure in acknowledging," in his third edition, was refused insertion among the advertisements in *The British Medical Journal*, among a list of other works sent by a well-known London publisher, as being too heretical. The whole episode is most entertaining from a liberty of opinion standpoint.

Were my time not limited—and my address has already outstripped its proper limits—I might have noticed the formation of the Medical Reform Union, an important step, but one which has not met with that unanimous approval which the promoters of it hoped for. It cannot interfere with any existing society, but will be a militant engine, to assert, by means of the publication of a statement of principle, what our real views are, and so

to render misrepresentation without a shadow of excuse ; to take any necessary steps to reply to misrepresentations ; and to form a united front against any attempt to taboo a homeopath in the exercise of his duty. An example of its action in the latter field is the recent attempt of the Wakefield Post Office medical referee to boycott Dr. Greig, our *confrère* in that town, in which Dr. Greig came out with such flying colours, and with an assurance from the authorities of the Post Office in London that the annoyance he had suffered would not again occur.

All round we are frequently finding evidence of the direction in which the wind is blowing in favour of freedom of opinion in medicine. Dr. Percy Wilde was lately asked to read a paper before the Gloucestershire branch of the British Medical Association on a subject involving the question of the relation between the two schools, in the discussion of which most liberal feeling was shown. And Mr. Harris, of Brixton, was also recently invited by a local medical society to read a paper on homeopathy, which he did, with the result that several practitioners stated that they had never heard homeopathy placed before them in that light before. Recently a surgeon to a London hospital delivered a lecture on the value of *lycopodium* in bladder diseases, the tincture used having been prepared, as the lecturer is honest enough to say, "according to the homeopathic method ;" and in *The British Medical Journal* we last month find a practitioner, taking care to call himself an "allopath," writing to ask for experience in the treatment of warts by *thuja* !

Gentlemen, I think we may congratulate ourselves on the progress our cause has made since we met last year. The cause of homeopathy is essentially that of freedom of opinion. The ultimate adoption of homeopathy as the dominant practice must come sooner or later, but the first step towards this is the permission of entire freedom of opinion. For this we must continue to fight. Till a man feels that, without being boycotted, he is at liberty to express openly his belief in the law of similars as the best guide for the treatment of his patients, and to practice openly and fully in accordance with his convictions, therapeutic progress must be slow and unsatisfactory. Till then, while other collateral branches of medicine advance with steady pace, laments will continue to be heard of the "backward state of therapeutics," and the absence of any guide but the blind one of empiricism. Had perfect freedom of thought and expression existed at the present day, the Birmingham events of 1875 would not have occurred, Mr. Millican would not have had to raise an action at law for being ejected from his hospital post, the Lauder Brunton episode would never have been enacted, nor in all probability would *The Times* have been occupied with the "Odium Medicum" controversy. The *raison d'être* even of our homeo-

pathic hospitals, societies, and journals would have been a thing of the past. But, strange to say, in this nineteenth century, and in a so-called liberal profession, freedom of opinion and of expression does not exist. In every other department of study but that of therapeutics, in all sciences, in art, and even in religion, any one may have his own opinion and carry out his views without let or hindrance. This blot on the history of nineteenth-century medicine cannot long exist. It is certain, in the nature of things, to disappear, but the remarkable thing is the persistency with which this relic of barbarous times continues to hold sway. In order to do our part towards its final extinction, we must be true to ourselves, our principles, our profession, and our claim to the right of absolute freedom of opinion. Carefully avoiding doing or saying anything which may be construed as an obstacle to friendly and professional intercourse with those who differ from us therapeutically, we must as carefully refrain from yielding one *iota* on points of doctrine and practice, that experience has assured us are essential to secure the best results at the bed-side.

Reunion of the two schools may be somewhat delayed by such an attitude, but it will be all the firmer and more enduring when it does take place, and the cause of freedom of opinion will be greatly strengthened. While any sacrifice of principle, for any purpose whatever, however laudable it may appear, or of what we know and feel to be true, will assuredly be turned to our ultimate discredit.

The tactics of the old school at the present day are to endeavour to absorb the practical results of our teachings, while repudiating the sources whence they were derived, and ignoring the principle on which they have been obtained. Against this we must persistently protest, as alike unjust to those to whom we are indebted for the knowledge of the truths it is our mission to propagate, and injurious to the development of these truths. Without a right understanding of the principle which dictates the giving of a certain medicine in certain cases of disease, the prescribing of it in all and sundry such cases becomes mere empiricism.

We must insist on the acknowledgment of the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Only on these terms can the best interests of the profession and the public be secured, and until that is yielded no real progress in medicine can be made on any firm and permanent basis.

HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS IN BIRMINGHAM.

THE Annual Congress of homeopathic practitioners was held on Thursday, September 21st, at the Midland Medical Institute, Edmund Street. The President (Dr. Dyce Brown, London), occupied the chair, and there were also present Drs. Pope, Ramsbottom, F. Neild, Dudgeon, Knox-Shaw, J. H. Clarke, A. C. Clifton, J. Gibbs Blake, E. Wynne Thomas, R. Hughes, J. Drysdale, R. T. Cooper, W. D. Butcher, J. W. Hayward, J. C. Huxley, George Norman, A. E. Hawkes, H. Harris, George Clifton, Thomas Simpson, W. Wolston, Percy R. Wilde, A. Pullar, E. M. Madden, H. Nankivell, G. M. Carfrae, Kennedy, T. H. Hayle, Luther, J. B. Noble, P. O'Brien, E. B. Roche, Bodman, Powell, Storrar, Neatby, Morgan, Mahony, D. Moir, Wingfield, Bremner, C. H. Blackley, Mason, Capper, Villers, C. P. Collins, Guinness, Major V. Morgan, Mr. J. Lawrence, and Mr. E. Corfield. The members came from various parts of the United Kingdom and from America and Germany. Several letters of apology for absence were announced.

The business of the Congress was preceded by a meeting of the Hahnemann Publishing Society at 9.15. At ten o'clock the PRESIDENT delivered his address on "*Liberty of Opinion the True Basis of Progress in Medicine.*" This will be found in full in another part of our present issue.

On the motion of Dr. BUTCHER, seconded by Dr. CLIFTON, a vote of thanks was passed to the President for his valuable and interesting address.

THE READING OF PAPERS.

Dr. Gibbs Blake was then called upon to read his paper on "The Treatment of Cases in which an Excess of Urea is a Prominent Symptom."

Dr. BLAKE said that he had been asked to make an explanation regarding the meetings being held in this institution. He said they had simply applied for it in the usual way, and the application had been granted. The room is granted to various scientific bodies for similar purposes. In justice to Mr. Oliver Pemberton he wished to say that he had been exceedingly friendly to homeopaths since 1875, and he had said to Dr. Blake that he had fallen in with the general decision of the profession.

Dr. Blake then read his paper.

For some years past, in his view, the elimination of urea had been of great importance, not only for diagnostic, but also for therapeutic purposes. It often happens that in youths suffering from debility, pale face, nervousness, dyspepsia, a large excess

of urea is found. He considered urea to be in excess when there is present such an amount as will form crystals of nitrate of urea when allowed to stand mixed with dilute nitric acid. The specific gravity varies from 1020-1036, and when it is of the latter it is often dark. The dark-coloured urine of pneumonia and other diseases contains also much urea. Urine in cases of hypochondriasis, in which there is oxalate of lime often contains also excess of urea, and this gives valuable indication for treatment.

The medicines of greatest service, taken from Allen and other sources, as having produced the condition, were then named in order.

Apocynum Can.—The provings indicate its use when excess of urea is found in connection with piles.

Arsenious acid and *Antimonious acid* resemble *Phosphoric acid* in increasing urea. This confirms the use of *Arsen. Alb.*, which Dr. Blake had used from the utility of symptoms before he knew of its power of increasing urea.

Aur. Muriat.—The depressed state of mind is the chief indication for the cases accompanied by melancholia and dyspepsia.

Calc. Mur.—In cases where the *Calc. Carb.* would ordinarily be given; there is languor, disinclination for exertion, with increased metabolism. The quantity of urea differentiates between this and *Calc. Carb.*

Colchicum.—Given by Allen. Organic solids increased in healthy man; also in dogs. The uric acid is increased as much as 75 per cent. Dr. Noel Paton finds it difficult to account for the traditional use of the drug for gout. This we can easily explain.

Euonymus.—Dr. Noel Paton found the urea markedly increased when purgation was not induced. There is increase of uric acid as well as of urea. *Fer. Mur.* caused increase of nitrogen in the urine. *Iodine* and *Jaborandi* are mentioned in Allen. *Merc. Corr.* is not given by Allen. A decided increase of urea has been observed in dogs.

Natrum Salycilicum.—In man urea is increased and uric acid decreased. *Natr. Benz.* also increased the amount of urea.

Phosph.—Largely increases the amount of urea. This explains the action of *Parrish's Chemical* food and *Syrup of Hypophosphites*.

Dr. Blake said he had found those medicines which increase urea, and are not mentioned in Allen, were better therapeutically than those taken from him.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. MAHONY asked if Dr. Gibbs Blake had noted the potency of the drugs mentioned in Allen.

Dr. DUDGEON said with regard to the medicines causing increase of urea and uric acid he would call attention to a paper by Jousset, in *L'Art Médical*. He spoke of *Thlaspi Brusa Pastoris* (Shepherd's Purse). Rademacher found a great quantity of urea in the urine of those to whom he was giving it for various purposes. Dr. Dudgeon had given it to a lady who had rheumatic symptoms. For a long time after the rheumatism had left the uric acid remained. He gave then *Thlaspi*, and the quantity of uric acid very greatly diminished, and it took the form of dust instead of larger concretions. It is used for hemoptysis popularly. (Dr. Hughes mentioned that it was one of the Angiotic Remedies of Mattei.) Dr. Dudgeon said according to the Matteist journal *Thlaspi* does not enter into any. According to that periodical each of Mattei's remedies contains a number of those commonly used by us.

Dr. DRYSDALE was much interested in the subject of Dr. Blake's paper, as he thought more attention ought to be given to the chemical indications. He referred to *Senna*, mentioned by Clotar Muller, which Dr. Blake had not mentioned. He asked if Dr. Blake had noted the double and opposite actions of medicines. No medicine goes on continually producing the same effect, there is reaction after action.

Dr. HAYLE mentioned two cases he had observed. His method of testing was as follows. He poured a little nitric acid down the vessel till it lay at the bottom of the test-tube. If urea was in excess a solid ring was obtained, the greater the quantity of urea the sooner the ring is formed.

One of his patients was a woman who was recovering from a very severe illness. She had albuminuria. One doctor had diagnosed inflammation of the bowels. Dr. Hayle thought there was inflammation of the pancreas. The specific gravity of the urine varied from 1028-1030. All at once it went up to 1048. There was not a trace of sugar, but a very solid layer of urea. There was also a very rich magenta ring formed where the nitric acid joined the urine. The patient improved quickly; the specific gravity went down, and she gradually recovered her health, the albumen decreasing in amount.

The second case was one of dyspepsia, with uterine displacement. The urine was 1028; in a few days it was 1048, and then on testing for urea there was the same magenta ring. This he could not explain.

Dr. BLACKLEY (of Manchester) was much interested in Dr. Blake's paper, as he was glad to get new indications where indications were scanty; and because he had been himself a sufferer from renal colic with some excess of urea. Lately he had had two cases of renal colic, and he thought there was great dearth of indications for remedies in such cases, both prophylactic and curative.

Dr. T. SIMPSON also referred to Dr. Clotar Muller's paper, and urged members to read it. Dr. Dudgeon some years ago prescribed for a patient of his who had urinary deposit Contrexéville water. This proved very successful.

Dr. COOPER said we must be careful in making observations of urinary deposits. He had found that the irritation of an elongated prepuce was much increased by the excess of urates in the urine. The possibility of deposits collecting within this must be borne in mind.

In one case of excessive urea with malformation of the bladder he gave a decoction of the seeds of *Daucus Carota*, which diminished the urea, the offensiveness of the urine and the irritation subsiding. He had seen simple warm water have the same effect.

Dr. HUGHES thought we were getting rather wide of the mark. He believed excess of urea was more common than was supposed. In Dr. Madden's case there was excess of urea just before he broke down, and high specific gravity. He had been long dyspeptic, but that was apparently not the cause of the excess of urea. In the case of a lady there was no nervous breakdown, only she ate too highly of animal food. The cases he had seen arranged themselves in one of two classes (as also diabetic cases), one being digestive and one nervous.

In the lady's case medicine had but little effect, but strict regulation of diet soon put her right.

The most effective medicine he knew was taken from a hint of Mr. Freeman's. It was a case of typhoid where the patient was not convalescing properly, and he gave *Causticum* on account of the excess of urates in the urine. Dr. Hughes had given it with great success since. Some cases seem to baffle medicines. One lady, not long confined, suffered from excessive languor, with excess of urea and high specific gravity. She got much better with change of air.

Dr. WOLSTON had found excess of urea often in association with intermittent albumuria. There were no tube-casts, and the behaviour of the urea was most erratic. Pallor, exhaustion, languor, great appetite, were leading symptoms. On testing the urine with nitric acid it became solid; he boiled and it all disappeared. Next day he brought two samples, one taken at night and the other in the morning. The evening specimen was 1030, morning 1025; there was no sugar. He had seen several cases. You may find a large amount of oxalates. He believed that in perfectly pure water, like Évian water, which is perfectly pure, containing almost nothing else, the best remedy is found.

The disease is observable at all ages. He had seen it in a boy of eight. There is an excessive thinness of the skin, and the veins are prominent.

There are two drugs which he has found of much use, *Arsenious Acid* and *Phosphoric Acid*, the latter in the nervous cases in high dilution. Occasionally in these cases we get formation of renal gravel and actual renal calculus. In one case a dislocated kidney was diagnosed; it was found the patient had a calculus, as Dr. Wolston diagnosed.

Dr. HAYWARD had met with the disease. He thought there were three classes—one being climatic. In two cases he had used *Causticum* and *Phosphoric Acid*, with abundance of pure water; they got on very well.

Dr. GEORGE CLIFTON said there should be a word of warning. Dr. Blake had referred to the question of dogs. He thought until dogs could tell us if they had stolen a mutton-chop that morning, or whether they perspired at all, or what they felt, it was useless to take note of observations on them. He believed that in *Apocyn. Can.* given in large doses (fifteen drops) with plenty of hot water, we had a good means of treating these cases of renal calculus and excessive secretion of urea.

Dr. NANKIVEL asked if the water merely diluted the urea or actually changed it?

Dr. NEATBY asked if it was not necessary to take the whole quantity of urine passed in twenty-four hours?

Dr. WOLSTON mentioned an apparatus for estimating the amount of urea.

Dr. DUDGEON mentioned Dr. Galley Blackley's apparatus, which the latter described some years ago.

The PRESIDENT, in calling on Dr. Blake to reply, said that the remedies named by Dr. Blake were deeply-acting remedies. Careful dieting and mineral waters, were necessary as well as medicines. Contrexéville seemed good in all forms of urinary deposit.

Dr. GIBBS BLAKE, in reply, said it was very satisfactory to read a paper which gave rise to a good discussion. He could bear out the remarks of their President on Contrexéville waters. One patient who was resisting all other treatment when passing great quantities of phosphates, got well soon when sent to Contrexéville. In regard to Dr. Drysdale's question, he said the failure of action of the drugs was almost invariably the case after a time. He had found great benefit from an old woman's remedy, Parsley Peart, or Parsley Breakstone (*Artemisia vulgaris*), which he had given as an infusion. Sir H. Thompson uses it largely. He agreed with Dr. Hughes that the great majority of the cases are attended with nervous symptoms, and evidence of nervous breakdown. He usually takes off meat and puts patients on a diet chiefly of milk. In testing he always uses the nitric acid cold. He puts about half a drachm into a test-tube, and pours the nitric acid in and leaves it till the next day. Regarding

water, there is made an aerated distilled water which he finds very useful. In reference to the observations on dogs, he found the men were much more likely to steal mutton-chops than dogs. He thought that for testing, the urine taken from the vessel used night and morning was the best.

Dr. DYCE BROWN added that there was a mineral water as good as that of Contrexéville, namely that of Vittel, which is quite near Contrexéville.

LUNCHEON AT MASON COLLEGE.

After the discussion of the paper the members of the Congress adjourned to Mason College, where lunch had been generously provided by Dr. Blake. When this was over, the Secretary of the Institution kindly showed the members over its numerous admirably furnished classrooms, laboratories, and handsome library.

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

On resumption of business, on the motion of the PRESIDENT, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Dr. Gibbs Blake for his hospitality.

The report of the Hahnemann Publishing Society was presented and adopted. Tunbridge Wells was then selected as the place for holding the Congress next year. Dr. Blackley (Manchester) was appointed President for the ensuing year; Dr. Pope, Vice-President. Dr. Dyce Brown was elected general Secretary; and Dr. Mann reappointed Treasurer.

Dr. VILLERS, of Dresden, expressed the good wishes of his German and Swiss colleagues to the members of the Congress.

AFTERNOON PAPER.

Dr. WOLSTON then read his paper entitled "Naso-Pharyngeal Hypertrophies in relation to Deafness." His paper referred to growths in the back of the nose and throat as causing deafness. The majority are due to hyperplasias of the vault of the pharynx causing direct pressure on the eustachian tube; those in the nose cause deafness by deflecting the air cells. Nasal polypi seldom cause deafness; the reason he assigned was that the polypi were moveable.

Post-nasal vegetations are essentially a disease of childhood or puberty. They are usually sessile or pedunculated. When abundant the soft palate is pushed forward. To the finger it is like touching a mass of earthworms. The face has a stolid, indolent, often listless expression. The anterior nares are usually small and round. The mouth is constantly open, the patient is restless at night, constantly uses handkerchief, but

cannot blow the nose. He is listless and apparently inattentive; but this is really due to deafness. Yellowish green mucus is seen trickling down the throat, tonsils large, and tendency to pigeon-breast. There is a circular depression of the walls of the chest about the junction of the middle and lower ribs corresponding to the attachment of the chest walls. It is just the same as in hypertrophy of the tonsils. The vital forces are lowered. The patient lives in constant ill-health, and is susceptible to disease. If left to nature, they will disappear as the bones grow and give more room for the fluid to escape. Dr. Wolston urged surgical interference. Permanent deafness may result. Various instruments were shown. Leuthenberg's forceps with a posterior cutting edge he thought was the best. Then the finger-nail must finish the work. Anesthetics should be given. Dr. Wolston described the operation. He said the growths never reappear. Several cases were related.

These cases are either congenital, or they follow diphtheria, measles, and all diseases that attack the pharynx. It is of great advantage to children to have them cleared out early, as if the patient attacked with scarlatina whilst they are present the ears are almost always affected.

Dr. Wolston next spoke of hypertrophy of the pharyngeal tonsil. This may come on at a later period in life than adenoid disease. Regarding the measurements, he said the nasal chamber had a capacity of five or six fluid drachms.

The erectile growths from the turbinated bones were now referred to. Epilepsy, cough, and deafness are sometimes caused by this.

Mucoperiostitis forms a swelling on the knife-edge border of the septum. It is very difficult to reach surgically.

Dr. Wolston showed a piece of "amadou," a fungus, which is most useful to introduce into nasal cavities after operations to prevent contraction.

Kali Bich., *Cycl.*, *Kali Carb.*, and other medicines were useful, but when matters had gone to any length surgery was the best help.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. COOPER said there was no doubt that clearing out the nasal cavities aided greatly cases of deafness; but he did not think deafness was to be cured by a simple operation. Adenoid growths were a very important subject. They are chiefly met with in young children. In young children it is a very delicate thing to touch the posterior nares. He alluded to one case, that of the child of a medical man, in which the operation was followed by inflammation and suppuration of the ears. There is also a tendency to suppurative meningitis in

operations. These growths are liable to undergo rapid change. The indicated remedy will generally act well in these cases. He alluded to one sent to him by Dr. Moir. It was a severe case with threatened suffocation, but he could do nothing that night. He gave *Calc. Phos.* 1x, and in a short time the child's breathing was almost normal. He confines his operative procedures to simply scraping the pharynx and touching with *Hydrastis*. Referring to pharyngeal catarrh which attends cases of deafness, he said there is always a boggy, doughy condition of the naso-pharynx. If you scrape this and touch with *Hydrastis*, it will get well. The ordinary treatment is to touch with galvanic-cauterisys. The condition is one which very seriously threatens the hearing. He believed that the nose ought to be carefully examined in all cases of epilepsy, hypochondriasis, and loss of memory. A youth who had received a severe blow on the nose lost his memory, and did not recover it until his nose had recovered from the effects of the blow. He deprecated indiscriminate operations on delicate children.

There is often danger in using douches to the nose; it is best to use medicines as snuff—in the dry form. He would undertake to cure with indicated medicines more cases of throat deafness than could be cured by operative measures.

Dr. HAYWARD was glad Dr. Cooper had referred to douches. He was quite sure that douching with cold water was often dangerous. He thought that long before the cases were submitted to Dr. Wolston they were amenable to homeopathic treatment, and if they had been so treated would never have come under Dr. Wolston's care. Our climate is productive of catarrh, and that is productive of all the conditions Dr. Wolston has referred to. The real place for the medical man is before this occurs.

Dr. MAHONY said that these cases showed the working of deep-seated disease in the subjects. Hahnemann called it psora. It is well known that chronic diseases take a long time to cure, and patient medication was what was required.

Dr. CLARKE was inclined to agree with Dr. Mahony. The condition of the throat was only one expression of a general disease. Dr. Wolston had drawn (after Mackenzie) a very fair picture of rickets, and the pigeon-breast showed that the disease was in the bones as well as in the throat. He thought surgeons were too apt to rely on surgery. He referred to the case of Mr. Mapleson related by himself in his "Recollections." Mr. Mapleson had a very good voice, and was just about to fulfil an important appointment when, having a trifling affection of his throat, he consulted a London specialist. The latter without any ceremony cut out tonsils and uvula at one swoop, and with them his voice. He could never sing after. Dr. Clarke could endorse Dr. Cooper's recommendation of *Calc. Phos.*

and *Hydrastis*, and also the preferableness of snuffs over douches.

Dr. E. B. ROCHE said a surgeon who finds himself able to do things and produce certain results is naturally apt to look to surgery. He thought there were cases of both kinds. He had a case, that of a young lady, whose tonsils were large, and where there was no other constitutional disorder. He removed the tonsils, and she has remained well ever since. Other cases were quite constitutional. He joined in deprecating douches.

Dr. BUTCHER was very unwilling to introduce liquids into the nasal cavities. He said that if any one having a cold would put a morsel of cotton-wool, with a little iodoform, into the nostril, he would find it of the greatest comfort. Children can be taught to open the eustachian tube at will by a sort of half-yawning, just as the ear muscles can be used by practice.

Dr. BLACKLEY mentioned a case under his care of adenoid growths in which, after failing to cure with medicines, he took away the growths; then he used an injection and gave *Calc. Phos.*, and the patient got well. He had used injections on himself and in patients. He had used a variety including *Sulphate of Quinine*. This was very irritating, but none of the others had given pain; these included *Sulphate of Zinc*, a grain to the ounce, *Sulphate of Copper*, a grain to the ounce. He had been much struck with the action of *Tincture of Aconite*. He found that he could not touch his nostrils with *Aconite* without producing violent sneezing.

Dr. BODMAN said the injections should be warm. All the speakers who had condemned injections had used them cold.

Dr. BLACKLEY said he invariably used injections cold.

Mr. KNOX-SHAW said it was wrong to attack the pharynx indiscriminately, but it was possible for surgery to be withheld too long. He alluded to the case of naso-pharyngeal tumour of the fibrous kind, to which Dr. Wolston did not refer. The patient, a youth, first had a severe cold about six months ago, previous to which he did not know of anything wrong with his nose. Since last May he had not been able to breathe through the nose at all. He was very deaf when he first had the cold. Afterwards he was not deaf at all. The old treatment for this was very severe. It consisted in severing the nose and turning it back, or else depressing the maxillary bone, or operating through the palate. He resorted to electrolysis. He electrolyzed it twenty-two times. He then discharged the lad, as he was just beginning to breathe through his nose, and the tumour was sloughing. He saw the youth the other day, and he can now breathe through his nose, and can resume his work. The growth still exists, but is much smaller. These growths, according to Sir Morell Mackenzie, disappear at about twenty-five years of age.

The operation was very painful. He used cocaine at times, but it made little difference. Mackenzie says these cases are extremely rare.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the general feeling was that there are cases which are better treated surgically. The point is, as Dr. Roche said, to hit the happy medium.

Dr. WOLSTON (in reply) said he went largely with Dr. Cooper's remarks. He only took up this as one class of deafness. When he says the disease is curable by operation, he does not mean by sending the patients to a surgeon. A general practitioner can do it himself. The importance of early recognition is what he wished to emphasize.

If operation is decided on, the child should be kept in bed for a few days, and carefully looked after.

Touching the pharynx is a very delicate thing, it is fully supplied with nerves. In cases of fainting, merely touching it is one of the speediest ways to restore the patient.

With regard to douches, he agreed with those who deprecate them. When he did use liquids it was in the form of spray. He used warm alkaline solutions in acute rhinitis.

Dr. BURNETT's paper on "*Sycosis*" was placed to come last on the lists, owing to his unfortunate and unavoidable absence, but as there were but a few minutes left on the conclusion of the discussion of Dr. Wolston's paper, it was decided to take it as read, and have it published with the others. Dr. Hawkes, who had undertaken to read it for Dr. Burnett, explained his inability to be present, which the Congress regretted for his own sake as well as theirs.

THE HOSPITAL.

After the business was over, most of the members proceeded to the Homeopathic Hospital, over which they were conducted by Drs. Gibbs Blake, Wynn Thomas, Huxley, and the house surgeon, Dr. Wingfield. As usual at this time of the year, cleaning operations are in progress, and the Institution was not seen to such advantage as it might have been when not in the hands of workmen. But every one was pleased with the neatness and orderliness of the wards; and it is to be hoped that the committee will soon find themselves enabled to complete their original plans. The hospital is partly new and partly old. At first it consisted of converted houses. Then some were pulled down, and a new part built, with the idea of at some future time pulling down the rest and completing it. There is plenty of room for extension, and the site is admirable, and in the centre of the town. It ought to make a bigger show than it does. As Dr. Dudgeon said later on, it might with advantage be brought more before the public notice. As it is, one might pass it by and not know it was there, so modest a front does it present.

After visiting the hospital the members dispersed in various directions, to meet later at dinner.

Homeopathic pharmacy is well represented in Birmingham by the firm of Corfield and Corfield (who were also represented at the Congress). We visited their well-appointed pharmacy, and were shown, among other novelties, their little heart-shaped bottles of tablets, each containing three grains of a triturated substance, and each bottle containing fifty tablets. They afford very convenient means for prescribing triturations.

THE DINNER.

In the evening the members of the Congress dined at the Grand Hotel, Dr. DYCE BROWN presiding, and amongst the numerous guests were Mr. Sam Timmins, J.P., D.C.L., General Phelps, Major Vaughan Morgan, Mr. G. A. Cross, of London Homeopathic Hospital, and Dr. Villers, of Dresden.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, the PRESIDENT gave "The Memory of Samuel Hahnemann." In a brief sketch of the life of the Reformer of Medecine, he said that even in early years he was an example for all young men, a friend of his professors at the University, a type of perseverance and all-round ability. As a practitioner he was conscientious to the extent of preferring to starve rather than treat his patients in the barbarous manner then in vogue. Later he was the model of a scientific investigator. The time was bound to come when Hahnemann would not only be revered by themselves, but be looked upon by the profession at large as one of its heroes and one of the greatest heroes that ever lived. The toast was drunk in silence.

