

ing these additions, clinical experience has been consulted freely and our symptomologies have been scrutinized by the light of this experience."

"The lists of drugs, under the various rubrics of the original, have not been altered, except in some cases to elevate the rank of the remedies, a proceeding amply justified by their increased usefulness. For example, under 'Orbits,' *Rhus* has been elevated to the very highest rank."

"The Relationships (Chapter VII,) of a part only of the new remedies have been added, and this work has been underdone rather than overdone, for much remains to be determined, and it must be confessed that most of our new symptomologies have not borne the searching light of clinical experience so well as those left us by Hahnemann. In this chapter we need more help from critical students of symptomatology and Homœopathic therapeutics."

"It is confidently expected that this little book will serve to give an impetus to a closer study of symptomatology, from which alone the most successful results at the bedside are to be obtained."

"It must be borne in mind constantly that this is intended only as a guide to the proper remedy and in no way should be used to supersede the *Materia Medica*."

"In this edition, the drugs are divided, as in Boenninghausen's Original, into five ranks; as follows:

CAPITALS.

Antique.

*Italic*

Roman.

Roman in parentheses (rarely used)."

With this book in hand the physician who seeks for the remedy covering the "totality of the symptoms" finds his search most powerfully aided, for therein is the entire *Materia Medica* in a nutshell; every symptom great and small, or obscure, is noted.

At first glance it may appear as though the price was rather high, but when several things are taken into consideration, it will be found to be really low. Some of these we have noted already in the fine material and work; but a very important one in this matter remains to be spoken of, namely, the type. Five kinds of type are used throughout the book, and any one who knows anything about type-setting needs not be told that this kind of matter is about the most expensive kind of composition employed.

**The Poultry Doctor.** Including the care, and Homœopathic treatment of chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, etc. Boericke & Tafel. Philadelphia, 1891. 85 pages. Cloth, 50 cents.

This book is entirely new and without doubt the best work on the ailments of fowls and their treatment ever issued, and ought to have a large sale. Mr. P. H. Jacobs, editor of the *Poultry Keeper*, the leading authority on the subject of fowls, carefully went over the part describing the various diseases and pronounced it very accurate indeed; he made some slight alterations and many additions in the way of making the descriptions fuller. The appearance of this work is timely, for Homœopathy is attracting great attention at present among poultry men.

**The Rubrical and Regional Text-book of the Homœopathic Materia Medica.** Section on Urine and Urinary Organs. By Wm. D. Gentry, M.D. Hahnemann Publishing House. Philadelphia, 1890. Cloth. 239 pages. \$2.00.

If the plan of this work, and the execution, meet with favor, other sections will be published in rapid succession. The author's own words will best describe what the plan is: "This *Materia Medica* differs entirely in arrangement from any work heretofore published. It is *rubrical*, because it gives *only* symptoms which may be underlined with red ink as perfectly reliable. It is *regional*, because it is in sections, and each section is devoted to a region or organ. It is truly a *text-book*, because it has wide spaces between the symptoms to provide a receptacle for future provings, clinical symptoms, notes or observations, and for gleanings from other works and periodicals. Therefore, it is called the Rubrical and Regional Text-book of the Homœopathic *Materia Medica*." The symptoms of 372 remedies make up the book; these are indexed as follows: first comes the number of the remedy, then its text-book name, followed by common name, abbreviation, and finally page, thus: "76 Bovista. The puff-ball. Bov. 62." The design of numbering the remedies is that the number may be used in writing prescriptions, or on the label or cork of vial given to patient; also, in order that the numbers may be used in correspondence or in articles for publication; "and if all the sections are published, each section will receive a number, so that a section, a remedy and a symptom may be referred to as commercial men refer to the year, month and day." It is evident that much care and study must have been bestowed to produce a work like this. Being something new in the way of arrangement, experience alone can determine whether it will supersede other arrangements. The book is well printed, and on the usual generous Hahnemann House paper.

**A Manual of Auscultation and Percussion.** Embracing the Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, and of Thoracic Aneurism. By Austin Flint, M.D., LL.D. Fifth Edition, Thoroughly Revised by J. C. Wilson, M.D. Lea Brothers & Co., 1890. 268 pages. Cloth, \$1.75.

The value of this manual, the editor, Dr. Wilson, thinks lies in the appropriateness of its style, the accuracy of its statements, its scientific method, and the practical treatment of subjects at once difficult and essential to the student of medicine. In respect to these qualities it stands, and will long stand alone among the books devoted to auscultation and percussion. Five editions speak well for any work especially for one not sensa-

tional. The book is divided into twelve chapters—Introduction, Percussion in Health, Percussion in Disease, Auscultation in Health, Auscultation in Disease, Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Physical Conditions of the Heart in Health and Disease, Heart Sound and Cardiac Murmurs and, lastly, Physical Diagnosis of Disease of the Heart and of Thoracic Aneurism, the whole, needless perhaps to add when the publishers are known, well printed on good paper.

**Intestinal Surgery.** By N. Senn, M.D., Ph.D., attending Surgeon Milwaukee Hospital; Professor, Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. Chicago. W. P. Keener. Cloth, 269 pages. \$2.50.

The first part of this work contains a résumé of the best literature on the surgical treatment of intestinal obstructions and the advice given to the surgeon who is confronted by certain anatomico-pathological conditions is based, the author claims, on clinical experience and the results of experimental investigation. The second part represents the author's original work especial attention being given to the surgical treatment of intestinal obstruction and the diagnosis of perforation of the gastro-intestinal canal. An excellent table of contents and a complete index add to the value of the work. One case of gun shot wound of the abdomen, with eleven perforations of the intestines is reported. It occurred on September 9, and on November 4 the patient was discharged cured.

**A Mystery of New Orleans.** Solved by New Methods. By Wm. H. Holcombe, M. D. J. B. Lippincott Company. Philadelphia, Pa., 1890. 332 pages.

The mere announcement of a new work by a physician and writer so widely known and respected as Dr. Holcombe will be received, we feel assured, with interest. The present work is "a novel, written not without a purpose. To illustrate the new discoveries in physio-psychology, with certain notes of warning." Briefly put, the *Mystery of New Orleans* is a detective story in which the detectives are "sensitives," who unravel a murder case, twenty years old. The reader is given a glimpse of the magical world, that exists and has always existed notwithstanding the denials of hard-headed men, and which is now invading the world of science, or which science is exploring, as you please. The argument is that hypnotism is a terribly dangerous power in the hands of an evil man, but a beneficent one when exercised by the good. Our opinion (perhaps out of place in a book notice) is, that the power must be an evil one at

all times—the utter loss of free-will and rationality and the substitution of another's will is, while it lasts, far worse than bodily slavery. To those who are acquainted with Dr. Holcombe's works it is needless to add that the style is entertaining and excellent. As a novel, in short, *The Mystery of New Orleans* is a success.

**Rectal and Anal Surgery,** with Description of the Secret Methods of the Itinerant Specialists. By Edmund Andrews, M.D., and Edward Wyllys Andrews, M.D. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. W. T. Keener, Chicago. Cloth. 140 pages. \$1.50.

The first edition of this work appeared during the latter part of 1887, so as the average medical work goes, it has met with fair sale. It is written to answer two questions, *i. e.* "What are the best modern methods of diagnosis and treatment known to the regular profession?" and, "What are the secret methods of the 'specialists,' and what their value?" For those who want to practice "rectal surgery," this is, perhaps, about as