Dr. DUDGEON proposed "The Homeopathic Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Homes." He said homeopathic hospitals and dispensaries were the great means of propaganda of homeopathy in this country, as they showed the truth of the system by practical application. They had a splendid hospital at Liverpool, others in Birmingham, Manchester, Bath, Bournemouth, and Hastings or St. Leonards, besides a hospital for children at Southport. The success of this hospital was remarkable, but he had not seen any account of it in the public journals. He believed the advocates of the system had been too backward in making their views and progress known to the public through the press. He had almost forgotten the London Homeopathic Hospital. Thanks to Major Vaughan Morgan, the work done by that hospital had plenty of publicity.

Major VAUGHAN MORGAN, in responding, agreed that this greater publicity was essential to the success of such hospitals. It was necessary also that those who were responsible for them should take care that they did not run into undue expenditure, for he had found that in one hospital the cost per day of feeding

the pauper patients was greater than that of first-class passengers on the Peninsular and Oriental steam-boats. They ought also to obtain help from the labouring classes, which benefited greatly by their agency. He commended the training of nurses as a highly necessary work, worthy of further extension, and appealed for subscriptions towards the extension of a convalescent home at Eastbourne. After all, hospitals were but missionaries in the wilderness, put there for the purpose of increasing the knowledge of the future.

Dr. DRYSDALE gave the toast of "Homeopathic Literature." Of such literature at the present day he said it was marked not only by good style but by solid original qualities; and he paid a high tribute to the work done by those gentlemen who were responsible for the periodic literature of homeopathy.

Dr. POPE (Tunbridge Wells) responded.

"The Visitors" and "The Hon. Secretaries and Treasurer" formed the subject of the remaining toasts.

A vote of thanks to the President, proposed by Dr. CLIFTON, was carried with acclamation.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

*. In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or 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.

WHICH REMEDIES KEEP BEST?—ANSWER TO "VALETTA."

In reply to "Valetta":—I think, as a general rule, triturations are more serviceable than pilules or tinctures, for tropical use. Of course tinctures evaporate; and I have known instances of pilules going bad—changing colour, &c.; but I do not think triturations are so likely to "offend" in that way. Of course low attenuations of chemical substances—in tincture, trituration, or pilules—have to be considered individually.—'Ομοιος.

We may add to the interesting reply of 'Ομοιος that preparations of whatever kind keep best in sound bottles, with good necks (*and without spouts*, spouted bottles being difficult to fit with corks), corked with the best of corks. An abundant supply of extra corks should be taken, to fit into the bottles as soon as the old corks lose their elasticity and become dried. 'Ομοιος has not mentioned globules. We should be inclined to prefer them, in well-secured bottles.—Ed. H. W.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

'Ομοιος asks: (1) What position does the Victoria University medical degree hold in comparison with other universities in the United Kingdom?

Answer.

Our opinion of the degree is that it is an extremely creditable one to possess, and for practical purposes as good as any. London takes the first rank, as it puts men to the severest test; Edinburgh has the second place, as the Edinburgh school has a great reputation for thorough teaching, and has great prestige; Dublin comes next, then the English Universities; Aberdeen, Glasgow, St. Andrew's, and Durham following. The Victoria University degree is new, and until its possessors have had time to distinguish themselves in the world it will lack the prestige of older universities.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

(2) Which of our large provincial towns contains the best medical schools?

Answer.

Manchester will certainly head the list, Leeds we should put second, then Liverpool and Birmingham.

(3) Which of the Australian colonies do you consider the most favourable field for homeopathy?

Answer.

New Zealand, especially Dunedin, with its Province Otago, and Wellington. Whoever goes out to a colony needs to have some "grit" in him. Given this he may almost choose his locality and *stay*.

Dr. B. M. Banerjee, of Mirzapore, N.W.P., asks:

(1) Is there any better remedy for ordinary long lasting reducible hernia of a young man than those mentioned in Hull's *Jahr*, Rud-dock, and Jahr's "Forty Years' Practice"? I have applied a good truss to prevent the escape of the viscera.

(2) I have been treating since two years last a girl of eight years old, suffering from ankylosis of left elbow joint, caused by an injury, but have derived no benefit up to date from the remedies mentioned in the aforesaid authorities. Will you kindly tell me anything about the case?

Answer.

(1) We fear we are not able to give Dr. Banerjee much additional help in his cases. We have never seen long-standing cases of rupture cured by medicines, though we have known the pain and discomfort of them alleviated. If *Aurum* has not been tried, it is worth a trial, in varying attenuations from the 3rd trituration to the 30th dilution. We mention this although we know it is to be found in *Jahr*.

(2) If the ankylosis is *true* ankylosis (*i.e.* bony union between the bones), no improvement is to be looked for. If it is *false*, that is due to stretching or retraction of the ligaments much good may be obtained from the use of *Iodine* in low attenuations—three drops of the 2x or 3x tincture three times a day; if constitutional symptoms come on (cold in the head, wasting, loss of appetite) it must be suspended. Judicious attempts to move the joint may be tried, and such movement of the limb as remain should be zealously encouraged.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—At last the Homeopathic Convalescent Home is what the French call *un fait accompli*, and it is not only purchased and furnished, but occupied with patients and nurses. There are, however, several beds still unoccupied, and all subscribers are hereby reminded that accommodation is ready, the Home being fully organized; while non-subscribers are reminded that they can at once become supporters and make use of their privileges. Nor will it surprise those who know the character of the board of management of the hospital (who have undertaken the task of providing this Home), that its extension is already contemplated. On the one hand it is found to be difficult to make arrangements for the joint occupancy of men and women; and, on the other, an opportunity has arisen of extending it on very favourable terms. I think it is Shakespeare who says, "There is a tide in the affairs of Convalescent Homes," &c. Well, our tide is now rising. It is pretty generally known that the opening of the Home has been delayed by the opposition of some neighbours, who feared that such an establishment would deteriorate their property. Legally, we have proved our right to proceed, but an opposite neighbour now pleads to have his two houses taken for the same purpose, and proves the *bonâ fides* of his alarm by offering them on very advantageous terms. If these two houses could be added to the scheme, it would enable the promoters to devote one house to the reception of men, one to that of women, while the third could be utilized for nurses and children. The present Home will accommodate eighteen patients, the three would be able to receive about sixty; and as the Home is established on the self-supporting plan, nothing is required beyond the capital to purchase and furnish. Roughly speaking, the extension would cost £3,000 all told, and the treasurer has in hand about £1,000, and a legacy will be applicable to the purpose which has been left to the Home by the late Sir James Alexander of £500. Therefore, to take advantage of our tide, we really only need £1,500! and surely such a sum will be readily forthcoming for so good a cause. Who will give £1,000, or what fifteen friends will give £100 each?—or 150 donations of £10 would do! I am not a prophet, therefore cannot foretell the answer to that question, but I hope to solve the mystery in your December issue, and, in the meantime, remain, Yours truly,

WM. VAUGHAN MORGAN.

P.S.—The ladies of Eastbourne have decided to have a fancy sale in December, and this added to the promises of collections

in churches, will, it is hoped, greatly assist the Maintenance Fund. All friends of the cause are earnestly requested to contribute articles of utility or art, which can be forwarded to the Home or the Hospital.

ACUTE TONSILITIS.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In the June number of the *WORLD* were some remarks that I had made at a meeting of the West of England Therapeutical Society in regard to the treatment of Acute Tonsillitis. I laid stress on the treatment of this affection with high dilutions and few doses according to the law of similars. I have recently had two illustrative cases which may be of interest.

M. H., age 14, of a sanguine temperament, auburn hair, and fresh complexion, had enlarged tonsils causing difficult swallowing of even liquids, considerable congestion of the fauces, furred tongue, and a white exudation on both tonsils. I omitted to record the temperature and pulse, but recollect that the former was raised and the latter accelerated. The other prominent, I might say characteristic, symptoms were aggravation of symptoms in the afternoon and evening, the direction of the throat affection from *right to left* side of the throat, *red sand in the urine*, and considerable *flatulent distention of the bowels*. She got, I think, only three doses of *Lycopodium 200*. On the following day, 29th of August last, she was very nearly well, and on the 30th she was running about out of doors. The medicine was discontinued after the first day.

The other case was that of a phlegmatic young lady of about 24. She was of an extremely sluggish disposition. She had a very similar throat, but the exudation and extreme debility accompanying the attack, made me very suspicious of diphtheria, into which I was afraid it would develop. A strong resemblance of the general appearance of the throat to that of the former case, and the fact that the disease had originated in the right side and had gone to the left, led me to *Lycopodium* again, and one or two doses of the 200 dilution completely altered the complexion of things, and fully restored the patient to health without any more medicine.—Yours truly,

59, Alma Road, Clifton.

ROBERT H. FALLON, M.D.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Allingham (W.) *The Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Rectum.* Edited and Revised, with much additional new matter, and numerous Diagrams, by H. W. Allingham. 5th ed., 8vo, pp. 366. (Churchill. 10s. 6d.)

Burnett (J. C.). *Tumours of the Breast, and their Treatment and Cure by Medicines.* 12mo, pp. 213. (Epps & Co. 2s. 6d.)
 Carter (Alfred H.). *Elements of Practical Medicine.* 5th ed., post 8vo, pp. 480. (Lewis. 9s.)

- Burnett (J. C.). Fevers and Blood Poisoning, and their Treatment, with special reference to the use of Pyrogenium. 12mo, paper cover, pp. 56. (Epps & Co. 1s.)
- Construction and Maintenance of School Infirmaries and Sanatoria. Prepared by the Council of the Medical Officers' Schools Association. With 13 plates, 8vo, pp. 46. (Churchill. 1s.)
- Duncan (A.). The Prevention of Disease in Tropical and Sub-Tropical Campaigns. 8vo, pp. 406. (Churchill. 12s. 6d.)
- Fagge (C. H.) and Smith (P. H. Pye). Principles and Practice of Medicine. 2nd ed. 2 vols. pp. 2,122. (Churchill. 38s.)
- Hamilton (A. McL.). The Modern Treatment of Headaches. Roy. 16mo. (H. K. Lewis. 2s. 6d.)
- Higgins (C.). A Manual of Ophthalmic Practice. With Illustrations. Post 8vo, pp. 314. (Lewis. 6s.)
- Leishman (W.). A System of Midwifery. Including the Diseases of Pregnancy, and the Puerperal State. 4th ed. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 858. Maclehose (Glasgow). (Macmillan. 24s.)
- Neale (A.). Eczema. Crown 8vo. (Trübner. 1s. 6d.)
- Ogle (J. W.). On the Relief of Excessive and Dangerous Tympanites by Puncture of the Abdomen. A Memoir. 8vo, pp. 112. (Churchill. 5s. 6d.)
- Purdy (W.). Small-Pox: A Practical Treatise on the Small-Pox Epidemic; its Course, its Symptoms, its Treatment, and its Cure. Within the reach of every Mother and Housewife. Also Vaccination, its merits and demerits. 12mo, sd., pp. 40. (Heywood. 6d.)
- Silk (J. F. W.). A Manual of Nitrous Oxide Anæsthesia for the use of Students and General Practitioners. 8vo, pp. 118. (Churchill. 5s.)
- Thompson (Sir H.). On the Preventive Treatment of Calculous Disease and the Use of Solvent Remedies. 3rd ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 96. (Churchill. 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. Thos. Wilson, Withernsea; Electropathic Company, London; Dr. Frank Nankivell, Sydenham; Dr. W. E. Watson, Sydney, N.S.W.; Mr. F. E. Boericke, Philadelphia; Mr. J. W. Carter, West Hartlepool; 'Ομοιος; Major V. Morgan, London; Messrs. Poulton and Owen, Melbourne.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Zoophilist.—Chemist and Druggist.—New England Med. Gazette.—Medical Era.—Medical Counselor.—New York Medical Times—L'Homeopathie Populaire.—Californian Homeopath.—Medical Advance.—Medical Era.—Hahne-mannian Monthly.—Homeopathic Physician.—Bibliothique Homeopathique.—La Reforma Medica.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—American Homeopathist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—Maanedskrift fur Homeopathi.—L'Art Medical.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.—Medical Visitor.—Clinique.—El Criterio Medico.—The Age, Melbourne, Aug. 2nd and 6th.—Oxygen in Therapeutics, by Dr. Ehrenger.—Nerves, by Dr. Belcher.—Rules and Bye-laws of Medical Defence Association, New South Wales.—Therapeutic Progress and its Obstacles, by Percy Wilde, M.D.—Tumours of the Breast, by Dr. Burnett.—Bell on Diarrhea, 3rd edition, edited by Dr. Laird.

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

HOMEOPATHY IN AUSTRALIA.

THE Twentieth Annual Report of the Melbourne Homeopathic Hospital is something to be thankful for. As an index of the public estimation in which Homeopathy is held in the colonies of the South nothing could well be more satisfactory. As an encouragement to all who have to do with hospitals at home we give the report entire. The most remarkable feature of it is the letter of Mr. G. GEORGE CRESPIN announcing the splendid offer of an anonymous benefactor to complete the hospital by building the South Wing.

“To the Contributors of the Homeopathic Hospital, Melbourne.

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—the Board of Management of the Hospital have much pleasure in presenting to you the Twentieth Annual Report, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June last, and, in doing so, are glad to be able to give so encouraging an account of their stewardship. The wave of financial and commercial prosperity which has passed over the Colony during the year has not failed to visit this Hospital, and you will hear with feelings of unmingled pleasure that the expenditure has not only been maintained, but the combined overdraft on the Maintenance and Building Funds has been materially reduced. In stating this, however, it is thought necessary, in order to allow no room for erroneous opinions, to remind you that there still remains a large bank overdraft upon the building, which will require continual attention and strenuous efforts to clear off, but from the experience of the past, and the outlook of the future, the Board feel that

the advancement of the Homeopathic Hospital is assured, and is destined to hold a proud position amongst kindred institutions throughout the world.

“In order to maintain the efficiency of the Hospital, and probably on account of the unusual severity of typhoid fever cases (there also being a larger number of these cases than hitherto, besides being more costly to maintain), an increased expenditure has been found necessary. The expenditure during the year has been greater than last year by £340 9s. 2d.; but taking the total expenditure, namely, £2,829 12s. 2d., with the addition of the overdraft brought forward from the previous year, £798 9s. 10d., and subtracting the total receipts for this year, namely, £2,986 12s. 7d., it will be seen that after all accounts have been paid, the overdraft brought forward has been reduced by £157 0s. 5d.

“On referring to the Building Fund balance sheet, it will be seen the receipts have been £713 15s. 4d., as against the previous year, £691 13s. 4d., or showing an increase in favour of this year of £22 2s.; while the expenditure during the year has been £249 18s. 7d., which, with the exception of the sum of £26 10s., is wholly made up of bank interest. The overdraft last placed before you on this fund was £5,693 11s. 9d., now it is £5,229 15s., or in other words, a reduction of £463 16s. 9d. But out of this there is, however, approximately a sum of £100 due to bank as interest, which has not been debited.

“The Endowment Fund shows no alteration from last year, there being still a credit balance of £511 19s. 1d. As the permanent yearly income practically derived by some institutions, both in the old country and here, from such a source has assumed large proportions, and is an important factor in the financial position of these institutions, it is to be hoped that ere long some kind friends will see their way clear to supplement this particular and distinct department of our receipts.

“The statistical tabulation of diseases and deaths shows that during the year ending 30th June last, the total number of persons treated has been greater than any preceding year, and has amounted to 2,522, which are particularized in the following manner:—In-door patients, 567 (312 males, 255 females); out-door patients, 1,955 (626 males, 1,329 females). The visits of the out-patients amounted to 6,452; while the total number of prescriptions dispensed for both in-door and out-door patients

was 11,316, being 2,052 more than the preceding year. The record shows that of the in-patients 450 were discharged as cured, 22 discharged incurable, 51 died, leaving 44 in the institution at the close of the year. It will be seen that, although 7 more deaths than last year have occurred, the rate of mortality has been exceedingly low, a fact alike creditable to Homeopathy and the skill and attention of the whole staff.

“ Before proceeding further with this report the Board desire to refer in terms of praise to the generosity of an unknown friend, who has made an offer through Dr. GÜNST and Mr. G. GEO. CRESPIN, to defray the cost of building the Southern Wing to the Institution, besides furnishing the same. The following letter, dated May 4, 1888, fully explains the offer:—

“ The Secretary of the Homeopathic Hospital,

“ DEAR SIR,—The gentleman who has promised to erect the New Wing of the Hospital called upon me yesterday, and told me about his proposals. He happens to be an intimate friend of mine, and has authorized me to make all payments for the erection and furnishing thereof. His name must remain *incognito*, which Dr. GÜNST and myself have promised. He suggests that private apartments should be made in the new wing for persons willing to pay for same, as in the Alfred Hospital. He desires to see the plan of extension, and, if necessary, will suggest an alteration. He is prepared to commence operations at an early date, but desires that an effort be first made to pay off the present debt. He is personally going to canvas for subscriptions towards that object, and in my presence yesterday obtained £25 from one gentleman. He has authorized me to give any necessary assurance required.

“ Yours faithfully,

“ G. GEO. CRESPIN.’

“ It is almost needless to add that the Board of Management at once accepted so noble an offer, but, in doing so, they felt they could not refer to this beneficent friend in terms eulogistic enough for his large-hearted gift, made through them in order to relieve the suffering poor of this city, but, in fulness of gratitude, they can only say that they trust he will long live to see the good which his work will do. It will be seen by referring to the foregoing letter that a desire is expressed that an

effort be first made to pay off the present debt. This is a wise and judicious clause, for unless the debt is first liquidated, the Board feel that they would be unable, at the present time, to maintain any more patients than that portion of the building already erected is able to accommodate, but should the debt be first cleared away, then the large amount now paid as interest for overdraft would be available for the maintenance of the new wing. Strenuous efforts will therefore have to be made in this direction, until the desired object is accomplished; but, as the gift is so generous, the Board confidently hope that much public assistance will be forthcoming. It is therefore important that the gift may become as widely known as possible, so that the aid of all friends of the Hospital will be secured.

“It is with regret that the Board have to record the retirement of Sir W. F. STAWELL, as President of the Hospital, to which position he has been uninterruptedly elected since the commencement of the charity.

“In the last Annual Report mention was made that a Ball was shortly to be held in aid of the Building Fund, and, at the time, it was predicted that from the *personnel* of the Ball Committee, the completeness of their arrangements, the prestige of previous balls in aid of the Institution, and the unquestionable public support on those occasions, that the ball shortly then to be held would be as successful, financially and otherwise, as formerly. It is with pleasure that the Board now report for your information that their highest anticipations were exceeded, the ball being more successful than any formerly held, and after all expenses had been paid, a profit of £120 13s. 4d. was left for the credit of the Hospital. Best thanks are therefore due to those gentlemen who composed the Executive Ball Committee on that occasion, and who spent much valuable time and energy in order to achieve success. It is proposed to hold a similar social gathering early in September next, in the Melbourne Town Hall.

“During the year a complete course of lectures were delivered by Drs. MAFFEY, RAY, and SEELENMEYER, to the Pupil Nurses who were under training in the Institution, and after due deliberation, it was determined that the lady relatives of subscribers and their friends should also be invited to attend, in consequence of which the lectures became very popular; the large Board-room of the Hospital was frequently crowded to excess—the attendance

testifying to the appreciation of the lectures. Thus much information on nursing was imparted to the outside public, which, it is hoped, will prove both useful and beneficial. To the medical gentlemen named, the Board now desire warmly to tender their sincere thanks.

“The lectures for the present winter season have already commenced, and the lecturing staff has been strengthened by the addition of Dr. TEAGUE.

“The Board of Management having in view the expiration of the agreement with the Resident Medical Officer in the coming month of October, made an offer to that gentleman, which has been accepted. Dr. BOURON, therefore, who has proved himself a zealous and efficient officer and has well earned by his constant watchfulness and skill the gratitude of many patients, will, at the expiration of his term, continue to fulfil the duties appertaining to his present position.

“In concluding this Report—a brief epitome of the affairs of the Hospital for the past twelve months—the Board desire to say that during the year which it traverses, they believe the Hospital has made great strides in public favour, and year by year the good which it is doing in this community, and in all parts of the Colony, is becoming more widely known and appreciated. To all those kind friends who have assisted in this work of advancement, the Board now desire to return their sincere thanks, and they trust that the financial new year, which has now been fairly entered upon, will be one of continued prosperity to the Institution.”

As an example of the public estimation in which the Hospital is held we may mention that we saw in a newspaper paragraph reporting a lamentable gun-accident in connection with the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition an incidental remark that the injured man was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital for treatment.

Dr. BOUGHTON KYNGDON, of Sydney, New South Wales, in his letter which we publish on another page, gives a hopeful view of the prospect of homeopathy in the sister colony. We hope soon to hear that Sydney has rivalled Melbourne and set up a Homeopathic Hospital of its own. Adelaide has a Children's Hospital, which is equally divided between the two schools.

NEWS AND NOTES.

"ODIUM MEDICUM" STILL.

It seems that *OdiuM MedicuM* is not so dead at Birmingham as was supposed. A number of the members of the Institute took offence at our having been allowed the use of the building for the purpose of our Congress. *The Daily News* (of October 1st) thus describes and comments on the events that followed.

"Medical practitioners of the old and orthodox school must have rubbed their eyes and polished their spectacles when they read the other day the account of the Homeopathic Congress held in the library of the Medical Institute at Birmingham. The Sonnite Mahommedan might on occasion break bread with the Fatimite; the learned Rabbi who denied the authority of the vowel points might shake hands with the disciple of Buxtorff; even crabbed youth and age might, in spite of the poet, contrive for once to live together; but the homeopath and the allopath appear to be destined, at least on this side of the Millennium, to go their separate ways, nourishing a reciprocal sentiment of contemptuous pity. What, then, could be the meaning of this great and sudden gathering of the disciples of Hahnemann in the very citadel of their rivals? Light is thrown upon this mysterious question by the discussion at the meeting of the Council, from which it is to be gathered that permission to use the rooms was granted under the impression that the meeting would be simply 'for scientific purposes,' and of 'no special public significance.' Not till the reports of the proceedings appeared in the local papers did the President and his colleagues become aware of the insidious character of the application. How grave is the crisis which this curious misunderstanding has brought about is shown by the fact that four resignations were at once handed in by members of the Institute; and that the council report with a sort of breathless thankfulness that 'no further resignations were received yesterday.' It is to be hoped that the members of the Institute will ultimately recover from the cruel shock they have sustained. Perhaps a thorough fumigation of the Library might help to induce members to enter it again. It would be a pity if the untoward incident should be deemed to necessitate the demolition and rebuilding of the Institute."

LORD DYSART AND THE GRANTHAM HOSPITAL.

It appears that Lord Dysart, after the way in which his offer was treated by the Committee of the Grantham Hospital, has withdrawn his subscription altogether. We have not yet heard whether his lordship has succeeded in obtaining a homeopathic practitioner for Grantham, but we trust he will soon do so, and be able to set up a hospital where the poor may receive homeopathic treatment.

“GLOSSOPATHY.”

The St James's Gazette of September 20th is responsible for this:—

“Of the invention of ‘cures’ there is, apparently, no end. We are accustomed to homeopathy and to hydropathy. Pelopathy, or treatment by means of mud baths, is not quite so familiar. Raxopathy, or the grape-cure, is more favoured in vine-producing countries than it is in England. Glossopathy is now added to the list. It is the invention of an American physician, who, no doubt, has read the parable of Dives and Lazarus, and who professes to have personally observed the good effect which dogs can produce upon suffering humanity by applying their tongues to wounds and sores. This gentleman is now collecting a staff of suitable dogs, with a view to opening a glossopathic establishment in the neighbourhood of Zurich.”

WANTED—OLD LINEN.

THE Lady Superintendent of the London Homeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, informs us that she is badly in want of old linen for the use of the wards. We hope those of our readers who have supplies to spare will send them to her as soon as they can.

BACTERIOPATHY.

The Lancet of September 29th published the following:—

“A serious blunder seems to have been committed at the Odessa Bacteriological Station, which, though fortunately it entailed no loss of human life or health, has resulted in a loss of something like £3,000 to an enterprising farmer, who sent 4,700 head of sheep to be protectively inoculated against the Siberian plague. So far from their being protected, the inoculation killed 4,400 of them in about twelve hours. The only explanation which has as yet been forthcoming is that the ‘vaccine,’ which should not have been used till the second inoculation, was by some mistake injected at first. It is not surprising to hear that the farmer contemplates an action at law against the bacteriological station. Whether he gains it or not, it is probable that all such institutions will find that the confidence of farmers in the value of preventive inoculation for various diseases has received a somewhat severe shock.”

This is “protection” with a vengeance!

A PREVENTIVE “CURE.”

The Zoophilist for November has the following:—

“The issue of the ‘Annals of the Pasteur Institute,’ of the 25th

September, contains a remarkable case of death from hydrophobia, occurring in a patient of M. Pasteur, twenty-seven months after the bite, and twenty-six months after M. Pasteur's inoculations. These 'Annals,' it should be noted, contain the official record of the proceedings of M. Pasteur and his *collaborateurs*, and the following is a translation of what they had to say as to what was, up to the last week of September, their latest failure:—

“PERSON TREATED DEAD OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Alphonse Sinardet, twenty-six years of age, a husbandman at Polliot, Department of Ain, was bitten the 26th April, 1886, in the little finger of the right hand, having three wounds on the outer side. The dog which bit him attacked some other dogs and also a child, after which it disappeared. The bites were cauterised with a red-hot iron two days after. Sinardet was treated [at the Pasteur Institute] from the 3rd to the 12th of May, 1886. On the 24th of July, 1888 (twenty-seven months after the bite), following upon a chill, he felt in the bitten arm a pain, which began at the little finger and extended to the shoulder and the right side. Next day there was difficulty of swallowing. On the 27th the patient was removed to the Hotel Dieu de Bourg, suffering from convulsive hydrophobia. On the 28th July he died. The case was under the observation of Dr. Passerot, of Bourg. Sinardet's case belongs to the statistics of the year 1886.”

Of course the case of this unfortunate man has been counted as a “cure” up to the present.

THE VICTORIA DANCES.

THE Board of the London Homeopathic Hospital announce that during the winter of 1888-9 a series of six subscription dances, under distinguished patronage, will be given in aid of the funds of the hospital. A ball-room and suite of rooms have been engaged at the Westminster Town Hall. The dances will take place as follows: Tuesday, November, 27th, 1888; Friday, December 14th, 1888; Tuesday, January 8th, 1889; Tuesday, January 22nd, 1889; Tuesday, February 5th, 1889; Friday, February, , 1889. The dances will begin at nine o'clock punctually, and terminate at one. The subscription for the series of six dances (including refreshments and all charges) is £2 10s. for each subscriber, whether lady or gentleman. A limited number of tickets for single dances for the friends of subscribers, duly vouched, will be issued at 10s. 6d. each. Early application should be made to Mr. G. A. Cross, Secretary of the Hospital.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

WHAT DID THE EMPEROR FREDERICK DIE OF?

THIS question, which was asked in the September number of this periodical, does not yet seem satisfactorily answered, though a fierce war has been and is still raging among the medical attendants of the illustrious patient. Thus we have had first the statement of the German doctors, who accuse Sir M. Mackenzie of ignorance, incompetence, and deception. Then we have Sir M. Mackenzie's book with its catchpenny title of "Frederick the Noble," in which he flatly accuses Dr. Gerhardt of having caused the benign disease of the imperial patient to take on a malignant form by his reiterated daily cauterizations with a red-hot wire of the delicate structures of the larynx, and of making a deliberate misstatement when he alleged that Mackenzie wounded the right vocal cord when attempting to snip a piece off the excrescence on the left vocal cord. Mackenzie further accuses Von Bergmann of making a false passage among the tissues in front of the trachea, while endeavouring to insert a canula into the trachea, thereby setting up inflammation and suppuration in the connective tissues of the neck, and hastening the death of the Emperor by six months. Von Bergmann replies by rudely calling Mackenzie a liar. Even Virchow does not appear to much advantage in this unseemly quarrel, for whereas in his report on the portions of the growth in the larynx removed by Mackenzie on the 9th and 28th of June, he distinctly says that the fragments were of diseased tissues taken from the body of the tumour, and that they were not cancerous, he now insinuates that the specimens removed by Mackenzie from the larynx, and submitted to him for examination, were not portions of the growth at all. The only one who comes out well in this unhappy controversy is its subject, the imperial patient, whose patience and magnanimity offer a striking contrast to the unprofessional wranglings and vulgar recriminations of the doctors who muddled their illustrious and unfortunate patient to death among them. It is impossible to say that Dr. Gerhardt with his daily cauterizations of the larynx was solely to blame for the transformation of a simple benign growth into a cancerous disease, for Mackenzie followed up this

treatment by other similar cauterizations, though at longer intervals. Nor is it satisfactorily proved by the autopsy that the disease was cancerous. The report of the *post-mortem* examination, given at p. 182 of Mackenzie's book, says that "nearly the whole of the larynx was destroyed, its place being occupied by a large, flat, gangrenous ulcer,"—a state of things more resembling destructive ulceration following inflammation of the perichondrium and cartilages than any form of cancer. "At the base of the epiglottis, on the left side, was a nodule as large as a cherry, and near it were several similar nodules of various sizes, but all much smaller than the first one." There was also a small nodule on the skin and an enlarged lymphatic gland. "The nodule at the base of the epiglottis contained an alveolar structure with epidermoidal contents, among which were nest-cells. The cutaneous nodule removed from the neck also contained nest-cells." Nest-cells are found in and are said to be characteristic of the form of cancer termed epithelioma, but they also occur in warts and corns, so that their presence in a morbid growth is not conclusive evidence that the latter is cancerous. Of course I have no intention to deny that the nodules in this case were cancerous, but as, according to the best authorities, benign tumours may be irritated into malignant forms, the "brutal" and irritant treatment of the Emperor's throat may have been the cause of the malignant form that the disease assumed in its later stage; for it is impossible to conceive that Virchow was wrong when he decided with respect to the different portions of the morbid growth he examined at different times that they were not cancerous. I have found no reason to modify the opinion expressed in the former article that the disease has not been proved to be cancer, and it seems more likely that the larynx was almost completely destroyed by the inflammation and caries of the cartilages set up by the violent measures resorted to by the doctors. The undignified wranglings of the doctors over the dead body of the victim of their mismanagement, will not serve to raise the medical profession in the esteem of the public.

The whole history of this melancholy case shows how little chance of coming off alive an exalted patient has, should he ever be afflicted with a disease which presents a local manifestation. He must immediately place himself under a specialist who has made the organ in which the

disease manifests itself locally his special province, and this specialist must have the advantage (?) of frequent consultations with other specialists who, being naturally his rivals, endeavour to pick holes in their dear colleague's diagnosis or treatment, and to make suggestions at variance with his views and practice. Then the specialist, not being an operating surgeon beyond his own sphere of action, must be attended by a surgeon in case some surgical operation should be required, and this surgeon may be—as Mackenzie hints he was in this case—a spy and an informer in the interests of the specialist's rivals. Should some symptom arise unconnected with the organ to which the specialist devotes himself, instantly another specialist who attends to the organ newly attacked must be sent for—as was Kussmaal from Strasburg—to tell the specialists and surgeons if the suspected organ is really affected and what is the precise nature of the affection. And so the poor patient is worried day and night with a small army of specialists for perhaps half a dozen different organs of his body, and harassed by operating surgeons eager to perform a risky operation—apparently more intent on doing something that may make them the talk of the world than on doing good to the patient. A less highly placed patient would perhaps confide the treatment of his disease to a good all-round practitioner who would attend to his whole disease with all its local manifestations, and if he thinks the superior skill of an operating specialist is needed for some particular symptom, he will get him to do what is required in this direction and leave the rest of the treatment to himself. In this way the patient will have a better chance of getting his disease cured, if curable, or his life prolonged if the disease is incurable. R. E. D.

HOW TO DRESS OUR BABIES. *

BY L. C. GROSVENOR, M.D.

A LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC
MEDICAL COLLEGE.

I WISH to interest you to-day in a more humane and healthful method of dressing our babies.

* We feel we cannot give our readers a better idea of Dr. Grosvenor's reform than by quoting his lecture entire. Any reader desiring to possess a set of the patterns may have them by applying to the Author, 185, Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, enclosing postal order for four shillings.—ED. H. W.

A few years ago, when attending at the birth of a child, I chanced to be the only *old lady* present competent and willing to make the little one's first toilet.

Now, when we old ladies of the male persuasion attempt to do anything, we like to do it well. I got along nicely with the bath, but when the wardrobe was brought in, it set me thinking again, as it had done many times before, upon the very inconvenient and harmful way in which we dress our infants.

In the first place, here was a little bandage to go two or three times around the body over the navel dressing, and to be pinned with four pins—and you know it is customary to wear this until the child goes into short clothes, or even through the second summer. Now, the Creator has made the abdominal wall elastic for a purpose—to accommodate itself to the varying conditions of the child's digestion. If it has a full meal the wall is large enough, and if it has eaten little it is none too large. If there is wind in the bowel the abdomen distends and gives it room till it can find its way through sixteen feet of convoluted intestine. The bandage destroys all this elasticity and defeats the Creator's plans in the matter.

“But,” say the old ladies, “we *must* put on a bandage and put it on snugly, or the baby will be ruptured, or big-bellied and all out of shape.” Nonsense! Nature does not do her work in such a careless way.

When the infant cries lustily this elastic wall distends evenly in all directions, and if not bandaged seldom ruptures. It is the bandaged babies who rupture.

Let us see! The band was well applied in the morning, but in the constant motion so characteristic to the young of all animals, it is partially displaced, compressing a portion of the abdomen, but exposing the umbilicus, which now has to take the whole pressure, and bursts, and we have an umbilical hernia. “But,” says the grandmother or nurse, “I do not apply the band in any such careless way. I adjust it evenly and put in four pins, the lower one through the diaper to hold it down. What happens now? The child cries, and the chance of distention being gone, he ruptures into the scrotum if a boy, or in the femoral region if a girl—surely not a very desirable condition.

No. I would dress the navel with a pad of absorbent cotton and a light band held by two pins, just enough to

retain the navel dressing, and discard the band when the navel dressing comes off.

The matrons and nurses will oppose this encroachment upon time-honoured customs, but a little tact and explanation will win them to your way of thinking. I have seen only one ruptured baby in twenty years among the unbandaged.

The next article I came across was a little shirt, made of linen—the coldest goods in the world—starched stiff at that, and having saw-teeth around the neck to keep the baby irritable. Surely this should have no place in the infant's wardrobe. It is neither comfortable to the child, nor convenient to the mother.

Then came the pinning blanket, one of the most uncomfortable and unhealthy garments ever invented. Let us see. The chest wall is made to expand and contract at every inspiration and expiration. The ribs do not pass around the body like a barrel hoop, but curve downward and upward from the sternum to the spine in such a way as to favour this expansion and contraction—and we put on this pinning blanket, whose band is made of unelastic material, close up under the arms, and pin snugly—over two fingers is the old rule, and so spoil all the expansive power of the chest during the first weeks and months of the infant life. We forget that within these thoracic walls are great vital organs, which during these beginnings of life should have the freest play. Who shall say that much of the Phthisis pulmonalis and other lung diseases which scourge our land have not one, at least, of their predisposing causes right here. But I have another indictment against this absurd pinning blanket. One side is folded over one limb and the other over the other, and then the bottom is folded upon the thighs and pinned so that the little one cannot move a limb, at which he cries, and we say Colic! and commence to dose him. This garment is an abomination and should be thrown away.

After this comes the skirt, which has the same objection as the pinning blanket—tightness about the chest. Another objection I have to all these is, that they clothe the chest warmly and leave the shoulders with only a slight covering of muslin—the dress. How a more uncomfortable, unphysiological, or inhuman dress could be invented I can hardly see. The attention of the Humane Society should be called to it.

While I am aware it is easy to find fault, but not so easy to show a better way, I am confident I can give you something infinitely better, in "The Gertrude Baby Suit,"* entirely free from all these objections, perfectly healthful and beautiful, and *very* convenient to the mother in using; then, too, the baby now handles like a baby.

The under garment should be made of nice fleecy goods—canton flannel is the best we have at present—cut princess, reaching from the neck to ten inches (twenty-five inches long) below the feet, with sleeves to the wrists, and having all the seams smooth and the hems at neck, wrist and bottom upon the outside—the latter turned over once and felled or cat-stitched with coloured worsted—a tie and one button behind. Here you have a complete fleece-lined garment, comfortable and healthy, and one that can be washed without shrinking. The next garment is made of baby flannel (woollen), also cut princess, same pattern only one-half inch larger, reaching from the neck to twelve or fourteen inches below the feet—to cover the other—with generous armholes pinked or scalloped, but not bound, and with two buttons behind at the neck, and may be embroidered at pleasure. The dress cut princess to match the other garments is preferable.

The ordinary baby dresses are all right except that I would have them only from thirty inches to a yard in length.

Now, these three garments are put together before dressing—sleeve within sleeve—and then are put over the little one's head at once and buttoned behind and the baby is dressed, there being but *one* pin—a diaper pin—in baby's dress instead of *fifteen*. No shoulder blanket should be used, because it is sometimes over the head, sometimes about the shoulders and neck and sometimes off entirely, and these changes are exposures. Accustom the little one from the first to go without it.

At night the dress should be simply a canton flannel night-dress and a diaper—the dress being not unlike the under garment in the suit, only a little longer. It is absurd to think that a child can rest sweetly in a diaper, a bandage, a pinning blanket, a skirt and a double gown, as many a child is expected to do. A good rule is to "dress the

* This suit takes its name from my own little daughter, Gertrude, for whom they were first designed, some years ago, and who helped beautifully to illustrate my parlour talks on this subject.

little ones as you would love to be dressed if you were a babe." There is nothing wonderful about this simple dress. The only wonder is that we have dressed our little ones so badly so long.

If your husband and I were to go into business together, we would sit down and calculate, and say: "How can we obtain the best results with the least outlay of money or labour, and make our business abreast of the freshest thought of to-day?" But when our young mothers go into the business of dressing their first little one, they do not ask, "How can I dress the child best in the physiological light of to-day? How can I dress it so that it will be perfectly comfortable and healthy? How can I dress it with the greatest ease and comfort to myself?" but "How did my grandmother do this?" So they go back fifty years for their models. All honour to our grandmothers; they did beautifully in the light they had—but if our girls of to-day do not do better than their grandmothers, they do very badly. The main advantages of this method are:

1. Perfect freedom to all thoracic, abdominal and pelvic organs.
2. That all the clothing shall hang from the shoulders.
3. The greatest saving of the time and strength of the mother in caring for the babe, there being one pin instead of fifteen.
4. The resulting health and comfort of the child.
5. The evenness of the covering of the body, there being the same covering over the shoulders as elsewhere.

Let us make the physical life of our babies so perfect and happy as to realize the words of Wordsworth: "Heaven lies all about us in our infancy."

GLEANINGS BY THE WAY.

By MR. J. W. CARTER.

ILEX PARAQUAYENSIS, ETC., IN HEADACHES.

Ilex paraquayensis ϕ I have found to be a good remedy in certain headaches. I have relieved, at least, about six cases with it. I give five drops for a dose in warm or hot water, and repeat it frequently accordingly. I find the symptoms that indicate it most prominently are—

Nervous headaches, whole head, and especially over the eyes, forehead and temples,—face flushed, and excited—

looking about the eyes, — especially brought on by excitement, agitation, and worry — say by shopping, visiting, &c., or any extra exertion of mind or body; headache with vomiting, whilst travelling by train. One case which *Cocculus* failed to relieve, *Ilex* soon relieved. The headache of *Picric Acid* is aggravated by excitement; that of *Cimicifuga*, and *Clematis Erect.*, by worry; that of *Ammon. Valer.* by agitation; that of *Gelsem.* and of *Scutellaria* by excitement; that of *Epiphëgus* by especially the excitement of visiting and shopping, sleep and rest relieving. The last named is a really good remedy when arising from the indications laid down, where there is nervous exhaustion. The pain is generally in the forehead, with blurred sight (like *Iris. Ver.*) with nausea and vomiting.

The nervous headache indicating *Guaranin* generally arises from an excessive use of tea and coffee, and errors of diet, with great mental depression. The pain of *Guaranin* invariably commences at the right temple, and from thence radiating over the whole head.

Ilex. paraguay. has relieved when others have failed, and if given according to the symptom laid down.

I shall be pleased to supply any one with a small quantity of tincture ϕ , who would like to try it, as I have had a quantity sent to me.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF A FEW WELL-KNOWN MEDICINES.

BY DR. HARMAR SMITH.

KREOSOTE.

I FIRST learned the virtues of *Kreosote* given internally in toothache caused by *Caries*, many years ago, from the first edition of Dr. Hughes' *Pharmacodynamics*. I have scarcely ever found it fail when prescribed thus. I have nearly always given a pilule of the second decimal. I have frequently taken this dose myself, and never found it fail except when a gumboil was forming.

I found *Kreosote* curative a few months ago for a widely different affection. A young lady of ten years of age, apparently healthy in other respects, was troubled with very frequent and violent eructations. I first visited her at the latter end of November, and the affection had then existed for several weeks. On the day of my first visit she had

eructated about three hundred times. I ordered *Pulsatilla*, *Belladonna*, and *Argent. Nit.*, none of which had any curative effect, and the *Nitrate of silver* apparently aggravated the symptoms. *Kreosote 2x* however soon did good, and in a few days after commencing it the eructations had come down to about ten daily, and she had little further need of medicine. I used no collateral treatment except a compress to the abdomen, there being slight tympanitic distension.

SALICYLATE OF SODA.

Acute Rheumatism.—E. P., æt. 25, domestic servant, very stout; has had several attacks of acute rheumatism which have left her with a damaged heart; has now been suffering from a relapse of the acute disease for nine weeks; has been generally treated in the Surrey County Hospital.

Jan. 14th.—Right wrist joint and forearm swollen and painful; pain increased on motion; sounds of heart scarcely heard, and impulse imperceptible; pulse small and very compressible. Tr. *Acon.* and *Bryonia alt.*

15th.—Sleepless night. Temperature 100·2. Continue medicines.

18th.—Pain very severe in right shoulder for some days, and has now extended to the left. Tr. *Aconite* every hour; omit *Bryonia*.

19th.—Pain in the heart, with feeling as if grasped, and panting respiration; come on in the night; pain in shoulder very severe; sleepless night. To take *Spigelia* and *Cactus* in alternation.

20th.—Sent for early. Heart pain relieved, but had a sleepless night, with pain in the shoulders and posterior cervical muscles. Temperature 100·8. Urine loaded with urates. Omit *Spig.* and *Cact.*, and take *Acon.* and *Bry.* 10 p.m., Temperature 102·2. Both the patient and her mother very much out of patience, so in response to their urgent desire prescribed a composing draught as a palliative, viz., 25 drops *Liquor Morphia Acet.* (P.B.) equivalent to about one-fifth of a grain of the salt, or two grains of 1x.

21st.—Temperature 102·2; pulse 120. Slept most of the night. Felt immediate relief after taking the draught. No return of heart pain or palpitation. Pain in joints continues. Continue the *Aconite*. Temperature 101·8 manè, and 102·5 9 p.m.

22nd.—Temperature, 101·8 manè, and 102·5 vesp.

23rd.—Temperature, 101·7, manè, and 102·2 vesp.

25th.—Temperature manè 101·8, and 102° vesp.

26th.—Temperature, 101·8 manè, and 101·4 vesp. Found my patient very much out of patience, suffering from severe pains in the extremities. The small dose of *Morphia* (about twenty drops) procuring sleep during the night, but leaving the pains without abatement during the day. I now decided to begin the *Salicylate of Soda* at once, about which I had been hesitating for some time. I prescribed it in 3-grain doses.

27th.—Immediate beneficial effect from the *Salicylate*—free from pain except slight headache, which was relieved by a dose of *Nux Vomica*. Temperature reduced to 99·8.

28th.—Temperature 99. Pains all better. Slept well without a composing draught.

29th.—Temperature 99·3. *Soda Salicylate*, 2 grains every four hours.

Feb. 3rd.—Continued improvement. Temperature 99°. Little or no pain. Sleeps well without *Morphia*.

5th.—She was so much better, that I ventured to discontinue the *Salicylate*, as afterwards appeared too soon.

8th.—Convalescence maintained.

17.—Return of symptoms; pains and fever and sleeplessness. Temperature 100·3. Repeat *Sal. Soda.*; gr. iij. every four hours.

19th.—Much better. Free perspiration. Temperature normal. Continue *Salicylate*; gr. ij. four hours.

March 1st.—Anemia, debility. *Tr. Ferri. Pernitratis*.

11th.—No rheumatic affection remaining. Debility only. *Discharged cured.*

The effect of the *Salicylate* was very striking; with the exception of the *Morphia* there had been no apparent benefit whatever from the previous medicines, so different from former experience, as if they stepped out of the way for this new-discovered and heaven-sent remedy to manifest its therapeutic power. I made use of it with some misgiving, as if I were deserting the flag under which I have so long and so successfully fought, until I found on consulting Dr. Hughes' greatest and most valuable work, that he shows that *Salicylic Acid* is really one of the newest, and by no means least precious exemplifications of the homeopathic law.

It is evident that I discontinued its use too soon in the first

instance, and before the rheumatic poison was thoroughly eliminated from the system.

Guildford, October, 1888.

[Our esteemed contributor is to be congratulated on the success of his prescriptions; but if he had given more clearly the precise indications for the *Salicylate* in preference to any other medicine, and for the dose he gave, the second case would have been more interesting and valuable.—ED. H. W.]

STAYS.

THEY are wonderful people, these vivisectors. They can prove anything. The augurs of the Ancient Romans who killed animals and foretold coming events by the appearance of their smoking entrails were nothing to their modern representatives. We have made great advances in science since their time. Our modern augurs do not kill the animals before they make their observations; they do it whilst they are still alive. And wonderful things they discover. But a short time ago we had a discovery made by Mr. V. Horsley as to the uselessness of the Turkish or Russian Baths in hydrophobia. He put live rabbits into ovens, and since they could not be made to sweat, no matter how near the cooking point he brought them, he concluded that Turkish baths were no good for hydrophobic human beings, and announce his discovery to an admiring medical world. Rabbits never do sweat under any circumstances; but that didn't matter to an augur like Mr. Horsley.

And now we have a new discovery by another vivisector. Mr. Horsley has discovered by experiment on animals that never sweat, that sweating is no good for human beings who do; and now Professor Roy and Mr. Adami, by opening up the chests of animals and observing what happened when they squeezed their "stomachs," have found that stays are an excellent institution!

It was at the Bath meeting of the British Association that this great feat in modern augury was revealed to the comfort of a stay-wearing public. We quote an account of the paper and the discussion which followed from *The Standard* of Sept. 8th.

"In the Biological Section, the subject of stays and tight lacing was discussed in a separate department. The attendance of

ladies was especially large.—Mr. C. S. ROY, Professor of Pathology at Cambridge, and Mr. J. G. ADAMI, University Administrator of Pathology, who had announced a joint paper on ‘The Physiological Bearing of Waistbelts and Stays,’ said they had lately been making some pathological experiments, and had found that a slight pressure upon the abdomen resulted in the giving out of considerably increased quantities of blood from the heart in a given time. A good deal of the blood stored uselessly in the abdominal veins was, by this pressure, placed advantageously at the disposal of the muscles, brain, and skin. This explained how men, as well as women, instinctively employed some method of abdominal compression, wearing waist-bands or belts, or the more elaborate corsets, at periods of increased activity. No doubt fashion had sometimes led to the distortion of the female figure by means of stays; but if not laced too tightly, the modern corset, by clasping the waist and supporting the bosom and back, constituted a convenient combination of the different forms of girdle, which had been found useful by the women of all civilized nations from the remotest time. Of course, during sleep, they were put off, but during hours of exertion, social or otherwise, reasonable tight-lacing was fitted to increase mental and physical activity. They, however, cautioned young ladies against carrying this to an injudicious extreme. By the way, it was suggested to trainers of horses that, if they girthed the racing saddle behind the ribs, instead of over them, they would, thereby gain for the horse the same advantage as was experienced by the long-distance runner from his broad, tight leather belt.

“Dr. WILBERFORCE SMITH said that he considered this a most dangerous paper to be read to such an assembly. He declared the evils of tight-lacing to be manifold and terrible, and that it was perfectly refreshing to find a girl the muscles of whose back had not been withered by wearing stays. As a matter of beauty, not one woman in twenty who wore stays was presentable as a model.

“Dr. JOHNSON LAVIS expressed astonishment at hearing pathologists justifying the habit of wearing stays.

“Miss LYDIA BECKER declared for the stays and tight-lacing in a moderate degree, as conducive to comfort, as well as appearance.

“Another Lady strongly denounced their use, and pointed to herself as proving the possibility of doing without them.

“Dr. HOYLE attributed many of the internal displacements from which women suffer to stays, remarking, amid general laughter, that many ladies do not feel properly dressed unless they are slightly uncomfortable.

“Dr. ANDERSON remarked that the authors of the paper had given a rational explanation of the cause of many of the diseases in women which baffled physicians. The pressure of the stays

on the abdomen increased the work of the heart ; that caused palpitation and shortness of breath ; the blood being driven to the head accounted for giddiness ; driven to the nose, it produced its redness ; driven to the uterine organs, it accounted for congestion ; driven to the legs, it produced swelled ankles and varicose veins ; driven out of the abdomen it accounted for indigestion.

“ Mr. J. G. ADAMI replied with a further vindication of the conclusions of himself and coadjutor.”

Shocking as it may seem to all true believers in science and vivisection, the dicta of its prophets were not received without question even by the scientific members of the British Association. The more deeply interested half of the community—the ladies—were equally divided on the question, Miss Lydia Becker supporting them, and a nameless lady denouncing them.

But the vivisectors were not the only prophets at Bath. There is an “ anthropological ” as well as “ biological ” section in the Association, and at the former Mr. Bloxam was busy. The following paragraph is taken from *The Pall Mall Gazette*, of September 13th. The experiments were made, not on animals with their chests cut open, but on human beings, as sound as the fashions would let them be.

“ VII.—LUNGS VERSUS CORSETS.

“ The next and last test which was applied related to breathing power, and some of its results as measured by the spirometer were so remarkable that I have copied Mr. Bloxam’s figures in full :

Ages.	Men.	Metres.	Women.	Metres.
20—30	20	411	31	245
30—40	11	366	20	214
40—50	14	345	12	217
50—60	9	321	} 4	217
Over 60	8	265		

“ Now, notice first that your old man of over sixty years of age breathes stronger than your champion young woman of between twenty and thirty in the prime of life. That is striking. But what is more so is that, whereas as the man grows older his breathing power gradually and steadily decreases, the woman’s decreases only up to about forty. After that it actually increases to a certain point, and there stops constant. Here are the strengths at the four periods ranged one above the other :

Men	411	366	345	321
Women ...	245	214	217	217

“ Here are two things to be accounted for. ‘ Nothing simpler, to my mind,’ said Mr. Bloxam : ‘ already at twenty the average girl has constricted her body with stays. She continues thus to diminish her natural power till about forty. Soon after that most women probably cease to pinch themselves in with tight corsets, and sturdy nature reasserts herself. Up goes the breathing power to a quasi-normal point, and there it stops, maturity preventing further development.’ ”

As a matter of fact, there is nothing whatever to be said in favour of stays from a logical or a physiological point of view, and we have no doubt there are many ladies who could echo the sentiments of the portly matron, who was overheard to remark to her neighbour at the close of a civic feast, “ Oh ! don’t I wish I was at home and had my stays off ! ” The difficulty is—how are they to get out of them ? From girlhood, they have been taught to revert to the crustacean type, as the Darwinians would say, and wear their bones outside of them, like crabs and lobsters ; and now, when they would like to give up their outside bones, and trust to the bones they were born with, they cannot do it. The muscles that sustain the backbone having been relieved of their duties, have lost their power of performing them, and will only regain it with practice ; the muscles of the body wall which should be firm and strong to assist in breathing, from constant squeezing and inaction become flabby and comparatively useless. And then the dressmaker—that tyrant of the modern woman-world—either can’t or won’t fit dresses to the human body, but only to stays ! Now they have the support of the vivisectors they will doubtless be more tyrannical than ever, and it will be interesting to see how long their victims will tamely submit.

We allow there are difficulties. It is not merely the dresses that need fitting, it is the skirts that need suspending. The proper part of the anatomy to bear this weight is the hip-bones. They are so made by nature (inclining outwards from above downwards) that they can bear as much weight as any woman need to carry. The weight does not then come upon the soft part of the waist, as they are fitted at present, or rather to the narrowest part of the stays, which are thus made to bear the pressure. It is this more than anything else which makes ladies keep to stays. If they attempt to go without them, the bands of the skirt press painfully against the soft part between the ribs and the hips, and they cannot bear it. Nature never

intended that they should. It is the function of the hip-bones ; the shoulders being well able to bear all that comes above. This leaves the body flexible, and the ribs free to move, and give the muscles of the back their proper work to do.

We shall be happy to receive suggestions on the subject of woman's dress from our lady readers.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY,

FIRST Ordinary Meeting, October 4, 1888, Dr. CARFRAE, President, in the Chair.

Dr. JAGIELSKI read his paper on *The Massage Treatment, combined with Electricity*.

Dr. Jagielski said the massage treatment was by many confounded with medical rubbing. But it was much more than this. The functions of individual muscles, nerves, and tissues had been studied since rubbing was first introduced. The massage treatment not only affects the peripheral parts, but also distant organs by reflex action. An effect on the toe passes through the system, and produces cries by its reflex action. Vigorous massage will produce in cold parts warmth and perspiration.

Never allow a patient to check breathing when under the influence of pain, but encourage him to take deeper breaths. This is good not only in diseases of the heart and brain, but also in affections of the abdominal cavity.

The electric bath has a very soothing effect after massage. Rest in a cooling room after the bath is necessary.

Dr. Jagielski described several cases.

CASE I.—A lady suffered from general nerve exhaustion, with loss of power over her thoughts. Massage for two months, exercised from the occiput down the spine, combined with electric baths, completely restored her. After five weeks a sudden acrid discharge took place, giving rise to great irritation. After this ceased she improved most rapidly.

CASE II.—G. L., 56, unable to walk more than 100 yards. Sleepless. He was cured after five weeks' treatment.

CASE III.—A lady, irritable, depressed, with loss of appetite, great coldness, as if sitting in cold water, was cured by the combined treatment.

CASE IV.—A. P., 70, sciatica in left leg, sleep and night's rest broken. Suffered from gastralgie and gouty symptoms. Mas-

sage brought to light a great sensitiveness of the spine. Sciatic nerve was sensitive. Massage proved very painful for two months, but after the first two *séances* the relief was so great that he persevered, and in four months he was completely cured.

CASE V.—Sciatica cured by massage and electric treatment in three months.

Other cases were related. Dr. Jagielski remarked on the benefit of sudden and abrupt cessation of drugs of all kinds. He cautioned his hearers against the indiscriminate use of the hypodermic injections of morphia.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. GILBERT asked if aggravation of the symptoms was a common thing in these cases; also what Dr. Jagielski meant by the treatment being a new departure.

Dr. DYCE BROWN was greatly interested in the paper. He said the principle of massage was a very old one. It was the production of an impression on peripheral nerves in order to affect a distant part. The use of the hand is quite a different thing from other stimuli. The treatment was not uniformly successful. Some cases which certainly ought to be benefited were only aggravated. Other cases, and those of cancer, he had seen immensely benefited by it.

Dr. COYNER (of Illinois) asked what was the cause of the deafness in the case benefited by Dr. Jagielski's treatment; also if he used homeopathic remedies at all?

Dr. HUGHES fully approved of Dr. Jagielski's paper, and was especially interested in the cases. The thought uppermost in his mind was that suggested by Dr. Coyner—does Dr. Jagielski consider it necessary to withhold remedies of all kinds, even homeopathic? Would they not expedite the cure and prevent the temporary aggravation? Regarding sciatica, there was no disease he took up with more pleasure and expectation of curing.

Dr. BLACKLEY had also listened to Dr. Jagielski's cases with great pleasure. He recently had occasion to avail himself of the assistance of a masseur or masseuse. One case that of a lady of 47, who has been under his care for some years—stout, short, and of exceedingly feeble circulatory power, suffering from cold extremities even in very hot weather. This since the age of 14. Remedies acted well, but only for a few days. Massage produced sleep half the first night and all the second night. Now she sleeps well having massage only every other night. The effect of the massage is to excite circulation in the extremities and skin.

Another case was that of a lady who for many years had chronic rheumatic arthritis of the right wrist, which was deformed and swollen—either exostosis or eburnation. Bath did her good,

but did not cure. After six weeks of massage she became free from pain, and can now use her hand freely. These were cases of massage in addition to internal treatment.

Dr. DUDGEON said he thought the reason why most of the members had not been able to speak much about this paper was that they did not clearly know what massage was. He would like to know wherein it differed from shampooing and rubbing, such as they had been prescribing all their medical lives. He was familiar with the Swedish operations as practised by Roth, Georgi and others. Another reason was that few of those present had employed rubbings alone. They had usually prescribed medicine also; so they were not quite in a position to criticise. Dr. Jagielski had seen good effects from manipulation alone. Dr. Dudgeon, like Dr. Hughes, wished to know if he ever did use drugs.

Dr. DAY asked if he ever combined the use of electricity and massage at the same time, massaging whilst electricity was being given; if he applied the electricity to any special part, and in what cases this was indicated.

Dr. CARFRAE (in the chair) thought there was often difficulty in getting skilful masseuses. He had known cases where the masseuse had made patients very ill—diarrhoea and vomiting ensuing. This effect resulted also in the case of an old gentleman. In other cases it had excellent effects in restoring lost power.

Dr. JAGIELSKI (in reply) thanked the meeting for the manner in which his paper had been received. To Dr. Day he said his paper was on massage combined with electric bath. He preferred giving electricity by means of the bath for many reasons. It is not necessary to apply the electricity to any special part. The current goes through the water before it enters the body, and so enters at every point; and if it is from a very strong battery it loses much in passing through the water. Sometimes one electrode is applied to the head of the patient; or the hand of the operator is employed. This is the best way, as the operator is then sure that not too much is being given. The electricity pervades all parts equally and pleasantly. As to aggravation of symptoms, there is no question that such occurs where deposits have formed. This must be before the deposits can be made ready for removal. The combined treatment is preferable, because he had found in cases which had not done well with either massage or electric baths alone, he had succeeded when he employed them combined. The treatment of sciatica is very painful; this treatment must be continued every day or twice a day until a crisis is reached, after which the relief is very great. In one case the leg swelled. After three days there was profuse flow of urine, and in the bath

itself great perspiration. The numbness and loss of feeling at once disappeared.

The case of deafness did not come to him for the deafness. He was treated for vertigo, palpitation, and great congestion to the head. The cure of the deafness was a collateral effect. He had been treated homeopathically as well as allopathically before.

Dr. Hughes might be sure Dr. Jagielski could not neglect homeopathic remedies. He tried them if the patients had not already been under the treatment. Most of the patients treated were desperate, and had had all kinds of medical treatment. He had to put them into electric baths to get out the remedies. The patients manifested the skin symptoms of the drugs, and as these came out they improved. He had often seen the skin eruptions of the drugs they had been taking come out when the electric current was administered.

Joints are difficult to manage. It is always best to begin with general massage, beginning in the middle line of the body. He sometimes begins in the throat—it is only there he can get at the nerves from the brain to the great viscera. There is one point in the neck which he can touch and so produce a cough. In manipulating certain points in the uterus the patient will complain of pain in the heart, or the throat, a cramp and catching of breath—just as in hysteria.

Regarding Dr. Dudgeon's question, he said modern massage differentiates between the different tissues, which old rubbing did not. It follows the different lines of nerves and muscles, and takes note of any deposits. There is no vague rubbing. There is localized diagnosis. Nerve vibration was the first and great need. In the case of the joints you must take the ligaments, the capsules, the cartilages. Modern massage differentiates as aurists do. They take special localities. Dr. Jagielski does the first massaging himself, entrusting the subsequent ones to his assistants.

LIVERPOOL HOMEOPATHIC MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the Thirty-second Session of the Liverpool Homeopathic Medico-Chirurgical Society, was held in the Hahnemann Hospital, Hope Street, on October 4th.

Dr. Gordon Smith, the President, occupied the chair; and in place of the customary presidential address, he gave his views with regard to the question "To whom should we, as Homeopaths, appeal at the present time: to the profession, to the public, or both?" Dr. Smith maintained the legitimacy of

such measures as lectures, tracts, &c., and concluded that it is to the public that our chief efforts should be directed. He invited discussion on the subject, in which most of the members present took part.

INSTITUTIONS.

MELBOURNE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

WE have received the Twentieth Annual Report of this flourishing institution, which brings us down to the end of June, 1888. It is more than satisfactory. The support which the hospital has always commanded has been steadily maintained, and an anonymous donor has come forward with the magnificent offer to complete the handsome hospital, the building of which was noticed a year or two ago, by adding the south wing, for which provision was made in the plans. The resident medical officer, Dr. Bouton (who has filled that office with singular ability for a period longer than the usual term, and who still remains at his post by a special arrangement with the Committee) reports that the out-patients treated during the year has exceeded in number any previous year. The admissions numbered 567, and the daily average was 41. A large number of these were cases of typhoid, and the statistics compare very favourably with those of the general hospital, giving a death rate of 8.96 per cent. in the previous year as against 13.47 per cent. in the general hospital, and in the year of the last Report, 9.82 per cent. against 19.90 per cent. at the general hospital.

NORTH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM, SOUTHPORT.

WE have received the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of this excellent institution, which is too little known in the South of England, though well known and appreciated in the North, to which it belongs. We cannot give our readers a better idea of the institution and its work than by quoting from *The Southport Visitor* of February 23rd, the following paragraph :

“THE CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM.

“Few of our public institutions do more quiet and unostentatious, but really genuine good, than the North of England Children's Sanatorium. The ailments which afflict the young can be better and more satisfactorily treated in such an establishment than at their own homes, especially in the case of the children of the poor. The treatment used by the medical staff has been highly successful, and a brief reference to the Report presented by Dr. Blumberg on their behalf to the Annual Meeting of the subscribers on Saturday last will convey

a clear idea of the excellent work which is being done. During the year ending on the 31st of December last 456 patients had been admitted, which, with those remaining under treatment at the close of 1886, brought the total up to 490. Of these 41 were left in the institution at the end of the year, and of 449 others who left, 29 were little or not at all improved, 82 much improved, 73 well, though wanting still a little care at home, and 253 perfectly well and strong. These figures must be regarded as extremely gratifying, and bear abundant evidence to the curative value of the Sanatorium. They show, moreover, that it is thoroughly well conducted, and that the medical officers enjoy, as they say, the efficient collaboration of Miss Ashley, the lady superintendent, and the excellent staff of nurses under her."

Like all healthy institutions of the kind, the Sanatorium wants enlarging. The physicians to the institution are Drs. Blumberg and Harvey, Dr. Storrar is the surgeon, and Mr. J. S. Dickin is the dentist.

BORIC ACID FOR STY.—A simple and effective remedy for sty has been found to be a solution of fifteen grains of boric acid to an ounce of water. By applying this solution three times a day to the inflamed part of the eye-lid, by means of a camel's hair brush, this painful and annoying affection will be conquered very rapidly.—*New York Medical Times*, Aug. 1888.

A CURIOUS EFFECT OF CHLORODYNE.—On August 9th, at the Black-pool Police Court, a woman named Hepworth was sent to prison for a month for the theft of various articles of wearing apparel. The chief constable said the prisoner had evidently given way to the habit of taking chlorodyne, and was suffering from the effects of it. Seventeen empty bottles had been found in her possession.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

CASCARA SAGRADA IN RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Goodwin, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, has discovered that cascara sagrada possesses remarkable powers for the relief of rheumatism. Encouraged by the results accidentally obtained on his own person, he tried it on a number of patients suffering from well-marked rheumatic manifestations, most of whom had been treated with more or less unsuccess by means of the salicylates, iodides, &c. Within twenty-four hours he was surprised and gratified to find a marked improvement in every case. One particularly striking case was that of a Swedish soldier, who had been suffering intensely for three months, none of the usual remedies affording him more than transient relief. Fifteen-drop doses of the fluid extract of cascara sagrada three times a day produced a marked improvement in forty-eight hours, and by the seventh day he had so far recovered that he received permission to walk out. From that date he steadily improved, and made a satisfactory recovery. In some cases it may advantageously be combined with salicylate of sodium. The action on the bowels was seldom excessive, and the laxative effect usually produced was a distinct advantage. Dr. Goodwin confesses himself unable to explain the action of the drug in relieving rheumatism, but this, after all, is not of much importance if only his conclusions bear the test of experience.—*Medical Press*.

REVIEWS.

CYCLOPEDIA OF DRUG PATHOGENESY.

PART VIII.—FERRUM—IODUM.*

THE second volume of the *Cyclopedia* is completed with the present issue. This number brings us down to *Iodum*; that is to say, about half through the *materia medica* alphabetically arranged. The work of this last part is quite up to the level of those that have preceded it, and the rate at which it is progressing must astonish many of those who were disposed to croak when it was undertaken. In the preface the editors make the following hopeful statement:—

“The progress made enables us to promise the work’s completion in four volumes in all, and we hope to have the last ready in time for the International Homeopathic Convention of 1891.”

Of the workers the editors say:—

“We continue to receive ready assistance wherever we ask for it. Dr. Dudgeon, as before, has done most of our German translating, though for Jörg’s provings we are still indebted to Dr. Galley Blackley, and the Austrian re-proving of Kali-bichromium is due to Drs. Pullar and Renner. The pathogenesis of Cocaine (the first that has appeared in our literature) was supplied to us by the Hughes Medical Club of Massachusetts; and that of *Crotalus* is, of course, mainly taken from Dr. Hayward’s exhaustive monograph in vol. i. of the *Materia Medica, Physiological and Applied*.”

The *Cyclopedia* is more a work for study and reference than for the immediate use of the practitioner; but it places within the reach of all much valuable material that was before only accessible to the student and the linguist.

HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE TRACTS—Vol. I. †

MOST of those who have read the admirable Tracts of the Homeopathic League will be glad to possess them bound and indexed. The new and substantial volume before us contains the first eighteen tracts, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the matter contained within its boards. Intended primarily for the laity, they contain information which no homeopathic medical man should be without, and which is

* *A Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis*. Edited by Drs. Hughes and J. P. Dake. Part VIII.—Ferrum—Iodum. London: Gould and Son. New York: Boericke and Tafel. 1888.

† *Homeopathic League Tracts*. Vol. I. comprising the first eighteen Tracts with Index. London: J. Bale and Sons, Great Titchfield Street.

yet very imperfectly known to a large number. We trust there will be a great demand for this book, both at home and abroad. It is brought out at almost cost price (eighteen-pence) as the League has no object in making a profit, but only in spreading the work and covering expenses.

A plan has been suggested to us with regard to this volume which we strongly recommend. Let every medical man have a copy lying on his consulting room table, and when a patient evinces an interest in it let him *lend it for a limited time*. Books so lent are generally read and returned. Books lent indefinitely are often never read and never returned. The *confrère* who recommended this plan has carried it out himself with the "Odium Medicum" pamphlet. He has had a number of copies in active circulation.

A MATERIA MEDICA.*

As a kind of preface we find on the fly-leaf in this book the following note :—

"This first fascicle of a *Materia Medica* is placed before our readers as a feeler—if the demand for it shows that it meets a 'long-felt want,' the publication will be continued; if not, this will be the first and the last."

The two medicines given in this volume are *Saccharum Lactis* and *Lac-caninum*—neither nosodes nor morbid products, by the way. In his introduction to the pathogenesis of the former, Dr. Swan says :—

"There is something marvellous in the fact that drugs are made more potent by attenuation; but it is still more wonderful that substances, supposed to be inert in their crude state, should be rendered actively medicinal by the same process. But the degree of effective action is not a fixed fact, inherent in any particular degree of attenuation, but is dependent in its manifestation upon the *individual sensitiveness* of the person proving it, or the patient to whom it has been given. Thus, when homeopathically prescribed, in one case the crude drug will effect a cure; in another it will have no effect, but a low attenuation will cure; while experience has shown that when the lower attenuation is powerless, a much higher will effect a rapid cure. A beautiful illustration of this last fact is recorded in *The Organon*, vol. ii. pp. 511-512, where it will be seen that a rapid cure was effected by *Carbo Veg.* 4 M., after the same in low dilution, and even in the 200th, had been of no avail. Some physicians are waiting till

* *A Materia Medica*. Containing Proving and Clinical Verifications of Nosodes and morbid Products. By Samuel Swan, M.D. Collected, arranged, and prepared for publication by E. W. Berridge, M.D. New York: Pusey, and Co., 1,398, Broadway. 1888.

they know all about high potencies before they use them. They think they know all about the 30th or 200th, but all they really know about them is that *they act*. If, instead of ventilating their mathematics by a long display of calculations, they were honestly to try a high potency, and *the truly Homeopathic remedy*, in a clearly-defined case, they would never write more regarding the how and why.

“There is scarcely an article of food that to some one has not proved a poison, and there are poisons that have been and are constantly taken with apparent impunity. As an instance of the former I will mention the case of poisoning by *sugar* recorded in *The Organon* vol. ii. p. 444. There are physicians who never prescribe a remedy on *one* proving; but, as all these symptoms were cured with *Sac. officinalis* 10 M. 5 M. and 41 M., I accepted it as a proving, and have verified the correctness of my diagnosis in my practice. The above is commended to the notice of the Boston University Medical School, who made a wonderful proving of *Sac.-lac.*, and I congratulate them on having so many sensitive provers; and as they had many of the symptoms repeated while proving *Carb. Veg.* 3 trit., it shows conclusively that these persons were more sensitive to *Sac.-lac.* than to *Carbo. Veg.* These symptoms, experienced after taking *Sac.-lac.*, are of value, and should be carefully noted. Again, in *The Organon*, vol. ii. pp. 286-87, is recorded a case of poisoning by *milk*, which was cured with *Lac vaccinum* [i.e., *milk*] 10 M.; and another case is given by Dr. Brooks in the *The Medical Investigator*, vol. ix. p. 512. Call these articles by any other names than *sugar* and *milk*, and they would be accepted as very respectable poisons. My cases were cured by the same substances, highly attenuated, they becoming by that process so dissimilar in physical properties as not to be identified with the crude article by any known test except that of the sensitive human organism; but, by that test, proving their similarity by curing the patients, so that they could subsequently use *sugar* and *milk* respectively with impunity. ‘Scientific men,’ says a writer, ‘cannot admit that a degree of attenuation, beyond that in which can be found a molecule of the original drug, can contain any medicinal power peculiar to the drug from which it is made.’ But when such an attenuation is given in a case of sickness, having symptoms similar to those which inhere to the drug as evidenced by poisoning, and a cure results, not in one but in many cases, what other influence can be drawn than that the attenuation *does* contain *somewhat* of its original source, even though that *somewhat* cannot be discovered by the most delicate physical and chemical tests?

“But it is said, ‘Do you not potentize the *Sugar of Milk* in diluting a trituration, and will not it therefore modify the action of the drug if it also possesses medicinal powers?’ Certainly; the 30th dilution of the third trituration of *Calcarea* is a dilution of the *Calcarea* plus the *Sac. Lac.*; but it has been proved as a unit, and must be prescribed and considered as a unit, just as we use opium as a unit, in spite of its multiplex composition. On the other hand, if it be asked whether the *crude Sugar of Milk* with which a substance is trituated, or which may be employed in dispensing a medicine, will not interfere with the action thereof, if the above statements are accurate, I would say, “Try for yourselves!” I have used *Smith’s* 30th centesimal triturations, and always found that the action was that of the drug, and

not of the *Sugar of Milk*, because probably very few would be, like the Boston provers, more sensitive to the latter than the former. *In this varying sensitiveness of individuals to different potencies and different drugs lay the actual failure of the Milwaukee Test.*

"The belief or disbelief concerning the action of high potencies affects only the individual. If a physician is a believer in their efficacy, it is *only* because he has *tried* them, and can give his *own experience* for his belief. If another disbelieves, and will not try them for himself, and still denounces them, he will most surely gravitate to eclecticism, or possibly retrograde to allopathy.

"Hahnemann used *Sugar of Milk* as the most inert substance he could find. It was because of this supposed inertness, and on account of my belief that there is no substance so inert as not to show medicinal powers when attenuated, that the following proving of *Saccharum Lactis* was made."

We do not altogether agree with what Dr. Swan says in the above-quoted paper about the fate that is sure to overtake those who denounce the high attenuations without proving them, but we do fully agree with him as to the desirability of making a thorough proving of a substance we use so constantly as *Sugar of Milk*. From what we know of the effect of attenuation on such substances as *Calc. Carb.*, *Silica*, *Carb. Veg.*, and the like, it would be astonishing if *Sacch. Lact.* was any more inert when "potentized" than these. We have met with many patients who cannot take medicines in pilule form on account of the *Sugar of Milk*. Farrington refers to *Sugar* as an active remedy, and its well-known power to produce scurvy and eczema is enough to recommend it to the notice of homeopaths. The provings given in this first instalment will need more digesting, editing, and illustrating before they will be of much service to the general practitioner, so that he may know which are the more characteristic symptoms; but Drs. Swan and Berridge have done rightly in giving them to the public first of all in this plain way. Dr. Swan has been fortunate in securing the assistance of Dr. Berridge, whose enthusiasm is only equalled by his industry in materia medica work. It is no slight undertaking—the collating, arranging, and preparing a mass of provings for the press. We hope that the first fascicle will meet with such encouragement as to insure the appearance of many more.

SALIENT MATERIA MEDICA.*

IN some respects, Dr. Cleveland's book resembles Guernsey's "Key-notes of the Materia Medica," but the arrangement of

* *Salient Materia Medica and Therapeutics.* By C. L. Cleveland, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: F. E. Boericke. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co.

the two books is different. Guernsey follows in general the Hahnemannian schema in giving the characteristic symptoms; Cleveland arranges his matter under nine headings. Another feature of Dr. Cleveland's book is the placing the antipsoric medicines of Hahnemann in a section by themselves. We will give an example of Dr. Cleveland's method:—

“ACONITE.

“1. *Temperament*.—Nervous; sanguine; rheumatic diathesis; plethoric, dark hair, rigid fibre.

“2. *Location and Nature*.—Circulation and bodily temperature and nervous system, inducing feverish nervous restlessness, generally high temperature, with intense excitement and congestions and inflammations of various parts; also shivering chilliness with circulatory depression.

“3. *Objective*.—Red, hot, shining swelling of skin; miliary rash; pulse strong, full, hard, over 100; burning, unquenchable thirst; dry, hoarse, loud cough; hemoptysis; dry, hot skin, rarely moist; anxious, vivid dreams, waking with a start.

“4. *Causal*.—Dry cold; fear, with indignation; anger; fright; chagrin; suppressed perspiration.

“5. *General Characteristic*.—Agonised tossing about; feverish, nervous restlessness; fear of death; great anxiety of mind or timidity.

“6. *Aggravation*.—Evening and night; warm room.

“7. *Amelioration*.—Open air.

“8. *Therapeutic range*.—Purely inflammatory fever; from accompanying rheumatism, pleuritis and measles—not in toxemic fevers nor those symptomatic of local inflammation. Croup, Pericarditis, Endocarditis, Meningitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Peritonitis, Metritis, Hepatitis.

“9. *Administration*.—Tincture to thirtieth dilution.”

We do not exactly see how Dr. Cleveland makes out *thirst* and *dreams* to be “objective symptoms” of aconite; but passing that by, we think that many will find his arrangement very helpful. Those who do not know their materia medica well, must not expect to obtain a sufficient knowledge of the medicines from *Salient Materia Medica*. The fact is, the materia medica is a big thing, and demands great pains of all who would learn to use it effectually. All attempts to “condense” it are doomed to a certain degree of failure, though they are useful in various ways. We have no doubt Dr. Cleveland's work will be found useful by many, and the example we have quoted will show its scope. Perhaps the most useful feature in the book is a “Clinical Index.”

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR?*

THERE are some persons who are endowed with an almost

* *Similia similibus curantur?* Addressed to the Medical Profession by Charles S. Mack, M.D. Boston and Providence: Otis Clapp and Son. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co. 1888.

superhuman amount of cautiousness; and such appears to be the case with Dr. Charles S. Mack. He puts a query after the title of his *brochure*, and on his title-page a sentence from Joubert, to this effect—"It is better to debate a question without settling it than to settle it without debate." He begins accordingly in this way :

"I see nothing to accept or offer as positive practical proof that similars cure; on the other hand, I see nothing to accept or offer as positive practical proof that they do not. Until one has seen such proof *pro* or *con*, he is obliged to hold in abeyance the question of fact, whether similars cure. A question of opinion, however, which he must practically answer each time he treats a patient, is it not worth while to try to cure with a similar? I hope that in the following pages some light will be thrown upon this question."

And this is how he concludes :

"While then I see nothing to accept or offer as positive practical proof that similars cure, or that they do not, I am disposed to try to cure with similars, except where non-curative treatment promises more of usefulness than does an attempt to cure. I am equally disposed, however, to urge the importance of exercising the utmost care when the question of fact is up, whether in a given case satisfactory results bear to treatment with similars, the relation of effect to cause."

This is what we call superhuman cautiousness. The question of whether or not similars cure with those who have *tried* them, we regard as of equal obscurity with this question—"Are potatoes good to eat?" For our part we prefer the man who will settle questions of this sort practically, without debate.

TUMOURS OF THE BREAST.*

DR. BURNETT'S name is always welcome on the title-page of a new book, for it is a sure sign that there is something readable, suggestive, hopeful, and practically useful behind it. The volume before us in no way detracts from the merits of those we have had the pleasure of reviewing before. We are happy to learn from the preface of this book that it is only the prelude to a larger one the author has in hand on tumours in general; and we are glad to find he does not confine himself strictly to breast tumours in the present treatise, but glances at tumours in other localities as well. There is something of the excitement of a battle story in the record of the history of a hard-fought case, and of such reading there is abundance in Dr. Burnett's volume. It is more fascinating than the latest story by Mr.

* *Tumours of the Breast and their Treatment and Cure by Medicines.* By J. Compton Burnett, M.D. London: James Epps & Co., 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly. 1888.

R. L. Stevenson or Mr. Rider Haggard. We all know that tumours can be cured by medicines; but it is a tough business at the best, and the patient and doctor who have the patience to fight it out to the end, and the skill to do it successfully, are worthy of all praise in addition to their success. Dr. Burnett's first case, cured with *Cundurango*, was just such an instance; it occupied *four years* of treatment. The use of *Bellis* in breast tumours will be new to some, but not to the readers of Dr. Burnett's former works. The medicine is a favourite of his, and justly so. His doctrine of vaccinosis is well illustrated in some of the cases. The following from the chapter on the *Causes of Tumour of the Breast* will astonish some readers:

"Now a word or two anent dietetic causes of tumour, and then I have done. In my experience they are: (1) much meat, notably pig meat; (2) pepper and salt; (3) milk; and in regard to this last named, no doubt many will be much amazed at my condemning the use of milk in tumours (particularly those of the breast), but I do so most emphatically, and that from my own personal experience. Practical men would do well to remember this."

The only fault we have to find with Dr. Burnett's book is one of omission. It possesses neither contents' table nor index. This is a serious fault, but we hope the call for a second edition will soon come to give the author an opportunity of remedying it. The work is fitly dedicated to Dr. Henry Goullon, of Weimar.

PERKINS' RHEUMATISM—A RECONSIDERATION.*

A REPERUSAL of this work has convinced us that we did its author an injustice in the review in our July number. This we hasten to repair. The chief defects of the work are shortcomings which can easily be remedied in future editions; and even as it is it will be found exceedingly useful. The omission of a medicine like *Benzoic Acid* from the list of rheumatic remedies is one of the shortcomings we have noticed; the absence of any mention of the "fidgets," especially of the left limb, so characteristic of *Psorinum*, is another. In the Repertory part, among those medicines which have proved aggravations at night we find no mention of *Mezereum* or *Nitric Acid*. The Repertory of accompaniments is very useful and important, but might be fuller. In his next edition Dr. Perkins must add a Repertory of alternating symptoms, in which medicines like *Kali Bichrom.* which have symptoms of indigestion alternating with rheumatic pains in the limbs, may find a place. Also it would be a great

* *The Homeopathic Therapeutics in Rheumatism and Kindred Diseases.* By D. C. Perkins, M.D. Philadelphia: F. L. Boericke Hahnemann Publishing House, 1888. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

improvement if each medicine were prefaced with a few words of introduction, and if the medicines which precede or follow well were always indicated.

A REPERTORY OF GONORRHEA.*

DR. KIMBALL has compiled a much wanted work in a thorough and business-like way. The affection is too often treated in a routine fashion without regard to its constitutional nature, but now there is no excuse for indolent prescribers failing to find the *similimum* in any case.

DEAFNESS.†

IN this *brochure* of thirty-two pages the authors have given a plain and popular account of the various kinds of loss of hearing and the best methods of preventing and of remedying the affection. They have also given a capital account of the anatomy and physiology of the ear, with a plate. We have no doubt that the little book will find a wide circle of readers.

URINARY ANALYSIS.‡

THE practical utility of Dr. Mitchell's "Guide" is attested by the demand for a second edition. We are not at all surprised at this, for Dr. Mitchell treats his subject in a thoroughly common-sense, practical way. There is a great temptation for the writer of a book of this kind to be carried away into useless refinements, but Dr. Mitchell is to be congratulated on escaping such a fate.

In addition to a description of the various morbid substances found in the urine, our author has given chapters on their "Clinical Significances." These are deserving of special regard on the part of the practitioner. We give an extract:—

"*Clinical Significance of Albuminuria.*—The term 'abnormal constituent,' with reference to albumen, is used, notwithstanding the

* *A Repertory of Gonorrhoea. With the Concomitant Symptoms of the Genital and Urinary Organs.* Compiled by Samuel A. Kimball, M.D., I.H.A. Boston and Providence: Otis Clapp & Son, for the International Hahnemannian Association. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co.

† *Deafness: Its Causes, Prevention, and Cure; and the Care of the Ears.* By Drs. John W. Hayward and Chas. W. Hayward. London: E. Gould and Son, 59, Moorgate Street, E.C. Liverpool: Gilbert G. Walmsley, 50, Lord Street. 1888.

‡ *The Practitioner's Guide to Urinary Analysis.* By Clifford Mitchell, B.A., M.D. Second Edition. Revised and enlarged. Chicago: Gross & Delbridge. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co. 1888.

observations of many who have found a small amount of albumen in the urine of healthy individuals. For instance, Senator, of Berlin, examining the urine of himself and three colleagues, found traces of albumen occurring every now and then at different times in the day. Ferichs, J. Vogel, Ultzmann, De Mussy, Leube, Gull, Edlefson, Marcacci, Munn, Bull, Fuerbrenger, and others, have recorded cases of a similar nature. The routine practitioner is not likely to be greatly puzzled by finding albumen for which he cannot account, since the so-called 'normal albumen' occurs in very small amounts, and is not likely to be noticed by one making a hurried test and having little experience in chemical manipulations." Etc.

HOMEOPATHY IN VENEREAL DISEASES.*

DR. YELDHAM has been fortunate in securing for the fourth edition of his well-known work the services of so competent and experienced a practitioner as Dr. Wheeler. Our colleagues who are familiar with the former editions will find that Dr. Wheeler's contributions to the volume before us are all of a most practical nature, are plainly given, and, we need hardly add, distinctly enhance its value. Dr. Yeldham's preference for the lower attenuations of drugs is well known; and some of his recommendations are not very homeopathic. We question, too, if it is not an error to apply anything stronger than water to primary sores.

THERAPEUTIC PROGRESS AND ITS OBSTACLES.†

DR. PERCY WILDE is certainly not wanting in courage. Rightly or wrongly, he believes in the possibility of converting the medical profession to homeopathy, and this paper represents one of his efforts in that direction. It was read before a branch of the British Medical Association, and we cannot doubt that it startled those who heard it. They must have opened wide their eyes and asked themselves if they were sure it was not a meeting of the British Homeopathic Society. Probably when it was all over they concluded that a Therapeutical Society might be a desirable institution, went home to sleep on it—and there let it rest.

There is no date given, but from internal evidence we gather

* *Homeopathy in Venereal Diseases.* By Stephen Yeldham, L.R.C.P. Ed., M.R.C.S. Eng. Fourth Edition. Edited, with addition, and an original Chapter on Spermatorrhea, by Henry Wheeler, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng. London: E. Gould and Son, 59, Moorgate Street, E.C. New York: Boericke and Tafel, 145, Grand Street. 1888.

† *Therapeutic Progress and its Obstacles.* A Paper on the Aims and Objects of the Therapeutic Society of Great Britain. Read before the Gloucestershire Branch of the British Medical Association. By Percy Wilde, M.D. London: E. Gould and Son.

that the paper was read whilst yet the Therapeutical Society was in process of development, and before it had gone into the limbo of collapsed projects. Dr. Wilde's paper concludes in the following words :

"There is a want of confidence on both sides—the natural product of the long and bitter warfare waged between them. The aim of the Therapeutic Society is to restore that confidence, to ensure impartiality to all who think they have any news to communicate likely to be of benefit to their professional brethren. We must be careful, therefore, to make our council truly representative, and jealously guard against the possibility of its management falling into the hands of medical politicians of any party or clique whatever. It must deserve both the confidence of the profession and the public, and if this can be accomplished medical sectarianism will cease, because the reason and excuse for its existence will have been removed."

Dr. Wilde must have received a shock to his conciliatory feelings when the first thing the promoters of this broad and impartial association did was to politely hint to its chief promoter that he had better resign, and their second was to pass a resolution, aimed at excluding homeopaths from membership. After this, to use Dr. Wilde's expression, "the reason and excuse for its existence" was removed, and it has never come into existence at all.

Whether Dr. Wilde's new association, the "Medical Reform Union," will be more successful in uniting oil and water, we cannot say. The only basis of union we see that is at all practicable is the confession that similars cure and that Hahnemann was right. We are willing to unite with the whole profession on that basis.

THE BATH WATERS.—Dr. Douglas Kerr, of Bath, read a very interesting paper, in which he gave a short outline of the system of hydro-therapeutics practised at Bath, more especially in relation to the improved methods of bathing recently introduced, and spoke also of the advantages of thermal treatment in the case of patients recovering from acute rheumatism. From this paper it appears that bathing is carried on in Bath chiefly during the colder period of the year—the season beginning with September and ending with June. The Bath waters for medicinal purposes are applied both internally and externally. Internally the waters are alterative and tonic; they stimulate the secretions of the body, having a very marked effect upon the kidneys; they also improve the appetite and promote digestion. Externally the waters are used in baths and douches of every variety. The corporation are at present engaged in building a new suite of baths at a cost of £23,000. This suite will contain every modern improvement in bathing, such as (1) massage douches on the Aix-les-Bains system; (2) local vapour bath; (3) steam bath; and (4) circular spray. When complete the baths will be amongst the most perfect in Europe.—From report of Glasgow meeting of B. M. A. in *Chemist and Druggist*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

·· In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or 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 ACTION OF EGGS UPON THE BOWELS.

Can any correspondent explain why eggs, even when lightly boiled or fried, produce in some persons (the writer to wit) constipation, while at the same time with other persons they have a laxative effect. Is it the albumen of the white or is it the yolk that produces the effect?—E.B.I.

BEER AND GOUT.

Can any reader explain why the Germans, who drink so much beer, do not suffer from rheumatic gout? Dr. Meldon in his work on Rheumatic Gout says the light Bavarian beers, owing to the soft water, do not produce rheumatic gout. Query what is the chemical difference in the brewing of Lager beer from English beer. Could beer be brewed if distilled water were used? Could not saccharine, the new coal-tar sugar, be used in brewing, as it is said to come away from the body without change? If some chemist would direct his attention to the production of a beer that would not produce rheumatic gout, a fortune might soon be made in a brewery of the kind.—E.B.I.

WHICH PREPARATIONS KEEP BEST?

A practitioner of great experience in the East assures us that *globules* are by far the best form in which to have homeopathic medicines in hot countries. They retain their power unimpaired, when tinctures, however well-corked, will evaporate.

THE RELATIVE POWER OF LOW AND HIGH POTENCIES.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In your journal of July last, Mr. Ferrum alluded about the action of medicines. It is correct that homeopathic medicines in infinitesimal doses cure diseases permanently, producing a dynamic change in the human system. Can it not be possible to produce the similar change by lower attenuated remedies? I have treated many acute diseases, and chronic too, according to Dr. Ruddock's theory, with successful results, and I find that our HOMEOPATHIC WORLD is in favour of the treatment: so it appears that a remedy purely homeopathic of any of the dilutions has an equal dynamic power to combat a disease whether acute or chronic. I hope some one will favour us with a line in your next number.—Yours obediently,

Mirzapore, Sept. 12, 1888.

P. M. BANERJEE.

PARSLEY PIERT.

“A CONSTANT READER WHO IS CREEPING INTO HOMEOPATHY” having asked where seed of Parsley Piert could be bought, or roots, and particulars for making the infusion, Dr. Gibbs Blake has kindly sent us the following reply. He asks us to correct our orthography and botany at the same time, and this we are glad to do. The plant is not “Parsley Peart,” as in our report, but “Parsley Piert;” and it is not *Artemisia Vulgaris* (of course not!) but *Alchemilla Arvensis*. Here is Dr. Blake’s reply:—

“Parsley Piert can be obtained by the pound from Messrs. Corfield, Homeopathic Chemists, Birmingham. A teacupful of a strong infusion is given every morning before breakfast for some weeks.”

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointment if gentleman 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.

Wimbledon.—We are happy to learn that the vacancy at Wimbledon is at last filled. Dr. J. CAVENDISH MOLSON has taken up his residence at 54, Hill Road, Wimbledon. He has already had considerable experience in homeopathic practice, and we trust that he may receive hearty support from the residents of the suburb.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Dr. HENRY MASON, of Leicester, has removed to 73, Welford Road (opposite Carlton Terrace).

VACANCIES.

Sydney, N.S.W.—We cannot do better than print the following letter from Dr. Kyngdon, which has been forwarded to us, just as it stands:—

“69, DARLINGHURST ROAD, SYDNEY, N.S.W.
August 9, 1888.

“MY DEAR SIR,—I do not know who of my old colleagues and friends are connected with the Hospital now, but I have no doubt that this letter will fall into good hands, and I hope that you will kindly mention its contents to those who remember me. I have been here for ten years, and am desirous of getting some one to help me in my practice; I ask no premium, as my object is to get assistance to keep up and extend my practice. There is an unlimited sphere here, with very lucrative returns for an active, *gentlemanly* young man of pleasing manners and appearance, thoroughly well up in his profession all round, and especially a good gynecologist. There are some three or four homeopaths here, but all except one are well up in years, and

rather require help instead of being able to give it. An *acceptable* young man would soon make two or three thousand pounds a-year when thoroughly established. The society is very good, and the fees far in excess of those you get at home—visits and consultations 10s. 6d. within the city limits; £1 1s. to £2 2s. just outside; midwifery £4 4s. to £8 8s. or £10 10s. Working men as well as the wealthy pay these fees. Consultations with other men are £2 2s. each. There is but little of the allopathic jealousy here which you suffer from; I meet the leading allopaths continually. I propose a gradually increasing partnership commencing with a quarter share. I am very anxious to meet with help without delay. In haste to save to-day's mail, very truly yours,

“BOUGHTON KYNGDON.

“P.S.—The gentleman selected must be of *thoroughly good principles, very steady, and without the least tendency to drink*—drink being the bane of this country.”

Brisbane, Queensland.—The lamented death of Dr. Samuel Brown, at Brisbane, where he had made an excellent practice in a very short time, will create a vacancy in that colony. We have as yet no particulars of its disposal.

Doncaster.—There is a good practice for disposal at this important town consequent on the death of our colleague, Mr. Wadsworth. All particulars will be given on application to Mr. J. Herbert Wilkinson, 9, Priory Place, Doncaster. The field is an unusually good one, and some one is wanted at once to take up the work.

Obituary.

LORD MOUNT-TEMPLE.

WE regret to observe the death of this amiable and philanthropic nobleman. When he was plain Mr. William Cowper, M.P., he rendered a good service to homeopathy which should be remembered with gratitude by all its practitioners. The year 1858 is distinguished by the passing of the famous Medical Act. While the Bill was passing through Parliament and when it was down for the third reading in the House of Lords (after which it would have become the law of the land in its then form), Dr. Dudgeon noticed that there was nothing in its provisions that would prevent examining bodies rejecting candidates on account of their belief or supposed belief in homeopathy, as had been done in 1851 by the Faculty of the Edinburgh University in the case of Dr. Pope, and in that very year, 1858, by the Faculty of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in the case of Dr. Harvey. On making this disagreeable discovery Dr. Dudgeon immediately went to Lord

Ebury—the tried champion of our cause—and asked him if something could not be done to introduce a clause into the Bill for the protection of candidates from rejection by the examining bodies on account of their medical views. Lord Ebury feared it was too late, as the Bill was in its last stage, but he willingly offered to try what could be done. He sent for Mr. Cowper, and the three conspirators then and there drew up a clause for securing liberty of medical opinion to candidates for medical diplomas. Lord Ebury went to the minister who had charge of the Bill, and succeeded in persuading him to allow the new clause to be introduced in the House of Lords, where it was suffered to pass almost unnoticed. Mr. Cowper took charge of it in the House of Commons, to which the Bill was sent back in consequence of the addition to it in the Lords. By Mr. Cowper's skilful management the introduction of the new clause was not opposed in the Lower House, and the Bill finally passed with the new clause, which, when it appeared in the Act as Clause XXIII., excited feelings of astonishment and consternation among those who thought that the Act would give them power to suppress homeopathy under the euphemistic title in the Act of "irregular practice." Homeopaths will see from this little narrative that they owe a deep debt of gratitude to the deceased nobleman for his valuable aid in getting Clause XXIII., the charter of our liberties, into the Medical Act of 1858.

SAMUEL BROWN, M.D. EDIN.

It is with profound regret that we hear of the death of Dr. Samuel Brown, at Brisbane, where he had made his last practice, and whither he had been driven as a last resort by the disease which had for years been threatening his life. Samuel Brown was the son of the remarkable and gifted chemist and essayist of the same name, who was once nearly being appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, Hope being selected by only a very narrow majority. Dr. Samuel Brown, after taking his degree, adopted homeopathy, of which his father was an enthusiastic lay supporter. After holding various public appointments, and among others one in Newfoundland, he took up the practice at Chester, and soon won a large measure of public confidence. Whilst in practice there he was attacked with the first signs of his fatal disease—consumption. But his indomitable spirit did not allow him to give way at once, and he struggled on in spite of it. At last it became plain that he could no longer practice in a trying climate like ours, and he took his wife and family to the

southern hemisphere, where he recovered much of his health, and made a good practice at Launceston in Tasmania. Driven thence to Brisbane, his indomitable spirit again triumphed over all difficulties for a time, and he again made himself a good practice. Now the struggle is over. This is all we know at present, as no particulars have arrived. We mourn the untimely death of a beloved fellow-student, and a kindly, gifted, and indomitable physician and man. The epitaph he wrote for himself shall be inscribed here—

“He was a disciple of Hahnemann and a Scotchman.”

ALFRED WADSWORTH, M.R.C.S. ENG.

OUR colleague, Mr. Wadsworth of Doncaster, died on the 17th inst., of an affection of the bladder and kidneys, leading to obstruction of the urethra and uremia. He had been ailing for some time, and had to give up practice at intervals during the last three or four years. After hurrying to catch an omnibus lately, hemorrhage from the bladder came on, and the symptoms of obstruction rapidly developed. He was attended surgically by two of the local men, who called in Mr. Pridgin Teale, of Leeds, and the supra-pubii operation was performed, with immediate temporary relief. Perineal section was intended if that was not sufficient; but when the operation was to be performed, uremia had so far set in as to render an operation inadvisable. Mr. Wadsworth was forty-eight years of age, had a large practice, and was on the Town Council, and greatly respected. Dr. Dunn, whose practice he took, had been Mayor of Doncaster.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE 200TH DILUTION, Etc.

To the Editor of the HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—Permit me to reply to your correspondent Dr. Stephen Yeldham, in your July number. In the case of No. 1, Sycosis, Dr. Stephen Yeldham observes—“But what we are desirous of learning is, not whether the patient was cured, but how much of the cure may fairly be attributed to the medicine, seeing that several other curative agents were at the same time employed.”

Answer: The only other curative agent was diet, and why

should not a patient with skin disease be dieted, as well as a patient suffering from dyspepsia. If the diet alone had been employed, I feel confident that the result would have been—negative.

In No. 2 case of Sycosis, Dr. Stephen Yeldham remarks, “We are here met by the same difficulty as in the previous case, viz., how, amongst several other agents, are we to gauge the part played by the medicine? What is the value of these cases as evidence of the curative action of the 200th dilution of the medicine?—In my humble opinion—*nil*.”

Dr. Stephen Yeldham is perfectly right in saying that the two cases of Sycosis do not prove that the 200th cured.

Now I will relate three cases of acute Iritis—treated with 200th alone, without any extraneous aid whatever.

No. 1 IRITIS.

August 12, 1884.—Mrs. W., aged 60, came to consult me from Hull, she being an old patient, suffering from acute syphilitic iritis with small ulcer on the cornea, the right eye most affected, *sight of that eye* nearly lost, iris dull, all brightness gone, pupil contracted. I advised her simply to shade the eyes with a neutral tinted gauze fall over her bonnet, and to bathe the eye with warm water three times a day, followed by cold sponging. She being an abstainer, I made no alteration in her diet, and only told her not to go out in the night air.

Prescribed *Acon. C.C.*, i.e., 200th 20 globules in eight ounces of water, with a little spirits of wine to make the liquid keep fresh, to take a tablespoonful every six hours, and three hours after each dose *Merc. Sol. C.C.*, in grii. of Sugar of Milk. This treatment was continued until the 4th of October, when the eye was perfectly restored to health.

No. 2 CASE.

November 8, 1886.—R. K. D., *æt.* 46, managing gardener to the Withernsea Public Gardens. He had been ill for some time before he came to me, but still at work, as far as he was able; sight of one eye quite gone, iris very dull, conjunctiva much inflamed. Ordered warm water to wash with, and cold afterwards, no alteration in diet. I told him to leave off work, but he refused, for fear of losing his situation; for medicine gave the 200th of *Aconit.* and *Merc. Sol.* as in No. 1 case.

On November 27th, he discontinued treatment, the sight being quite restored, and inflammation gone. He only shaded the eyes for a short time when out of doors, and continued to do what work he was able all the time. Up to the present has had no relapse; this patient is not an abstainer.

No. 3 CASE.

A child of about 4 years of age came to me from Sunk Island near here. He had severe iritis, chiefly in one eye; iris quite dull, pupil contracted, conjunctiva very inflamed, with opacity of the cornea. This patient was treated the same as the other two, and went out of doors the whole time. He recovered perfectly in two months, with the cornea restored to its original brightness.

If the above cases are not sufficient for Dr. Yeldham, I shall have to trouble you again on the subject.

SENILE EDEMA OF THE FEET AND ANKLES.

First ascertain that there is no organic disease; if none order rest for an hour or two in the middle of the day, in the recumbent position, and to use properly fitting elastic stockings, as high as the knees, not too tight. The edema depends on weakness of the veins, perhaps varicose, relief and cure immediate.

I am, Sir, Yours obediently,

THOMAS WILSON, M.D.

Laurel Villa, Withernsea, Hull,
September 3, 1888.

VARIETIES.

IODIFORM POISONING.—The absorption of iodoform gives rise to three distinct varieties of toxic symptoms, classified as the eruptive, the cerebral or delirious, and the syncopal forms. The eruptive form is the most common of the three. It is characterized by a reddish pimply eruption on various parts of the body, distant from the seat of absorption, and due probably to elimination of the poison by the cutaneous glands. In the cerebral form the patients may have epileptiform seizures or insomnia with delirium. The syncopal form is by far the most grave. Absorption is followed by a fall of temperature and algidity. In most cases the symptoms disappear on the discontinuance of the drug as a dressing, but it should in any event be employed with caution, as it is also liable to set up local irritation like any other powder.—*Medical Press*.

BRYONY FOR BLACK EYES.—Last week in the Edinburgh Court an action was tried at the instance of one Mathieson against Napier and Son, herbalists, for £500 for injury sustained by him in consequence of the treatment which defenders prescribed for his eye. Defenders said they never heard of the pursuer or his injuries, but in order to avoid litigation they made him an offer of ten guineas. They had, they said, made inquiry, but had been unable to ascertain that they ever sold any herb to the pursuer, and they did not admit that they ever did so. Pursuer said that he spent the evening calling upon friends with a companion. They had several refreshments in public-houses.

On the way home two men appeared to be quarrelling in a larking way, and he received a blow below the right eye with the man's elbow. A friend advised him to go to Napier's to get something to remove the discolouration below his eye. An oldish man looked at his eye and gave him three pieces of a root, and told him to grate it down, and to make six poultices with it and apply them below his eye in succession, each for half an hour. When he put on the first poultice he lay down, but in ten minutes the pain was so great that he had to get up, and afterwards was taken to the Royal Infirmary. He was in the infirmary for a month. Four operations were performed on his eye, one with, and three without, chloroform. When he left the infirmary the sight of his right eye had quite gone. Dr. Gunn said the root, he believed, was one of three—horse radish, Solomon's seal, or bryony. He tasted both the poultice which had been used, and also part of the root which had not been grated down. They both had a bitter, acid taste, as if they had been steeped in an acid. Mr. Napier said he began business in 1860, but he had studied the properties of herbs since he was a lad of fourteen. There were many herbs not mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia which possessed curative properties, and these were, owing to their cheapness, largely used by the poorer classes. They supplied, he thought, the whole of the large druggists of Edinburgh with herbs. It was a very common thing for people to come and ask for something for black eyes. They formerly used to give Solomon's seal, and they sometimes gave it still, but they also gave black bryony. His father's occupation was a publican. Solomon's seal grew in the back-garden, and it was used for black eyes. There was often fighting in the public-house. He grew Solomon's seal in the garden, and took it up as required for the shop. He always used it fresh. Nearly every other chemist kept it in acid to preserve it. Bryony they got from London. They had somewhere over 3,000 black eyes to deal with every year. He had used these two herbs for black eyes, and never, since he was fourteen till now, did he ever hear that anybody had been injured by them. He never treated a herb with an acid. A son of the former witness said he had never heard of any injury to eyes from the use of either Solomon's seal or black bryony. He kept a note last week, and they treated over forty black eyes.—Unanimous verdict for the pursuer and £200 damages.—*Medical Press.*

DIET IN HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—An excessive meat diet will sometimes bring on hypochondriasis, and in this condition the ordinary rules for nervous invalids are to be changed. Hypochondriacs must be fed largely upon vegetable food, which distends the colon and causes it to empty itself. When hypochondriasis is brought on by a meat diet, it is cured by porridge and green vegetables.—*New York Medical Times*, Sept.

HAY FEVER CURED BY WEARING A WIG.—Dr. Rumbold writes as follows in the *American Practitioner and News*: "A large proportion of persons who are afflicted with pruritic catarrh hay fever are bald-headed, and the scalps of very many of them perspire profusely on the slightest exertion. With such, a very slight draught of air is sufficient to bring on a paroxysm of sneezing. An acquaintance, who had the misfortune to be quite bald, informed me in 1871 that he cured himself of his hay fever by wearing a wig. He felt an improvement on

the first day of wearing it, and did not have an attack after that season. Of course he continues to wear the wig.

"I strongly urge all my bald-headed patients, whether afflicted with pruritic catarrh or with common nasal catarrh, to wear a wig."—*New York Medical Times*, Aug. 1888.

THE CONSUMPTION OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.—The attention of some enterprising statistician has just been directed towards discovering the amount of butcher's meat which is consumed amongst the nations of Europe, and the result discloses some facts which are not without interest. It would seem that Great Britain heads the list, the consumption of meat in these islands averaging annually 129 lbs. per head of the population. France is behind us with 93 lbs., Denmark next with 88 lbs., then follow Germany, Holland, Belgium, with 85 lbs., Sweden and Norway with 76 lbs., Austria-Hungary with 68 lbs., Spain and Portugal with 54 lbs., Greece 44 lbs., Russia 43 lbs., and lastly Italy, which consumes only 27 lbs. per head annually. The extraordinary difference which is to be noted between the highest and lowest of these records naturally suggests a comparison between the nations to which they refer. It might be asked in this connection, is the ordinary Englishman an over-fed individual, and the ordinary Italian a man who loses in physique by reason of the economy he practises in the consumption of butchers' meat? These are questions which it would not be easy to decide off-hand, especially if due regard be given to the important features of climate, habits of life, and national characteristics which belong to England on the one hand and to Italy on the other. Meanwhile the inference is reasonable enough that the robust energy which has ever distinguished the English nation is not altogether unconnected with the good living and solid character of the food to which so much partiality is shown. In the abstract, perhaps, the large consumption of food materials of a highly sustaining description is not to be generally commended, but practically there is still wanting evidence to prove that Englishmen, in proportion to the work they accomplish, eat more than is good for them. It has been alleged that the general luxuriousness of the age in these islands is in some degree accountable for the disturbing increase in the number of cases of cancer which has been shown to be prevalent. This, however, is only an assumption which would be extremely difficult of proof. Moreover, cancer is met with in certain parts of Europe in which the diet of the population is vastly less stimulating than that which obtains in England, the condition of climate being, at the same time, almost identical in each case.—*Medical Press*, Oct. 10.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Barnes (F.). A Manual of Midwifery for Midwives. With illustrations. 4th edition. Post 8vo, pp. 184. (Smith and Elder. 6s.)
 Belcher (H.). The Nerves. 2nd edition. 12mo. pp. 1888. (Gould and Son. 2s. 6d.)
 Bell (J. B.). Homeopathic Therapeutics of Diarrhea, Dysentery, &c. 3rd edition. Royal 8vo. pp. 192. (Philadelphia: Homeopathic Publishing Company. 7s. 6d.)

Campbell (F. R., M.D.). The Language of Medicine: A Manual giving the Origin, Etymology, Pronunciation, and Meaning of the Technical Terms found in Medical Literature. 8vo. pp. 325. (New York. 15s.)
 Carter (A. H.). Elements of Practical Medicine. 5th edition. Post 8vo. pp. 480. (Lewis. 9s.)

- Cleland (J.). A Directory for the Dissection of the Human Body. 3rd edition, by John Y. Mackey. 12mo, pp. 200. (Smith and Elder. 3s. 6d.)
- Crocker (H. R., M.D.). Treatise on Diseases of the Skin, giving the Description, Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment. 8vo, pp. 780. (Philadelphia. 28s.)
- Dickinson (W.). The Tongue as an Indication in Disease, being the Lumleian Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, in March, 1888. 8vo, pp. 114. (Longmans. 7s. 6d.)
- Fox (G. H.). Photographic Illustrations of Skin Diseases: An Atlas and Text Book Combined. 2nd ser. In 12 Parts. Parts 1-4. Each Part contains 4 Coloured Plates. 4to, paper. (New York. Complete, £6.)
- Goodhart (J. F.). The Diseases of Children. 3rd edition. 12mo, pp. 710. (Churchill. 10s. 6d.)
- May (C. H.), and Mason (C. F.). An Index of Materia Medica, with Prescription-Writing, including Practical Exercises. 8vo, pp. 267. (New York. 5s.)
- Morrow (P. A.). Atlas of Venereal and Skin Diseases. Parts 1, 6 and 8. Fol. (New York. Each 10s.)
- Neidhard (C.). Pathogenetic and Clinical Repertory of Symptoms of the Head. Ryl. 8vo, pp. 180. (Philadelphia: Homeopathic Publishing Company. 7s. 6d.)
- Ritchie (J. E.). Hydropathy and Health: or Sketches of Hydropathic Establishments and Health Resorts. Illustrated. Cr. 8vo, swd. pp. 106. (Kent and Co. 1s.)
- Tibbitts (H.). Massage and Allied Methods of Treatment. 2nd edition. 8vo, pp. 144. (Churchill. 4s. 6d.)
- Wood (H. C.). Therapeutics: its Principles and Practice. 7th edition of a Treatise in Therapeutics, re-arranged, re-written, and enlarged. Roy. 8vo, pp. 890. (Smith and Elder. 16s.)

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

CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from Dr. W. E. Watson, Sydney; Dr. Banajee, Mirzapore; Dr. Harmar Smith, Guildford; Dr. Dudgeon, London; E. B. I., Dublin; Dr. Henry Mason, Leicester; Dr. Belcher, Brighton; Dr. Gibbs Blake, Birmingham; Dr. Edmund Capper, Liverpool; Messrs. Poul-

ton and Owen, Melbourne; Dr. Proctor, Birkenhead; Mr. Nicholas, New South Wales.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

American Homeopathist. — Monthly Homeopathic Review. — Zoophilist. — Chemist and Druggist. — Allg. Hom. Zeit. — Albany Medical Annals. — Californian Homeopath. — Medical Era. — New Eng. Med. Gaz. — Medical Visitor. — North American Journal of Homeopathy. — L'Homeopathie Populaire. — Clinique. — Revista Argentina de Ciencias Médicas. — Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics. — Medical Advance. — Hahnemannian Monthly. — Homeopathic Physician. — Monatsblätter. — Maanedskrift for Homeopathi. — El Consultor Homeopatico. — Dublin Evening Telegraph. — Report of North of England Children's Sanatorium, 1887. — Seventeenth Annual Announcement Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati. — Glonoin, a Heart Remedy, by E. M. Hale, M.D. — Melbourne Homeopathic Hospital Report.

THE
HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

DECEMBER 1, 1888.

1888.

BEFORE taking leave of the present year, it will be well to call to mind the great events that will make it memorable in the annals of homeopathy. The close of the year 1887 was marked by the episode of the Margaret Street Infirmary. Our readers will not have forgotten the unsuccessful attempt made by the orthodox members of the staff of this institution to oust Drs. JAGIELSKI and MARSH from their appointments on account of their belief in homeopathy. As in the case of the mad dog, the subject of Goldsmith's elegy, it was not the animal's victims, but "the dog it was that died"! So the rabid party of the staff, as the result of all their barking and foaming upon the heretical members, themselves disappeared from the scene, and made way for better and saner men. Among these was Mr. KENNETH MILLICAN. Mr. MILLICAN was already a member of the staff of the Queen's Jubilee Hospital. By most questionable means the other members of the staff managed to get rid of Mr. MILLICAN from this hospital on account of his taking office in Margaret Street. Hence arose a law-suit, which Mr. MILLICAN won. Then followed Lord GRIMTHORPE's letter to *The Times* on Christmas Eve. This was followed by some small rejoinders; but the battle was not fairly begun until, on January 4th, of this year, the first letters of the redoubtable "R. B. C." and "J. C. B." appeared.

It would be ungrateful on the part of the homeopaths of Great Britain if they were to forget the great debt of

gratitude they owe to these two gentlemen. But for their sounding, if badly aimed, blows, the controversy would have died in its infancy. Thanks to them, the finest opportunity of setting forth the principles of homeopathy that has ever occurred was presented to the disciples of HAHNEMANN. Combining between them all the prejudices and limitations of their school, having no knowledge of homeopathy beyond what they had learned from vague gossip and the evolvings of their own inner consciences, and gifted with facile pens and a certain ponderous style, they were eminently fitted to represent the orthodox party and defend the boycotting operations of what is called "scientific medicine."

We are not going to recount the details of the fight, which are already well known to our readers, and which constitute the event of the year 1888. We merely wish to record our thanks to those two gentlemen, and in a lesser degree to their less eminent coadjutors, for giving us an opportunity of setting ourselves right with the public, and thus of showing them just how much the dictum of the profession on party matters is worth. To "R. B. C." and "J. C. B." we owe it that the names of Lord GRIMTHORPE, Mr. KENNETH MILLICAN, and the Editor of *The Times* are inseparably connected with the defence of liberty of opinion in matters medical; and that the public are now aware that they must themselves be allowed to judge when medical politics are in dispute.

Another even ' and this of an altogether melancholy character, has taught the world a similar lesson. The unseemly squabble that has taken place over the death-bed and the grave of the Emperor FREDERICK III. has opened the eyes of the public to the fact that doctors are nothing more than human beings after all, and that all their pretensions to be scientific do not save them from being heartless and mean when they let personal feelings and personal or professional prejudices override the dictates of humanity and a sense of fair play. This is how it strikes the mind of a lay writer:—

“Whoever may be right and whoever wrong in this painful and pitiful controversy, this much is clear, that both sides are excited by jealousy, partly national, perhaps, but largely professional, and that all concerned have shown how very human, with all or most of the common human failings, doctors, whether German or English, are. We are frequently being asked to believe that the professors of medicine are a superior race of beings with none but lofty aims and lofty inspirations. It is not uncommonly assumed that none but medical men are fitted to decide on medical topics; but here is Sir MORELL MACKENZIE in his book—and the German professors in their manifestoes appearing in the newspapers do the same—appealing to the *vox populi* to vindicate him. After this, then, let us not have any more pretence of their possessing superhuman attainments on the part of medical men. Let us not have any pretence that in any case, medical or other, where the facts are before them, the public are not capable of deciding on the evidence; but let it be clearly understood that the voice of the majority is decisive, whether it be in regard to a medical squabble such as that we have been considering, or the contest we are continually waging, and hope one day to win, with the people at our back, of humanity against inhumanity, of true science against false.”

The year 1888 is a year of exposures. Exposures are painful, but sometimes they are salutary. Now that the public are finding out that the pretensions of the “noble profession” are not of much account unless its members behave themselves nobly, perhaps the profession will make the same discovery itself before long.

WOMEN'S DRESS.

As will be seen by our correspondence pages, the article on “Stays” in our last number has created a great deal of interest. In addition to the letters we publish we have received from a correspondent the following cutting, copied by the *Woman's Tribune* of Nebraska, October 27th, from the *St. Louis Magazine*. From this it appears that on both sides of the channel the minds of men and women are being agitated by the great corset question.

“CORSET WEARING. — PROFESSOR V. A. MANASSIER, a distinguished scientist of St. Petersburg, has been investigating corsets. The Professor is not the first man by any means who has turned his attention to this momentous subject, but he goes about the business in such a cold-blooded, critical manner as to deserve attention. In the first place, the Professor finds that the corset wearer has a decreased vital capacity of lung, that while expiration is not impeded, inspiration is deficient. In other words, the ordinary corset wearer receives into the lungs one-third less air than the person whose thorax is untrammelled by the contrivance. He also finds that the respirations are shortened, and the breathing is rapid. While the non-corset wearer is breathing five times the corset wearer will breathe seven times. A hurried respiration means a more rapid pulse, and hence, heart troubles. The learned Professor also declares that the corset wearer suffers from chronic oxygen starvation; that there circulates through the tissues of the unfortunate individual who squeezes the ribs together, a large amount of carbonic dioxide—much to the detriment of the health. He also asserts that the arterial tension is chronically low. This means that the person is apt to be in an anemic, or bloodless, condition. He further states that the lungs of such a person are inviting abodes for Koch's bacillus. In fact, that when a Koch's bacillus sees a person wearing a corset, it, so to speak, laughs for joy, and straightway makes for the home so admirably fitted for its use. He says that out of twenty-eight persons wearing tight corsets who were examined, he found that six presented morbid processes in the apices of their lungs. And still worse, in seven out of twenty-eight, there was movable kidney. All of which goes to demonstrate that Professor Manassier has carefully studied the results of corset wearing.”

The letter we publish from our correspondent, C. G. W., opens up another aspect of the stay question, which will perhaps appeal to some of our readers more powerfully than the question of health. Mr. RUSSELL is the apostle of the Delsartean Philosophy, which takes for its basis the triple nature of man—moral, mental, and physical—and asks the question of every department of nature, art and life, how it stands related to man in respect to these three divisions of his being. It thus affords an analysis of im-

mense practical importance that is capable of being brought to bear on questions of the most varied character.

Brought to this test, Mr. RUSSELL tells us that corsets are injurious in more respects than that of health. They destroy the beauty and the harmony of the figure; they damage, to an immense extent, its power as an instrument of expression; they rob it of the power of expressing its emotions, and the result of all this is to react unfavourably on the mind and character of their unfortunate prisoners.

Of course all this has a very decided bearing on health, as Mr. RUSSELL would be the first to allow. "A sound heart and a sound mind in a sound body" is the very essence of the teaching of Delsarte and his disciples; but if either the body, or the mind, or the heart is ill treated, the whole being will suffer loss. This is self-evident on the face of it, and we trust that the consideration of it will rouse up those most interested to enter into the practical difficulties with which the question is beset. We are glad to have the experience of our correspondent, "MATER-FAMILIAS," and we trust that her efforts in this direction may be crowned with success. We shall be interested to hear the result of her experiences. The difficulties attending reform in women's dress are great, but they ought not to prove insurmountable.

NEWS AND NOTES.

HOMEOPATHIC DANCES IN THE SOUTH.

It will be seen by the following paragraph from *The Melbourne Age* of Sept. 13, kindly forwarded to us by Messrs. Poulton and Owen, that the Melbourne Homeopathic Hospital has been leading the way in the matter of dances. We trust the success in the southern city may be a good omen for the "Victoria Dances" in London.

"About 450 ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Town Hall last evening, to take part in the third annual ball in aid of the funds of the Homeopathic Hospital. The spacious hall, tastefully decorated, presented quite a brilliant appearance; and dancing was

kept up with vigour until an early hour this morning. Herr Plock's band supplied the music, which was excellent, and Mr. C. D. Straker, of Clements's Café, Swanston Street, was in charge of the catering, which gave general satisfaction. The general arrangements were carefully attended to by Mr. F. J. Llewelyn and Mr. E. A. Bennett, honorary secretaries; and in this, as in every other respect, the ball was the most successful yet held in aid of the institution. One of the gentlemen present, who does not desire his name mentioned, expressed his intention of giving £1000 in aid of the funds of the hospital, and this announcement resulted in another gentleman promising a like amount, and two others £100 and £50 respectively."

A TRACHEOTOMY CASE.

A VENERABLE colleague, in a letter to us expressing freely his disapprobation of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book, relates the following interesting case:—

"A gentleman was taken with sore-throat and difficult breathing; and on a consultation of doctors being held, a laryngoscopical examination being made, the glottis was found to be edematous. They decided if the breathing became worse to have recourse to tracheotomy, or opening the wind-pipe. A clever young operator was engaged, and he went to see the gentleman and informed him that the operation was very simple. He inquired what the doctors had said, and was informed 'edema about the glottis,' and they said if it went on swelling he must be suffocated. The operation was fixed for the evening. The intended operator said, 'I will give you a dose of medicine that will keep you quiet until then.' He gave him a dose of *Apis Mel.* the poison of the bee, which acts specifically on such an affection. In the evening when the doctors came the patient said, 'I feel so much relieved by what the young doctor gave me that I won't have the operation to-night.' They went out of the room for a talk, rated the operator for his unprofessional conduct in presuming to prescribe, and more especially a vile homeopathic remedy. The patient got quite well."

A SCIENTIST IN CORSETS.

We extract the following from *The Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 14th:—

"The *Chicago Dry Goods Reporter* is responsible for the following story of the late R. A. Proctor:—Considering himself somewhat too fleshy, and having been advised that corsets would reduce corpulency, he tried them. And this is what he writes:—'I was foolish enough to try the thing for a matter of four weeks. Then I laughed at myself as a helpless idiot, and determined to give up the attempt to reduce, by artificial means, the superabundance of fat on which only starvation and much exercise, or the air of America, has ever had any real reducing influence. But I was reckoning without my host. As the Chinese lady suffers, I am told, when her feet bindings are taken off,

and as the Flathead baby howls when his head-boards are removed, so for a while was it with me. I found myself manifestly better in stays. . . . For my one month of folly I had to endure three months of discomfort. At the end of that time I was my own man again.' ”

Which shows that it is easier to get into bad habits than to get out of them; and accounts for the belief many people entertain of the beneficial nature of things that are really injurious. The majority of people go by their feelings rather than by facts.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE number of patients admitted into the London Homeopathic Hospital during October has been 60; the number admitted during the seven months, ended October 31st, has been 437 against 416 in the corresponding period last year. The out-patients, for the same period, numbered 5,445 against 4,973 in the same period of previous year. Twenty-six trained nurses from the Hospital are engaged in nursing patients at their residences, and we learn that applications for nurses can still be responded to.

WESTERN COUNTIES THERAPEUTICAL SOCIETY.

WE are indebted to Dr. Nicholson, of Clifton, for a report of a recent meeting of this Society at Plymouth, together with a paper by Dr. Migley Cash. We regret that these interesting communications have reached us too late for our present issue, but we shall be happy to publish them in our next.

A VERIFICATION OF MENYANTHES—CEPHALALGIA.—Miss B. W. suffered from a terrible, bursting headache, with paroxysms that caused her to scream, and a sensation of terrible tension in the membranes of the brain. The pain began in the right side of the nape of the neck, came up to the forehead, and then spread over the whole brain. Light, noise, and jarring aggravated, and sitting in a stooping posture and heavy pressure on the neck and vertex ameliorated. Accompanying the pain was a terrible sensation of loneliness. “I can't bear this alone feeling; please stay right by me, mother.” Improvement began immediately under *menyanthes* 30, and the patient was comfortable in two hours.—Dr. Robert Farley, *Medical Advance*, September.—*Hahnemannian Monthly*, November.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE DANGEROUS EFFECTS OF CASCARA
SAGRADA.

J. COMPTON BURNETT, M.D.

Balayez, balayez le bas-ventre de monsieur is still the learned motto of medical orthodoxy: in fact, as it was in the beginning is now, but I hope will not ever be.

A few years since *Cascara Sagrada* was an unknown quantity, but now it is almost a household word throughout beleeched Christendom! Such is fame, but *Cascara Sagrada*—quite too pretty a name for such a remedy—is *on the wane*. Sad to relate the “untoward” effects (!!) are beginning to crop up, and Dr. Silly Shallow has discovered that *Cascara Sagrada*, the Beautiful, may be a little “untoward” here and there: as if *any* cathartic could possibly be anything else.

In the *Therapeutic Gazette*, August, 1888, Dr. Fenn contributes a short paper on his experience in the use of *Cascara Sagrada*. In cases of really obstinate constipation, the aromatic or proprietary preparations were, for the most part, inert; some of the published formulæ proved harmful, especially if continued for long, whereas the ordinary cascara, adapted for general and protracted use, is an irritant and cathartic, requiring great circumspection and care in its use, instead of being a harmless laxative as many claim for it. Notes of some cases are given in which very unpleasant symptoms were produced, such as vomiting, severe griping, hemorrhage, and in one case temporary insanity was produced by a patient taking a home-made decoction of the bark. Dr. Tschelgen says, “*Cascara Sagrada* is efficacious when a prompt cathartic action is looked for. It acts as a purgative only after it has been introduced into the stomach, where it greatly increases the secretion of the gastric juice, &c. When it is injected into the vessels of animals, they often undergo fatal collapse. The blood-pressure is rapidly decreased even after partial dissection of the pneumogastric nerve.” Recently Dr. Cotter has reported two cases in which drachm doses of the fluid extract produced symptoms resembling those of cholera.

I have my facts at second hand from the pages of the *London Medical Recorder*, and the same number of the

same journal informs the world that *Extractum Cascarae Sagradae liquidum insipidum*, Hockin, costs only four-and-ninepence a pound if taken by the Winchester quart: the said Hockin also kindly allowing you to have your *Cascara Sagrada* not merely extracted as an insipid liquid, but also "combined with Ext. Belladonna Rad. Alcoholic B. P." (*sic*).

And, doubtless, if only you take a sufficient quantity of Winchester quarts of his *Cascara Sagrada*, friend Hockin would allow you a modicum of mild ale to wash it down with, or even something still stronger.

London, October, 30, 1888.

DEAFNESS (CATARRHAL).

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

ELIZABETH ABBOTT, a single woman of 39 years of age, with dark circles round the eyes, and a slight spot of *Zantheasma palpebrarum* in the left inner canthus, "a numerical printer," was admitted to the hospital, May 19, 1888, with severe catarrhal deafness.

The symptoms are these:—A year ago she became deaf after a severe cold, and has since remained more or less deaf, although much worse when she takes cold. Complains of pain in the top of the head, with buzzing; worse when she has a cold; the constant singing seems to make her head ache; sensation of fulness below the ears. Sixteen years ago had rheumatic fever, but without cardiac complication. Monthly period and other functions natural. Membranes slightly suffused and retracted.

Dr. Neatby, who saw her in my absence, prescribed *Ferrum picric*: 3x, 7 drops to go over a week. Her hearing was then 6 in. on the right, and 12 in. on the left. In a week it had risen to 20 in. on the right, and 15 in. on the left. The remedy was continued, and a gradual improvement went on, and she ceased attending July 7, 1888, the hearing being then 20 in. on the right, and 30 in. on the left. The pains in the head, with the buzzing tinnitus, had left, the fulness below the ears had gone, and she considered herself in every way quite well.

There was no change made in this woman's mode of living, nor was Politzer or other mode of inflation re-

sorted to. The result was due entirely to the prescription of a remedy introduced by myself for these cases. At the same time I would warn those who intend making trial of it, that it is useless unless the symptoms of the case are found to correspond with those produced in health by this drug. (See my paper on "Flitwick Water," read at Homeopathic Congress, Sept. 8, 1884.) Deafness is a symptom which yields, like other symptoms, to well-indicated remedies, but it is one for which it is difficult to obtain precise indications, and in the present state of science we have, in treating it, to be largely guided by experience.

"SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE" AND HOMEOPATHY.

We publish what we believe to be the end of this controversy in *The National Review*. It may be regarded as the last skirmish of the great fight begun in *The Times* last Christmas. We think our friends the enemy will hardly count themselves victors in the minor any more than in the greater battle. The first letter is from the September number of *The National Review*, and is "E. P. T.'s" reply to one by Dr. Dudgeon. The two following are from the October number in reply to "E. P. T."

"SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE' AND HOMEOPATHY.

"TO THE EDITORS OF THE 'NATIONAL REVIEW.'

"GENTLEMEN,—If you do not consider this question to be completely thrashed out, I should like to make a reply to Dr. Dudgeon's letter in your July number. The divergence of views is so great that it seems almost impossible to give the simplest illustration without its being misunderstood. I say I have successfully piloted many people through enteric fever, but in a scientific sense I cannot say I have *cured* them, because there is no known cure for enteric fever. Dr. Dudgeon says: 'The unscientific mind will have some difficulty in appreciating the difference between saving the lives of patients who otherwise would have died and curing them.' But my argument was that when we stated that we could not *cure* diseases, the word 'cure' was used in a strictly scientific sense and not in the popular sense of seeing a patient safely through an illness. I once saw a patient who died during an attack of enteric fever from swallowing an orange pip, the orange having been given against the doctor's orders. Now the prohibition was the effect of an appreciation of the condition of internal ulceration which rendered it dangerous to life to swallow an orange pip. This knowledge (if it had been submitted to by the ignorance of the patient's wife) would very probably have sufficed to save the

patient's life. The man's recovery would have been spoken of as a 'cure,' but surely the 'unscientific mind' would be able to appreciate the difference between a cure in this sense, and a cure in the stricter sense to which I was alluding.

"Again in reference to my illustration of the use of belladonna in scarlet fever. Dr. Dudgeon persists that we learned its use from homeopaths. This can hardly be the case, seeing how differently we regard its use. We do not use it in scarlet fever because in poisonous doses it produces symptoms somewhat resembling scarlet fever, but because we believe it to have a definite action on a certain portion of the nervous system. It has been ascertained of late that all nervous action is compound, is made up of two forces, one of which encourages and the other discourages, so to speak, the various functions of the body. These actions should be, and generally are in equilibrium. When they are not we try to increase that part of the action which is deficient, or check that which is excessive. Belladonna seems to increase the inhibitory (or discouraging) portion of the nervous apparatus, and is used for that purpose in many other diseases besides scarlet fever; but I repeat that it is not a *cure* for scarlet fever.

"Again, as regards the 'germ theory.' Whether cause or effect, germs undoubtedly do play an important part in many diseases. We may learn how to prevent these germs from multiplying in the body, and so prevent the definite train of symptoms which constitute the disease; but when once they have started in full career it seems to me we must either destroy them or let them finish their course. All I said was that, 'as yet,' we know of no method of destroying the germs without killing the patient. I did not say that any one gave medicines which destroyed both germs and patients. It is, therefore, hardly fair to say, 'According to the theory the patient should be cured; in actual practice he is killed.' The 'actual practice' has not come yet. It may never come, and yet the theory may be true. Let me illustrate this by considering the disease known as consumption. A man, either from inherited weakness or from the exhaustion of dissipation, gets a quick action of the heart, the blood is driven to the lungs faster than it can pass through; the lungs become engorged and the blood imperfectly aerated. Or, again, a man has a slow, feeble heart, and weak arteries, his vitality becomes lowered and the blood stagnates in the lungs and is imperfectly aerated. From two opposite poles we have arrived at the same mechanical result in the lungs and blood. Suitable circumstances enable a crop of germs to flourish, and the train of symptoms arises which we describe as consumption. Perhaps it would be equally accurate to speak of the preceding train of events as the cause of the disease as to describe the germs as being the cause. But at least the germs are the cause of the active symptoms. If we could stop the pernicious action of the germs we might have time to combat the other causes.

"Finally, Dr. Dudgeon says, 'Homeopathy is not a theory, but a rule of practice. Its formula *similia similibus curentur* does not mean "like cures like," but "let likes be treated by likes," a guiding rule for practice, not the expression of a supposed law of nature.' Surely this is begging the question. Would anybody make it a guiding rule 'let likes be treated by likes,' if they did not believe that 'like cures like.' If like does not cure like then the treatment is worthless. If it does,

then it seems to me it is a law of nature. It is exactly because I am sure that like does *not* cure like that I do not see the use of treating likes by likes. Indeed I do not see that homeopaths act up to this rule. If a poisonous dose of drug produces certain symptoms, then it seems to me you ought to treat a disease having the same symptoms with a *poisonous* dose of that drug, not an *infinitesimal* one, in order to treat likes by likes; for a very small dose and a very large one of the same drug are not *alike* in their action. You can get a very different result by using the same drug on the same person in the same disease, in large or small doses. I may add, I did not say that homeopaths gave a thousand-millionth of a grain of morphia to deaden pain. I said that if they did so they would get no result; and if they get no result in tangible cases, why ask me to believe that results ensue in cases more difficult of proof.

“ I am, Gentlemen,

“ Your obedient Servant,

“ E. P. T.”

“ ‘SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE’ AND HOMEOPATHY.

“ TO THE EDITORS OF THE ‘NATIONAL REVIEW.’

“ GENTLEMEN,— I am quite content to accept ‘E. P. T.’s’ estimate of the ‘scientific medicine’ he champions. It is this: that by means of his ‘scientific medicine’ he cannot *cure* diseases. He can ‘successfully pilot’ patients through enteric fever, if he can keep them from swallowing ‘orange pips’— which he does not seem always able to do—but *cure* them he cannot. Now this is just the difference between so-called ‘scientific medicine’ and homeopathy. Homeopathy *cures* diseases in the strictest scientific sense of the word; ‘scientific medicine’ cannot cure diseases, but it can warn its patients against swallowing ‘orange pips’ and similar indigestible articles, which might disagree with them. Suppose the ‘piloting’ should not turn out a success, it might be very convenient for ‘scientific medicine’ to be able to lay the blame on some orange pip, wilfully or inadvertently administered to the deceased. I have read of something similar in the veracious chronicles of the *Arabian Nights*, where a merchant eating dates, and carelessly throwing the stones away, was accused by a ferocious geni of killing his son by hitting him in the eye with a date-stone.

“ Homeopathy *cures* diseases, because it treats them according to a definite rule, which experience shows is of general application. ‘Scientific medicine’ has no guiding therapeutic rule, and therefore it treats diseases on no definite principle, but at random, as it were. The greatest authorities on ‘E. P. T.’s’ side have expressed their contempt for the therapeutics they practise, and denied its claim to be considered ‘scientific’ in any sense of the word. How can that be called ‘scientific

medicine' whose chief exponents declare it to be 'unscientific'; how, indeed, can that be called 'medicine'—*ars medendi*, the healing art—whose partisans deny to it the power of curing or healing disease? But 'scientific medicine,' if poor in remedies is rich in theories about disease and about the mode of action of the drugs it gives with such a liberal hand. 'E. P. T.' gives exquisite instances of this in the two diseases he cites—scarlet fever and consumption. He objects to my statement that medicine is indebted to homeopathy for the employment of belladonna in scarlet fever. 'This can hardly be the case,' he says, 'seeing how differently we regard its use.' Eighty-seven years ago, Hahnemann published an essay in which he pointed out the similarity of the effects of belladonna to the characteristic symptoms of scarlet fever, and recommended it as a remedy and a prophylactic for some forms of that disease. Since that time, his disciples have constantly employed it with success in similar forms of scarlet fever, and now, as 'E. P. T.' tells us, the adherents of 'scientific medicine' employ it 'with great benefit' in the same disease. It matters little how they 'regard its use,' that is to say, what is the particular theory of its action they hold, they are entirely indebted to homeopathy for their knowledge that it can be used 'with great benefit' in scarlet fever. 'E. P. T.' is welcome to believe that it does good in scarlet fever by 'increasing the inhibitory (or discouraging) portion of the nervous apparatus,' whatever that may mean. I feel, with regard to that expression, as Alice in Wonderland felt with regard to the speech of the Hatter; the words are certainly English, but they convey no meaning at all to my mind, in fact, they seem to me to be pure nonsense.

" 'E. P. T.' gives us two theories as to the cause of consumption, which may be right or may be wrong; they do not help us in the least to cure the disease. But this is a fair specimen of the pathological theories of 'scientific medicine.' They vary with every decade, and have never helped us in the very slightest to cure diseases, but have generally instigated the adoption of modes of treatment which have been futile when not absolutely injurious.

" 'E. P. T.' seems to have arrived at the same estimate of the therapeutic value of the much-vaunted 'germ theory' as most of the 'men of light and leading' in the profession, viz., that it is of no use to practical medicine. He said: 'We know of no method of destroying the germs without killing the patient.' But he now says: 'I did not say that any one gave medicines which destroyed both germs and patients.' But if patients had not been killed in the attempt to destroy the germs, how could he know that the germs cannot be destroyed without killing the patient? Some one surely must have had this experience. The

disastrous results of the treatment of enteric fever by that great germicide carbolic acid in the Paris hospitals a few years ago, showed that the attempt to destroy the germs was fatal to the patients. 'If,' says 'E. P. T.,' 'we could stop the pernicious action of the germs we might have time to combat the other causes.' Not much virtue in this 'if,' I should say.

"The homeopathic formula *similia similibus curentur* (let likes be treated by likes), is a guiding rule for the selection of the remedy. It implies that in order to cure a disease, we must select a remedy which has the power of producing in the healthy a morbid condition similar to that presented by the disease we wish to cure. It is not a theory, but a rule of practice derived from experience. Of course we believe that a remedy so selected will cure the disease. But to alter our therapeutic rule into 'likes cure likes' seems to involve a theory of cure implying that the medicine acts on the organism in disease in a similar manner to that in which the disease itself acts, which may or may not be true, but it is a theory incapable of proof, and therefore objectionable. In this sense many might, like 'E. P. T.,' deny that likes cure likes. But it would require some hardihood to deny that medicines which can cause morbid states similar to diseases are capable of curing these diseases, for this has been taught by the greatest authorities in medicine in all ages, from Hippocrates down to Lauder Brunton. Hahnemann only proved that to be a general rule which all these great authorities recognized as an occasional rule.

" 'E. P. T.' repudiates the idea of being able to cure diseases. He seems to think that the duty of the doctor is to 'pilot,' or personally conduct, patients through their diseases, preventing them from swallowing 'orange pips' and the like, but he makes no pretension to cure a disease. If, by chance, he gives a remedy which homeopathy has taught him is 'of great benefit' in some particular disease, he thinks he can get rid of his obligation to the despised method of Hahnemann, and can claim the remedy as the lawful property of his own school, if he can offer an explanation of its action, couched in the unintelligible pseudo-scientific jargon of his school, of which he gives us the specimen I have quoted.

"If I thought, like 'E. P. T.,' that the art of medicine was powerless to cure diseases in the strictest scientific sense of the word, I would at once abandon my profession and take to some other vocation, where I should not feel that I was obtaining money under false pretences, and should feel tolerably sure that my exertions would effect the result aimed at and expected—blacking boots, for example, or any other honest calling.

"Your obedient Servant,

"52, Montagu Square, Sept. 8, 1888. "R. E. DUDGEON."

"SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE' AND HOMEOPATHY.

"TO THE EDITORS OF THE 'NATIONAL REVIEW.'

"GENTLEMEN,—I am not a general practitioner myself, but having been for a considerable time a medical experimentalist, and had splendid opportunities to look into medical subjects, I shall certainly feel obliged to you if you will kindly permit me to record some of my opinions and experiences relative to homeopathy and other systems of physic, especially that mighty scene-shifter, allopathy.

"Every conscientious physician and surgeon must acknowledge his profound ignorance of the human mechanism considered in all its subtleties and bearings; he must also broadly acknowledge his want of power to duly comprehend the nature of disease. At the outset, then, it follows that every ordinary doctor is to a great extent an empiric, and for him to babble dogmatically of 'scientific medicine' is sheer nonsense. The present circumstances of life do not permit of any man's being a fully qualified medical practitioner. What things has he that enable him to treat properly a given disease? Lacking the basilar necessities, what can he do? What would be thought of that man who tried to build a house with an abyss for its foundation? Every layman—and every layman has a natural right to inquire into a subject so strongly affecting himself—who will take the trouble to consult the second series of the *Problems of Life and Mind*, by that exact thinker, George Henry Lewes, paying especial attention to the nervous system, the 'superstition of a nerve cell,' &c., may gain some idea of the fearful uncertainties which must attend the ordinary treatment of a certain disease. Speaking under the head 'The Elementary Structure of the Nervous System,' Lewes observes, 'So great and manifold are the difficulties of the search, that although hundreds of patient observers have during the last forty years been incessantly occupied with the elementary structure of the nervous system, very little has been finally established. Indeed we may still repeat Lotze's sarcasm, that "microscopic theories have an average of five years' duration." This need not damp our ardour, though it ought to check a too precipitate confidence. Nothing at the present moment needs more recognition by the student than that the statements confidently repeated in text books and monographs are very often for the most part only ingenious guesses, in which observation is to imagination what the bread was to the sack in Falstaff's tavern bill. Medical men and psychologists ought to be warned against founding theories of disease, or of mental processes, on such very insecure bases; and physiological students will do well to remember the large admixture of hypothesis which every description of the nervous

system now contains.' And the nervous system is fundamental and primary. Alas! for scientific medicine.

"It comes to this, that Hahnemann's reliance on symptoms was far more philosophical than many of his opponents are willing to admit, perhaps than they are able to see, for profundity of mind is hardly very common. By what do the professors of 'scientific medicine' guide themselves if not by symptoms? What of their pulse-feeling and urine-testing, their auscultation, their percussion, their clinical thermometers, &c.? It is all very well for these men to say that symptoms of unhealthy action enable them to ascertain that some organ or organs are at fault, and that by aiming directly at what they suppose to be the seat of the defect (aiming at some particular internal changes), they are not merely depending on symptoms. Alas! for 'scientific medicine.' The plain fact of nature is that they have nothing definite to depend on but symptoms. The so-called subjective symptoms of a patient are to the doctor really objective, for they are especially, if I may so speak, the work of the *non ego*. How does the doctor acquire his knowledge save through the five senses? And when he takes his scalpel and cuts up his lumps of morbid anatomy, so as to examine the organs he loves to aim at, what does he behold but symptoms of something—symptoms of something he cannot see, hear, or feel? He may resolve his morbid anatomy into its elements, and compare them with the elements of the healthy dead body, he may compare the diseased with the sound, *so far as within his power lies*, and form conclusions of the most plausible character, but his work is inadequate because it lacks a proper foundation, and he is baffled by the objectively imperceptible, the working of that which is master of the limited conscious. And if the highest minds that ever glowed on earth have failed to grasp the nature of life, to the extent that the mind is capable of grasping it whilst man shall exist here, what can the ordinary physiologist, anatomist, and experimentalist, or less still, the ordinary doctor do? Herbert Spencer, the 'deepest thinker of the age,' stops short at something he terms the unknowable; and as the eternal law of interdependence is paramount in nature, what can the ordinary practitioner achieve? If there is one thing not only he, but the great Spencer himself, misses or grasps altogether insufficiently, it is the law last mentioned. I do not take it upon me to assert that we shall never have a system of pathology and a system of therapeutics embracing the highest certitude; I have been endeavouring to show, without dealing in slander and abuse, that Hahnemann could scarcely be wrong in depending so much on symptoms, and if his system is good here it is by its natural concatenation, good elsewhere.

"Yours faithfully,

"Bridgman Place, Bolton. "ROWLAND ALLAN, M.B. (Fr)."

CHARACTERISTICS AS TAUGHT BY HAHNEMANN.

(From *The Homeopathic Physician*, Sept., 1888.)

In considering "Characteristics as taught by Hahnemann," we have for our guide such parts of the *Organon* as treat of this subject, also a few notes and cases left by Hahnemann. Though Hahnemann's teaching upon this part of homeopathic practice is clear and unmistakable as far as it goes, yet we would be the wiser had we more of his sound and practical advice. The whole purpose of our present consideration of these "characteristics" is to ascertain what part they are to have in aiding us to select the simillimum.

The work of selecting the homeopathic curative is a two-fold one, for we have to study the symptoms of the patient on the one hand, and on the other the drug provings from which we are to choose our remedy. As for the patient, we are to select from the results of a careful examination those symptoms which are peculiar to the *individual* under treatment; this will necessarily exclude those symptoms which are diagnostic of the disease. These diagnostic symptoms are almost always useless as an aid to prescribing, for they are to be found in every similar case of disease. As to the drug, Hahnemann tells us, in par. 118: "Each medicine produces particular effects in the body of man, and no other medicinal substance can create any that are precisely similar." In order to prescribe these drugs accurately, then, it is our duty to learn just what are the "particular effects" of each remedy, that we may readily distinguish each drug from all the others.

This paragraph, on a casual glance, seems to give a false impression, for one can hardly recall a single symptom of any drug which is not to be found in the record of another drug! But on a closer examination of Hahnemann's words we find they *are correct*; he states that no two drugs produce "precisely similar" effects in the human body. A marked emphasis must be laid upon the words "*precisely similar*," for when Hahnemann's idea, as conveyed in these words, is understood, then his meaning becomes clear and his statement is found to be true. As an illustration, let us take the great polychrest, Sulphur; in the record of it as given by Dr. Lippe in his *Key to the Materia Medica*, we find for each and every symptom, a list of other remedies having similar symptoms. But none of these drugs have "precisely similar" symptoms; or to take single symptoms, as examples, we find the empty sensation in the abdomen so marked with Phosphorus under other drugs; so, too, the bearing down of Sepia is to be found with many other remedies, but these never occur as "precisely similar" effects.

As a further aid in learning just what these "particular

effects" are, Hahnemann tells us, in par. 153: ". . . . In this search for the homeopathic specific remedy (that is, in this comparison of the total signs of the natural sickness with the list of symptoms of available drugs, in order to find among these *one* bearing a pathogenetic power corresponding to and resembling the disease to be cured), the *striking, remarkable, uncommon, and peculiar* (characteristic) signs and symptoms of the case of sickness are to be especially and almost exclusively brought before the eye, for *these especially must be very like the drug that is being searched for in the symptom-lists* if this is to be the most suitable for the cure. The general and indefinite, such as loss of appetite, headache, weakness, restless sleep, discomforts, &c., if they are not more closely defined, *deserve little attention*, for one finds something about as indefinite in almost every sickness, and caused by almost every drug."

We are told the general and indefinite symptoms are useless because they are caused by almost every drug; these, then, are not among those symptoms which no two drugs produce in a "precisely similar" manner. The characteristic, that is, the "striking, remarkable, uncommon, and peculiar" symptoms are then the ones which no two drugs produce in a "*precisely similar*" manner, and these are the symptoms which are to be used in deciding on the simillimum. *The characteristic symptoms of any drug may be termed the particular effects of that drug which no other drug produces in a precisely similar manner.*

Hahnemann gives us yet another guide in the study of these characteristics, for he tells us that the mental symptoms are a surer guide to the proper selection than the pathological; he illustrates this by saying: "Aconite seldom or never effects a rapid and permanent cure when the temper of the patient is quiet and even; nor Nux vomica, when the disposition is mild and phlegmatic; nor Pulsatilla, when it is lively, serene, or obstinate; nor Ignatia, when the mind is unchangeable and little susceptible of either grief or fear." (Foot-note to page 187.) Why are the mental symptoms the most important ones? Because they are the most peculiar, the most striking and uncommon; because they have no pathological or diagnostic value. Mental symptoms seldom are of service in diagnosis; they are more indicative of the *individuality* of the patient than the physical symptoms.

We are also told in the *Organon* that the totality of the symptoms is to be our sole guide in the choice of the homeopathic simillimum; this, it would appear, is to be understood as meaning the *totality of the peculiar and uncommon symptoms*, for we have just been told that the others are useless, being found in almost every patient. Thus, in every prescription, the *totality of the peculiar symptoms* of the patient must be covered by the charac-

teristics of a drug; these symptoms should be of equal importance in both cases. A characteristic symptom of a drug may be found in the history of a patient, but it may not be at all peculiar or characteristic of his sickness; some seemingly unimportant symptom may be much more so. Thus we should not prescribe Chamomilla for every baby that is quieted by being carried about in the arms; another symptom which Chamomilla has not may be much more peculiar and uncommon. A symptom may be very peculiar, as a concomitant to one disease and with another not at all so. Thus, for instance, a watery diarrhea, with colic, would not be peculiar or uncommon, but as a concomitant of a bronchial catarrh it becomes a useful symptom, indicating, probably, Antimonium-tart. So, too, with such a symptom as "profuse micturition;" very many drugs have caused or have cured profuse micturition, hence this symptom alone, unqualified, is of little or no value in deciding one in the choice of his remedy. But if more closely qualified or defined this symptom may become very peculiar or uncommon; thus profuse micturition relieving a headache might indicate Gelsemium or Fluoric-acid; if the profuse micturition were accompanied by swelling of the feet and ankles, it would probably call for Eupatorium-per. The same symptom, occurring with diarrhea, is found under Fluoric-acid and Agaricus; during profuse sweat, under Aconite, Antimonium-tart., Dulcamara, Phosphorus, and Thuja. So any common symptom may be qualified or defined so as to make it a peculiar or characteristic one.

As one is able to discriminate between symptoms, judging when they are peculiar and uncommon and when they are common and useless—just so successful will he be in his prescribing. Returning to Chamomilla, for an example, we know that it is very common and general for babies to be quieted by being carried or rocked, therefore, a fretful baby so quieted presents nothing peculiar or remarkable. But a case of infantile convulsions so relieved is peculiar, and the condition becomes a valuable indication. Take other examples showing the necessity for this discrimination; Phosphorus has this well-known symptom "As soon as water becomes warm in the stomach, it is thrown up." This is a characteristic symptom under Phosphorus, but as vomiting after drinking is found under some two dozen remedies, how are we to know when the vomiting is due to the "water becoming warm in the stomach," or when it occurs simply as a consequence of drinking? So again, nausea on smelling food, which is so characteristic under Colechicum, is to be found under at least two other drugs. Of course in practice we have no difficulty in deciding these questions after a reference to the accompanying symptoms, they are mentioned here simply

to show the necessity for careful study of each case lest we mistake a common and general symptom for a characteristic one.

Characteristics, or key-notes, as they have been termed by the late Dr. Guernsey, have been misunderstood and misapplied; they should not be used as sole indicators for a remedy, but as guide posts, showing one the remedy to be studied.* Hahnemann calls the "striking, remarkable, uncommon, and peculiar" symptoms the characteristic ones. And in the few samples we have left of his prescribing, we find he makes a very careful analysis of all these symptoms; no one or two are picked out and a drug given for these only. We find no record of his having given a remedy because a symptom goes from right to left; or because a patient is restless, and goes from bed to chair, &c.; or because red sand is found in the urine! Some very fine cures may have been made by such methods of prescribing, but they can be considered little less than chance hits. Secure a few symptoms from a patient which are really peculiar and uncommon with such disease, cover these by reliable symptoms which are characteristic of a drug, then one has a secure basis for his prescription.

We quote the notes of a case treated by Hahnemann, to show our readers the careful and painstaking manner in which he studied out his cases; it will be observed that each symptom is fully analyzed and related drugs well considered. CASE: "A washerwoman, over forty years old, had been sick more than three weeks, unable to pursue her avocation, when she consulted me.

"1. On any movement, especially at every step and worse on making a mis-step, she has a shoot in the scrobiculis cordis, that comes, as she avers, every time from the left side.

"2. When she lies she feels quite well; then she has no pain anywhere, neither in side or scrobiculis.

"3. She cannot sleep after three o'clock in the morning.

"4. She relishes her food, but when she has eaten a little she feels sick.

"5. Then water collects in her mouth and runs out of it, like waterbrash.

"6. She has frequent empty eructations after every meal.

"7. Her temper is passionate, disposed to anger. Whenever the pain is severe she is covered with sweat. The catamenia were quite regular a fortnight since. In other respects, her health is good.

"Now as regards symptom 1, Belladonna, China, and Rhus tox., cause shootings in the scrobiculis, but none of them only

* See also Dr. Berridge's article on "Key-notes and the Totality of the Symptoms," *Homeopathic Physician*, vol. vii. p. 44.

on motion, as is the case here. Pulsatilla certainly causes shootings in the scrobiculis on making a false step, but only as a rare alternating action, and has neither the same digestive derangements as occur here (symptom 4 compared with 5 and 6) nor the same state of disposition. Bryonia alone has among its chief alternating actions, as the whole list of its symptoms demonstrates, pains *from movement* and especially shooting pains, as also stitches, beneath the sternum (in the scrobiculis) on raising the arm, and on making a false step it occasions shooting in other parts.

“The negative symptom, 2, met with here answers especially to Bryonia. Few medicines (with the exception, perhaps, of Nux vomica and Rhus tox., in their alternating action, neither of which, however, are suitable for the other symptoms) show a complete relief to pains during rest and when lying; Bryonia does, however, in an especial manner. Symptom 3 is met with in several medicines, and also in Bryonia. Symptom 4 is certainly, as far as regards ‘sickness after eating,’ met with in several medicines (as Ignatia, Nux vomica, Mercurius, Ferrum, Belladonna, Pulsatilla, Cantharis, &c.), but in none so constantly and usually, nor with the relish for food, as in Bryonia.

“As regards symptom 5, several medicines certainly cause a flow of saliva, like waterbrash, just as well as Bryonia. The others, however, do not produce the remaining symptoms in a very similar manner; hence Bryonia is to be preferred to them in this point. Empty eructation (of wind only) after eating, symptom 6, is found in few medicines, and in none so constantly, so usually, and to such a degree, as in Bryonia.

“To number 7, one of the chief symptoms in diseases (see *Organon of Medicine*, par. 213), is the state of the disposition, and as Bryonia causes this (7) symptom also in an exactly similar manner, therefore Bryonia is for all these reasons to be preferred in this case to all other medicines.”

This is a very mild and simple case, yet Hahnemann gave it his careful attention, thoroughly analyzing each important symptom, until finally all drugs, in any wise related to the case, are excluded and Bryonia left as the “most similar” remedy. A dose of this drug was given in a low potency, and the patient was able to work the next day.

Another instance of Hahnemann’s analysis of drugs may be found in a letter he once wrote his friend, Stapf. The case was evidently one of those undeveloped cases, in which the symptoms do not clearly indicate any remedy, for it will be observed that Hahnemann suggests four remedies, one to follow the other as needed. Stapf had consulted Hahnemann about a patient, and mentioned Nux vom., Cham., China, and Puls., as best indicated. Hahnemann analyzed the case in this manner:

“Notwithstanding that *Nux vom.* produced perspiration standing on the forehead, perspiration when moving in general, perspiration during sleep; *Chamomilla*, perspiration especially about the head during sleep; *Pulsatilla*, perspiration during sleep, disappearing on awaking; *China*, perspiration when moving (crying), perspiration on the head especially (but also in the hair);—there is more indication for *Pulsatilla* by the itching of the eyes, which *Puls.* has, especially with redness in the *external* corner of the eye after rubbing, and with agglutination of eyelids in morning; if not, *Ignatia* would be preferable, which also cures itching and redness, but in the *internal* corners, with agglutination in the morning, in case the child's disposition is very changeable—now too lively, next peevishly crying, which *Ignatia* produces. If there should be, at the same time, a great sensitiveness to the daylight, when opening the eyes in the morning, which is also cured by *Ignatia*; or, in case of a mild disposition and a weeping mood in the evening, and a general aggravation of symptoms in the evening, *Pulsatilla*. The frequent awakening during the night indicates *Ignatia* more than *Pulsatilla*; the latter has more—a late falling asleep. The itching of the nose has been observed mostly from *Nux vomica*. *Ignatia* and *Cham.* have both, the latter more, pain *during* micturition; *Pulsatilla* the most pain before urinating. The loud breathing has been observed of *China* and *Nux vom.*—from the latter especially during sleep. As these remedies correspond much with each other (*China* excepted), and one corrects the faults and bad effects of the other (if only *Ign.* does not follow *Nux v.*, or *Nux v.* is not given immediately after *Ign.*, as they do not follow one another well on account of their great similarity), you can now judge as to the succession in which you may choose to employ *Ign.*, *Puls.*, *Nux v.*, or *Cham.*—if the first, or one of the others, should not prove sufficient. To give *Cham.* there ought to be more thirst at night than at present and more irritability. *China* has little or nothing for itself, and is, therefore, not to be chosen.”

Now, we have given three distinct statements, in which Hahnemann sums up his advice in regard to the art of homeopathic prescribing. These statements cover the whole ground, both as to the patient and the medicines. They are, briefly stated, thus :

1. Each medicine produces particular effects in the body of man, and no other medicinal substance can create any that are precisely similar.

2. In prescribing the striking, remarkable, uncommon, and peculiar symptoms of the patient are to be studied, for these must especially be covered by the characteristic symptoms of a remedy.

3. The totality of the symptoms is the only guide in the selection of the homeopathic remedy.

It will be observed that all the important words in these directions are in plural; thus we read of "particular effects" of drugs, of "peculiar symptoms," of the "totality of the symptoms." All indicating that in every case many factors are to be considered; in none do we read of single symptoms being used. Each drug has its particular symptoms, which, taken collectively, surely indicate that drug, but few, if any, drugs have one symptom which invariably calls for that remedy. Take *Lycodium*, for instance, it has a group of symptoms, which, taken together, can always be relied upon to indicate that remedy, but each individual symptom of this group is to be found under other drugs. One could scarcely fail to know what remedy even these few symptoms called for. Aggravation from four to eight P.M.; symptoms going from right to left, especially of the throat; fanlike motion of *alæ nasi*; clear urine depositing a red sandy sediment; backache before urinating; a full, bloated feeling after eating a little; one foot hot, the other cold.

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.*

E. J. L.

A NEW REPERTORY.

WE are glad to learn and to announce that Dr. William D. Gentry, of Kansas City, has at last completed his gigantic work, "THE CONCORDANCE REPERTORY," the first volume of which will be in the hands of the public in January and the five subsequent volumes at intervals of not longer than four months. All practical homeopaths know that the great difficulty we encounter is that of finding the symptoms we want in a reasonably short time. The best of all repertories that we are acquainted with is the *Cypher Repertory*, but the cypher is not easy to carry in our minds, and since its compilation the materia medica has been considerably

enlarged and expanded. Besides, it is not yet complete. Allen's *Index*, though exceedingly useful, is necessarily incomplete and not always correct. The task of compiling a repertory that should give the symptoms entire, with conditions and concomitants, and give the same symptoms over again under the rubric of condition and concomitants, has hitherto appeared impracticable. It has been said that the book would be too large, and the *Cypher Repertory* was planned to meet the difficulty. But the cypher failed to attract; busy men gave it up in despair, and the number of those who use it now is by no means large. Many of those who do use it are not very familiar with the cypher.

It has remained for Dr. Gentry to attempt the great work, and we are glad to say there is every prospect of its proving a complete success. It will not be a repertory of all the symptoms of every medicine (and in this respect the *Cypher Repertory* will still retain its superiority), but it will contain all the "well-proven and more reliable." We will quote from the circular which has been issued, and give our readers an opportunity of judging the style of the work for themselves.

"After years of research and labour, this great and important work is now ready for publication. It differs entirely from every Repertory heretofore published. Every reliable symptom of the Homeopathic Materia Medica can be found instantly. There is no search required. The physician knows just where to find what he wants, and all he has to do is to turn right to it. He is not dependent upon his memory.

"The Concordance Repertory is arranged like an index or a dictionary. In compiling, the author has observed the following rule: 'Give the word conveying the central thought or object of the sentence, also the verbs and essential adjectives.' For instance, take this symptom: 'Violent distension after eating.' Distension being the word expressing the central thought, reference is made to the letter 'D' in the Concordance, and under 'Dis' the word 'Distension' is instantly found in black letters on the side of the page, and the desired symptom follows in the text. The same sentence may be found in 'E,' under 'Eat,' and following 'Eating' in the margin. 'Pressing on the umbilicus causes pain in the anus.' This symptom may be found in 'P,' under 'Pres.' and 'Pai.,' in 'U,' and in 'A.' 'Apprehension when ready to go to church or opera, bringing on diarrhea.' This sentence may be found under 'A,' 'C,' 'O,' and 'D.'

“The symptoms in the Concordance Repertory have been selected from all *Materia Medicas* known to the author, including Herring's, Cowperthwaite's, Jahr's, and Allen's. Only the well-proven and reliable symptoms are given.

“Each symptom is written from one to six times; hence the herculean task in time and labour in preparing the Concordance.

“On a moment's reflection any physician will see that this work is invaluable, as it is the greatest time-saver ever devised for the busy practitioner, and it will enable all to prescribe with more accuracy and better satisfaction than heretofore.

“The Concordance Repertory is arranged in sections, each independent of and having no connection with any other section. Each section is devoted to an organ or an anatomical portion of the system. For instance, the first section will be devoted to the mind, giving all reliable mental symptoms; the second to the head and scalp, the third to the eyes, the fourth to the ears, fifth to the nose, sixth to the face, &c.

“It was at first intended to publish each section in a separate bound volume, which would have made from eighteen to twenty-four volumes, but after consulting the leading physicians in attendance at the last annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, at Niagara Falls, we determined, in order to save expense in binding, mailing, and express, to publish the whole work in six royal octavo volumes, each volume containing the sections referring to the same portion or division of the system. For instance:

“The first volume will contain all the sections, six in number, pertaining to the head, and include the mind, head and scalp, eyes, ears, nose, and face.

“The second volume will contain the symptomatology of the alimentary canal: the mouth, teeth, tongue, throat, appetite, stomach, hypochondria, abdomen, anus, and stool.

“The third volume will contain the urinary organs, the male sexual organs, and the female sexual organs.

“The fourth volume will contain the respiratory organs, cough, circulatory organs, the heart and pulse, and the chest.

“The fifth volume will contain the neck, back, upper and lower extremities, the skin and nerves.

“The sixth volume will contain sleep, chill, fever, sweat, generalities, and key-notes.

“Each volume will contain about nine hundred pages, and be sold by subscription for \$6.00, cloth binding; \$7.00, leather; \$7.50, half Russia; \$8.50, half Morocco.

“Subscription blanks, to be filled and returned by those wishing the Concordance, are enclosed. As soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are received to insure the expense of publication, printers will be set at work, and in ninety days the

first volume will be ready for delivery. The other volumes will be published as fast as the matter can be put in type; one every four months, at farthest.

“CONCORDANCE REPERTORY OF THE MOST RELIABLE SYMPTOMS OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL FROM THE MOUTH TO THE ANUS, INCLUDING STOOL, FOUND IN THE HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

A. Abd.

- Abdomen.**—Loud gurgling in the a., as of water running out of a bottle. Aloes, Am-m.
 ,, Tenderness of the a., aggravated by the least jar. Bell.
 ,, A feeling of weakness in a., as if diarrhea would result. Aloes.

Aci.

- Acids.**—Desire for a. Ant.c., Brom., Carbo-v.
 ,, Diarrhea from a. Brom.

Anu.

- Anus.**—Pressing on the umbilicus causes pain in a. Crot-tig.
 ,, Itching and burning of a. Alu., Ars.
 ,, Sensation in the a., as if sitting on a ball, and as if the a. and part of the Urethra were filled up by a hard round body. Cann-ind.

App.

- Appetite.**—A. for starch. Alu.
 ,, A. for coal or chalk. Cic-v.
 ,, A. for bread. Ferr.
Apples.—Eructations, with taste of a. Agar.
Apprehension.—A. when ready to go to church or opera bringing on diarrhea. Arg-n., Gels.

Ave.

- Aversion.**—A. to fat food. Carbo-an., Hep s., Pet., Puls.
 ,, A. to meat; beer; hot things. Ferr.
 ,, A. to bread and butter. Cycla.
 ,, A. to coffee. China.
 ,, A. to milk, which causes flatulence. Carbo-v.

B. Bal.

- Ball.**—Sensation in the Anus, as if sitting on a b.; as if the Anus and a part of the Urethra were filled up by a hard round body. Cann-ind.

Ball.—Sensation as if a round b. were rising from stomach into throat. Asaf., Coni., Plumb.

Bee.

Beer.—Aversion to b. Ferr.

„ Desire for b. Acon., Kali-bi.

Bel.

Belch.—The stomach seems as if it would burst with wind, accompanied with great desire to b., which is accomplished with difficulty, when the air rushes out with great violence. Arg-n.

Belching.—Violent b. Arg-n. Carbo-v.

Bod.

Body.—Sensation in the Anus as if sitting on a ball ; as if Anus and a part of the Urethra were filled up by a hard round b. Cann-ind.

Bot.

Bottle.—Loud gurgling in the abdomen, as if water running out of a b. Aloes. Am-m.

Bre.

Bread.—Appetite for b. Ferr.

„ Aversion to b. and butter. Cycla.

Breath.—Pain in liver on standing or drawing deep b. Aloes.

Bur.

Burning.—Itching and b. of Anus. Alu., Ars.

Burst.—The stomach seems as if it would b. with wind. Arg-n.

But.

Butter.—Aversion to bread and b. Cycla.

C.

Cha.

Chalk. } Appetite for c. and c. Cic-v.
Charcoal. }

Che.

Chewing.—Motion, more or less constant, of the jaws, as if c. something. Bell., Bry., Cic-v., Hell-nig.

Chi.

Child.—C. cannot bear to be touched or looked at. Ant-c.

Children.—Constipation of pregnant women and c. Alu., Hydr., Nux-v.

Chu.

Church.—Apprehension on going to c. or opera, bringing on diarrhea. Arg-n., Gels.

Coa.

Coal.—Appetite for c. ; great longing for c. Cic-v.

Cof.

Coffee.—Aversion to c. China.

Col.

Cold.—Toothache after drinking c. things. Hep-s.
 ,, The stomach seems constantly icy c. Colch.
Colic.—Painter's c. (said to be specific for). Alu.

Con.

Constipation.—C. where no action for several days. Ambra-g.
 ,, Alternate diarrhoea and c., especially in aged
 persons. Ant-c.
 ,, Feces hard, shines as if greased. Caust., Thuja.
 ,, Continual c. for many days after proving.
 Clematis.

Cou.

Coughing.—Patient grasps at throat after every c. fit. Acon.

We shall be very glad to have this work on our shelves, and we advise our medical readers to follow our example, and send their names to Dr. Gentry without delay. We trust he may live long to see his colleagues reaping the fruit of his labours, and rejoice in their thanks.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

THE Second Ordinary Meeting of the Session was held on Thursday, Nov. 1st, 1888. Dr. CARFRAE, President, in the chair.

Dr. CARFRAE exhibited pathological specimens taken from a case of his own. Dr. MATHIAS also showed the heart and spleen of a case which had been under Dr. Clarke. The patient was a girl who had been suffering from heart disease for some time. The pericardium contained much fluid, the valves of the heart were much ulcerated, and fungating emboli having been carried into the kidney and spleen, caused infarction.

Dr. MURRAY MOORE, of New Zealand, showed tinctures made from indigenous plants of that colony. One made from the Karaka berry or bean (*Corynocarpus Levigatus*) which is eaten by the natives. If it is not carefully prepared it causes contraction of the arms.

The second was the *Puka-puka* or *Brachyglottis*, which appears to be useful in cases of syphilitic rheumatism (Allen, vol. x.). The third was *Korimako* (a kind of *Veronica*), which is useful in dysentery and autumn diarrhea.

Dr. COOPER then read his paper, entitled "*Lobelia Inflata and Lobelia Cærulea with remarks on Psora.*" Dr. Cooper learned from Mr. Ashford, a herbalist, that the acetous preparation of *Lobelia* was much more effective than the alcoholic. Mr. Ashford claimed for *Lobelia* the property of changing the character of disease, much in the same way as *Sulphur* and the antipsorics do.

Dr. Cooper related two cases in which copious evacuations of serous fluid took place from bladder, bowel, and uterus, and these were signally benefited or cured by the *Acetum Lobeliae*. Dr. Cooper then discussed Hahnemann's psoric theory. Teste, in Paris, maintained that *Lobelia*, which was just then brought into note by S. Thompson, was antipsoric. Dr. Cooper had expressed disbelief in the psoric theory, but he maintained that in investigating the relation between drugs and suppressed discharges it was useful, and clinical experience must be used. His experience with diseases of the ear led him to see that *Lobelia* had a very intimate relation to suppressed discharges. For the deafness due to suppressed discharges *Lobelia* was most useful, but not in cases of Tinnitus from the same cause.

Lobelia Cærulea has a very powerful effect on the mucous membrane of the throat, posterior nares, and palate.

The true indication for the use of these remedies is affections due to suppressed discharges. In this condition the drug is well borne, and does not cause the depression it does sometimes cause in other cases. He had used the lower preparations mostly, but he also uses the 3x dilution.

Recurring to the value of *Hydrastis* in throat deafness, he took exception to an article published in the *Homeopathic Review* and taken from one of the American journals. It was written by Dr. Biegler, who preferred the concentrated *Hydrastin*. This Dr. Cooper did not endorse. He complained that Dr. Biegler made no mention of his own researches on this *Hydrastis*, and that the editors of the *Review* had not corrected that omission in copying the article.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. DUDGEON said Dr. Cooper had travelled over a wide range in his excellent paper, and all the points could not be taken up. He thought Dr. Cooper's recommendations of the use of *Lobelia* in suppressed discharges had no warrant in the pathogenesis. He had seen it recommended as a remedy for asthma. It is the chief ingredient in Himrod's Powder, which is said to be composed of equal parts of lobelia, stramonium, black tea and nitrate of potash.

The *Lobelia Cœrulea*, or syphilitica, had a reputation for syphilitic diseases, but the same could be said of a number of other drugs which have not borne out the reputation.

Lobelia has also been used in intermittent fever. Trinks says the cases of asthma in which it is useful are those in which the asthma is dry. This does not agree well with Dr. Cooper's indications. The disrepute into which *Lobelia* has fallen among us may be due to faulty preparations.

Dr. CLARKE had been much interested in Dr. Cooper's very original paper. As with others, his use of the drug had been chiefly confined to asthmatic cases, but he was glad to find the drug had a wider sphere. He had had the opportunity of seeing a patient of Dr. Cooper's treated with *Lobelia Cœrulea*, and the curative effect was very marked. On looking up the pathogenesis of the drug, he found a large number of symptoms relating to the throat and nose. Like Dr. Dudgeon, he failed to see that Dr. Cooper's recommendations of the *Lobelia Inflata* were supported by the pathogenesis. He elicited from Dr. Cooper that he used the acetous preparation of each of the drugs, and that the dilutions were made first with water and afterwards with diluted alcohol. Remarking on the *Psora* theory, he maintained that the condition did actually exist, and he did not know a better name for it than the one Hahnemann had given it. He was very glad Dr. Cooper had given them a *materia medica* paper, as he thought there had been too few of them of late.

Dr. CARFRAE (speaking from the chair, as he was obliged to leave early) joined in the praise of Dr. Cooper's paper. He was much interested in the cases Dr. Cooper had brought forward, and remarked on the absence of indications in the pathogenesis. He wished to know if Dr. Cooper had used the ethereal preparation.

Dr. JAGIELSKI joined in the general approval of Dr. Cooper's paper. It widened our horizon. The medicine was one extensively used in old times, and lately it had fallen into disrepute. The Society were much obliged to Dr. Cooper for throwing fresh light upon it. Dr. Jagielski had used *Lobelia* in chest diseases, often, he confessed, with disappointment, but often with great success. He thought it useful in those cases which are connected with central nervous derangement when there is no exact indication. The application in cases of discharge is a new one, for which we are indebted to Dr. Cooper. Dr. Jagielski had never used *Lobelia Cœrulea*.

Dr. NEATBY said this was an entirely new line of thought. The indications given should prove of great value. If the *Acetum* were proved, it might turn out that it acts homeopathically, as the tincture certainly does in respiratory cases. He would like to ask Dr. Cooper if he meant anything special by his term "serous" discharge. It occurred to him while Dr. Dudgeon was speaking of

dry asthma, this might be due to suppression of some psoric manifestations.

Dr. DYCE BROWN said Dr. Cooper's papers were always original. The use of the drug by herbalists was very extensive for all kinds of disease. This fact would lead us to suppose that hints from herbalists would be of practical value. He believed thoroughly in the psoric doctrine, and thought it contained a large element of truth. Disappearance of eruptions was often followed by depraved breath. He saw no object in departing from Hahnemann's name. There are symptoms of medicines that do not come out in the provings. Some of the antipsoric effects of *Sulphur* do not come out in provings on the healthy. The marked irritation of mucous membrane, of the nose and throat, of the bronchial tubes, and of the intestinal mucous membrane, indicate *Lobelia*, but in the provings there is only evidence of irritation of the bladder mucous membrane. As Dr. Jagielski pointed out, there is also the nervous involvement. In regard to the respiratory symptoms, there is but little cough, but much embarrassment of breathing. This might explain the cases Dr. Cooper mentioned—the one originating in fright, the other in nervous disturbances. It is just possible it has power to produce watery discharge from mucous membrane of vagina. The paper was of great interest to him, as one of the cases was under his own care, and, as Dr. Cooper remarked, no good was obtained from any medicine prescribed except *Apis*, and that only temporarily. In reference to Dr. Cooper's complaint against the editors of the *Review*, he, as one of them, did not take to himself any blame. In copying from a foreign journal, the editors of the *Review* do not take any responsibility on themselves, or feel called upon to append an editorial note pointing out omissions.

Dr. MURRAY MOORE (of New Zealand) said there were so many points mentioned, he had difficulty in following all. The fact of the superior power of the acetic preparation reminded him of the powerful *Acetum Scillæ* and the *Acetum Colchici* of the allopaths. He had not used *Lobelia* much, and was obliged to Dr. Cooper for his fresh indications.

Dr. Cooper had spoken of serous discharges from the uterus and rectum. He thought it ought to be described as a watery mucous discharge. This would tally with his description of *Lobelia* as causing the first stages of a catarrh. He was not clear as to the method by which the attenuations were prepared. If alcohol is used an aldehyde must be formed, and the properties would then be a *tertium quid*. He was glad to have this opportunity of meeting with colleagues. In New Zealand it was impossible to form a society, their numbers were too few and the distances too great.

Dr. BLACKLEY had listened with considerable interest to Dr. Cooper's paper. He would like to ask these two questions:— 1. Whether Dr. Cooper had used *Lobelia* in cases which are gouty in their nature? 2. If he found it superior to sulphur mineral water? And he would like to suggest that Dr. Cooper should in future give a paper on "Sulphur in Ear Diseases."

He agreed in the main with what Dr. Dyce Brown said about Psora, but he thought it would be much better to call it by its proper name—gout, serofula, or what not.

Dr. COOPER (in reply) was obliged to the Society for the way in which his paper was received. This drug was little used, and was nevertheless a powerful remedy. He was convinced it had a sphere in diseases arising from suppressed discharges. When he had used a dilution it had been the 3x. For the first dilution he had understood the chemist to say that water was used, and the third was made with diluted alcohol. It was the ethereal preparation he used at first, but he never got the results he subsequently got from the *Acetum*.

In regard to the relation of the drug to gout, he had not given it in that disease, but the herbalist he referred to always began a gout case with an emetic of *Lobelia*. There is a large field for the use of *Lobelia* in cases in which it does not seem to be indicated. In opposition to Hale, he had found it useful in inflammatory cases. In one case he had with the late Dr. Matheson, when there was pressure of a small portion of the skull on the brain, an operation having been performed by allopaths unsuccessfully, and another proposed, *Lobelia* rather strong altered the case and reduced the inflammation, the patient becoming quite well. The drug is useful locally and internally. The herbalists make all their fine cures with *Lobelia*. One consumptive case in Southampton, condemned to death by the allopaths, was cured by the herbalist alluded to, who told Dr. Cooper that the only remedy used was *Lobelia*. In using the term "serous discharge," he explained that he was following the description given in relation to the affection by Madame Boivin and Dugés in their work on affections of the uterus.

LIVERPOOL HOMEOPATHIC MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Liverpool Homeopathic Medico-Chirurgical Society was held at the Hahnemann Hospital on Thursday, November 2nd, Dr. Gordon Smith, the President, occupying the chair.

A paper was presented by Dr. Clements, House Surgeon to the Hahnemann Hospital, in which statistics were given of work done at the Homeopathic Dispensary in Liverpool, during the

eleven years from 1872-82 inclusive. As the task of producing statistics of all acute diseases would have been very great, the following were selected: pneumonia, typhus, typhoid, measles, small-pox, scarlatina, and infantile remittent fever. Dr. Clements took into consideration the difficulties always connected with dispensary practice, and showed that the low mortality in the above-named diseases largely testified in favour of homeopathy.

The thanks of the meeting were accorded to Dr. Clements for his trouble in preparing the paper, and a short discussion followed.

REVIEWS.

KEENE AND ASHWELL'S DIARY AND CASE BOOK.*

MANY of our readers are no doubt familiar with this excellent "Diary and Case Book," and to them we need say nothing in its praise. To those who may not happen to have used it, we can heartily commend its use as at once an incentive and a help to careful scientific note-taking and prescribing.

DISEASES OF INFANTS.†

Dr. MARC JOUSSET well maintains the traditions of his house. The name of Jousset has long been famous in the roll of clinical teachers, and we are happy to think that its fame is not likely soon to fade.

Dr. Marc Jousset has given in this volume a clear and systematic account of the disease of infants. His descriptions of the various diseases are ably done, and evince a thoroughly practical acquaintance with the subject of which he writes. He gives the general measures to be adopted in the treatment of the different diseases and also the special homeopathic treatment. Dr. Marc Jousset's homeopathy inclines to what may be called the physiological type. His range of dose is wide, and he often recommends the 30th and 12th potencies, but he has nevertheless a strong liking for lower potencies and mother tinctures.

We have no doubt that this work will take its place among the standard text-books on homeopathic medicine.

* *The Physician's Diary and Case Book for 1889*. London: Keene and Ashwell, 74, New Bond Street, W.

† *Les Maladies de l'Enfance: Description et Traitement Homeopathique*. Par Le Dr. Marc Jousset. Paris: Libraire, J. B. Baillière et Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, 1888. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, E. C.

THE NERVES.*

In this popular treatise the author gives an account of his studies and experience in the treatment of various affections of the nervous system. He cites a number of interesting cases. If we might offer a criticism on the style of the book, we should say Dr. Belcher is rather too fond of Latin, and presumes too much on the scholarship of his readers. It is not exactly good writing to quote a page of Latin without any apology, explanation, or translation, and then go right on as if no deviation from English had been made.

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.

VERY LOWERING!

A correspondent from abroad writes: "The child of a friend of mine is in a somewhat delicate state of health, and I recommended the father to get a bottle of pilules of *Calc. Carb.*, thinking this medicine would be a good constitutional remedy. A week afterwards, I inquired if the child appeared any better. My friend told me that he had forgotten the name of the medicine when he got into the chemist's shop, and that on asking about homeopathic medicines, the chemist—a legally qualified Englishman who is in charge of the principal chemist's shop in this city—told him that as he (the father) was not accustomed to give homeopathic medicines, it would be better not to administer any to the child, *because these medicines are very lowering!*"

Then what about the allopathic drugs?

SULPHUR *v.* BACTERIA.

We homeopaths know sulphur to have a more general action upon the body than perhaps any known drug, hence the adage, "When in doubt try sulphur." This probably arises from its diffusibility through the various tracts of the body. Its selection from our standpoint we can rely upon. The query, however, I wish to raise is its vermifuge action. If, as is now becoming generally believed, most diseases arise from bacteria in the blood, does sulphur kill the bacteria as a vermifuge, and in like manner do other drugs in a less degree prove curative from their vermifuge character. Again, from a chemical standpoint, we know sulphur is an

* *The Nerves: being a few Practical Observations on the Management and Treatment of some of the most important and distressing Affections of the Nervous System.* By Henry Belcher, M.D. Second edition. London: E. Gould and Son, 59, Moorgate Street, E.C. Brighton: J. Beal and Son, 55, East Street, 1888.

elementary substance. Does it combine and blend with waste constituents in the body, and in altered form lead to their excretion or neutralization?—*E. B. Ivatts.*

Reply.

The action of *sulphur* on the human body is vital, or, as Hahnemann called it, *dynamic*. Its action on the body as a bacterifuge is not chemical, since it has been proved that in order to kill bacteria in a patient by antiseptics, you must make your antiseptics strong enough to kill the patient. Its vermifuge action may sometimes be due to the direct action of sulphur on the worms themselves. More often it is, as in the case of bacteria, vital, so changing the constitutional state of the blood as to make the patient's body no longer agreeable to the visitors. In massive doses sulphur does undoubtedly enter into the constitution of the tissues and secretion, and alter their composition.

APPOINTMENTS, VACANCIES, AND OPENINGS.

* * We shall be happy to insert notices of appointment 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.

Exeter.—*Dr. ABBOTT.*—We are pleased to learn that the vacancy at Exeter has been filled. Dr. Geo. Abbott, who has made such a good stand at Wigan has been induced to leave the scene of his early struggles for the more peaceful field of Exeter. We have no doubt he will prove a valuable acquisition to the cause in the South, where his zeal and ability will be sure to be appreciated. We trust the practice he leaves behind him will find some one to take it up.

Malaga.—*Dr. LAMBREGHTS, Fils.* At last Dr. Rubio has found a successor to take up his work at Malaga. Dr. Lambreghts, *fils*, who is well known to the staff of the London Homeopathic Hospital and Medical School (of which he was, some years ago, a distinguished student), has been induced to leave Antwerp and take up the work at Malaga. Our colleagues who have occasion to send their patients to Malaga will now have additional confidence in doing so. We trust Dr. Lambreghts will have brilliant success in his distant sphere of labour; and we congratulate Malaga in securing such an excellent representative of the New School.

A KEY-NOTE FOR HEPAR.—*Dr. H. P. Holmes* in an article on Hepar, appearing in the October *Medical Era*, speaks highly of the medicine as an anti-suppurative remedy in the third trituration. Quoting the familiar symptom of "sensation as if a fish-bone or splinter were sticking in the throat," the doctor considers that this symptom should have a broader meaning, and read "a pricking sensation in the affected part." Allen gives over fifty symptoms containing the word "sticking" or "pricking."—*Hahnemannian Monthly*, November.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CORSETS.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—I see you invite suggestions on the subject of women's dress, and I feel it due to you to submit my humble contribution. I have at present in my mind's eye a set of garments, of which I will send you the patterns later on. They are designed to secure the needful warmth, whilst avoiding weight, and without sacrificing feminine comeliness. In the meantime, let me say, Sir, that it is not the bones and muscles (as you seem to think) that need keeping within bounds (with us of the stouter type), but the softer tissues. I never remember suffering from the effects of tight lacing except on one occasion. Having become possessed of a new pair of stays in my youth, I felt in duty bound to lace them up to their limit. I walked a few hundred yards, and was very glad of not being far from home. I hastened to set myself at liberty, and have never laced my corsets tight from that day to this. Whenever I have had muscular work to do, and my skirts could be light, I have left off the stays until the work was done; but when fully dressed, and having to maintain the upright position, and also for needful warmth, I must put on my stays. I believe there is a notion among charwomen and servant-maidens that they must have their stays stiff and tight to do their work in. This must bring about the disastrous results you mention.

Yours faithfully,

MATERFAMILIAS.

OTHER ASPECTS OF THE STAY QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

SIR,—In taking up the question of corsets from the point of view of health, you are no doubt on perfectly safe ground. But the question has other bearings which have been brought to my notice in attending the lectures on "Expression," by Edmund Russell, the Delsartean artist from America, and on these, with your permission, I will now make a few observations. The human figure has a beauty of its own which is no less precious than health; and the human body is an instrument of expression, second only in importance to the face itself; and in some respects not even second—as it multiplies all the face says and adds passion and emotion to what it tells us, the face being principally mental in its role of expression—and all the greater harmonies and higher courtesies of life must extend over the whole body. Most people will be ready to deny this right off, I have no doubt; but let

them for a single day observe the shapes and attitudes of the bodies of those they have to do with, and then ask themselves if this is not the case. The cramped chest, the bent body, the rounded back, do not give us the same impression as wide shoulders, upright carriage, and unbroken front. I do not deny that the artificial life of modern times may produce bodily deformity in a man of strong and upright character; but I maintain that the man's power in the world would be greater if his spirit was not "cabined, cribbed, confined" in such a wretched shell.

But to return to the question of beauty. We are told that man was made upright: and if we look at the nobler specimens of savage tribes we may believe that this was the case. It is rarer to find in civilized nations examples of perfect physical form. We go back to the ancient Greeks for our typical instances. A free, open-air, athletic life was eminently conducive to the production of health and beauty, and for our admiration and admonition they have left us memorials of themselves in stone. Take one of the most perfect examples of them—say the Venus of Milo—and put on a pair of stays. Imagine that the stone has become soft, and lace them up till you have produced the much-coveted hour-glass contraction which modern young ladies torture themselves to produce—and see how you have improved on your statue! It is evident you have completely ruined the harmony of its contour; and that is precisely the effect of stay-lacing on modern young ladies. It is not so apparent as it would be in the case of the Venus of Milo—for this reason: Nature is so kind and accommodating that she will always do the best she can under any circumstances, however untoward; and as soon as the harmony is broken in one part, she tries her best to change all the other parts to suit the new conditions. The figure deteriorates in all directions, and the original outlines become less and less conspicuous. The back becomes rounded; the spine loses its original beautiful curves; the ribs fall in, and the stomach obtrudes itself unduly. There is no help for this. The great organs of the body should by rights hang suspended under the arch of the ribs in the space formed by the dome of the diaphragm. But when this space is obliterated, or nearly so, by the modern corset, the poor squeezed organs must find some place to abide in,—and that is below the milliner-made waist.

The question of *expression* may at first sight be thought identical with that of beauty, but in reality the two are quite distinct, though related. A man may have a handsome figure, but if he holds himself badly he may betray an unpleasant character. A woman may have a pretty face, and yet have an

unpleasing expression. Without our knowing it, we create an impression, favourable or otherwise, by the way in which we hold ourselves; and without our being aware of it, we take our impression of other people from the way in which they hold themselves, or present themselves to us. In all great emotion the chest expands, and especially the lower part of the chest, where the ribs are freest and meant to expand most. Now this is just the part that corsets constrict most and include within the artificial waist. Possibly they may not compress the ribs in all states, but they must inevitably prevent their proper play and movement, and so hinder their development. The ribs are kept down. A generous character is made to give the expression of a mean character, incapable of feeling any great emotion, and, in my opinion, the character itself does not wholly escape injury. It is of the greatest importance that men and women should show their true front to the world, and not make themselves out to be less noble than they really are. They will never be able to be true to themselves so long as they squeeze in their ribs, round their backs, and practically break their bodies into two pieces, with a narrow isthmus between them.

I hope I am not taking up too much space, but I have been much interested in what I have seen of the Delsartean gymnastics. I am told that in America they are extensively used in public and private schools. Can you tell me if you know of and approve of them? Do they resemble the Swedish gymnastics? Are they suited for schools?

Yours faithfully,

C. G. W.

[We will answer our correspondent's queries next month.—
ED. H. W.]

VARIETIES.

RESORCIN IN THE TREATMENT OF KELOID.—Audeer has recently published a note in which the application of resorcin was of great service in the treatment of keloid. The patient was a woman, whose right foot was curved over two-thirds of the dorsum, with an irregular star-shaped mass of scarry tissue raised in demi-relief. It was very tender, so that progression was impeded. At night, when in bed, or a hot summer's day and at the changes of weather, the pain of the keloid was almost unbearable, so that at times the patient could not do her housework. A 1 per cent. ointment of resorcin was applied, and the foot bandaged. The patient was soon relieved, and the continued application of the treatment brought about a permanent cure of the pain. Von Nussbaum has also experienced a good result from the use of resorcin in keloid.—*British Medical Journal*, Oct. 27th.

IMAGINATION AND SICKNESS.—A New Orleans journal reports that a Dr. Durand, of that town, wishing to test the effects of the imagination on health and disease, experimented on a hundred patients, to whom he gave a dose of sweetened water. Fifteen minutes after he entered, apparently in great excitement, and announced that he had made a mistake, having administered a powerful emetic, and he directed that preparations should be made accordingly. Eighty out of the hundred patients were thoroughly ill, and exhibited the usual results of an emetic. The remaining twenty were unaffected. It is added that with few exceptions the eighty who became ill were men, while those who did not suffer were women. The story is probably a misrepresentation. If true, however, we hope to hear that Dr. Durand has been prosecuted and punished.—*Chemist and Druggist*, Oct. 20th.

THE SUN SPURGE; A CURE FOR WARTS.—The *Euphorbia helioscopia*, a member of the euphorbia family as its first name implies, is a common plant on waste places and in kitchen gardens. It varies in height from two inches to two feet, and bears in July and August, comparatively large heads of greenish-yellow flowers having the characteristics of the British euphorbias. When any portion of the plant is injured, it exudes from the wound a thick milky juice, which hardens and turns black on exposure to the air. It has been variously termed the wart weed, or wart wort, and, though occasionally used by the peasantry for the removal of warts, is not generally recognized as a useful remedy. I have, however, successfully and painlessly removed verrucae from the hands and face by the external application of its juice, the *modus operandi* being extremely simple, and is as follows:—Having pared away with a sharp knife, or removed with a scissors, the upper strata of the growth, I nip a stem off the wart weed (preferably near the top of the plant, as that portion contains stronger juice and more of it than any other portion), and apply it to the part; as it dries more is applied, and so on at least three or four times daily. When a scum forms, consisting of inspissated juice and disintegrated epithelium, it must be removed before again using the remedy. If the growth is recent or small, paring is unnecessary, in fact, I merely use the knife when the patient desires a more rapid cure, as the process is otherwise rather slow (but sure). This treatment has the advantage of being painless, and further leaves no mark; which must be my excuse for drawing attention to the therapeutics of this insignificant but disfiguring affection.—G. E. J. GREENE, Ferns, Co. Wexford, in *British Medical Journal*, Oct. 27, 1888.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Anatomy. Pt. 1: The Upper Extremity.
(Catechism Series.) 12mo, pp. 64. (Livingstone: Edinburgh. Simpkin, 1s. 6d.)
Baynes (D.). Auxiliary Methods of Cure, the

Weir Mitchell System, Massage, Lings
Swedish Movements, the Hot Water Cure,
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- Bristowe (J. S.). Clinical Lectures and Essays on Diseases of the Nervous System. 8vo, pp. 404. (Smith and Elder. 12s. 6d.)
- Eryant (T.). Hunterian Lectures on Tenism as 'met with in Surgical Practice. Inflammation of Bone, and on Cranial and Intracranial Injuries, delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons of England, June, 1888. 8vo, pp. 144. (Churchill. 6s.)
- Charteris (M.). The Practice of Medicine. (Student's Guide Series.) Fifth Edit. 12mo, pp. 646. (Churchill. 9s.)
- Dickinson (W. H.). The Tongue as an Indication in Disease. Being the Lumleian Lectures, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, in March, 1888. 8vo, pp. 114. (Longmans. 7s. 6d.)
- Fox (W.). An Atlas of the Pathological Anatomy of the Lungs. With Plates and Engravings. 4to. (Churchill. 70s.)
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- Transactions of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. Vol. VII. New Series. Sessions 1887-88. 8vo, pp. 250. (Simpkin. 7s. 6d.)
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LITERARY matter and correspondence should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the *Editor* as early as possible.

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BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

New York Medical Times.—Homeopathic Physician.—El Criterio Medico.—Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—El Consultor Homeopatico.—Monatsblätter.—Zoophilist.—Monthly Homeopathic Review.—Bibliothèque Homeopathique.—L'Art Médical.—Maanedskrift für Homeopathie.—Chemist and Druggist.—Revue Homeopathique.—L'Homeopathie Populaire.—Medical Visitor.—Clinique.—La Reforma Medica.—Chironian.—L'Union Homeopathique.—Medical Era.—Hahnemannian Monthly.—The Age, Melbourne.—Annals British Homeopathic Society.—Report of the Directors of Proving of the American Institute of Homeopathy, session 1888.—Text-book of Gynecology, by Dr. Cowperthwaite.—Misrepresentations of Homeopathy, by Dr. Thos. Nichol.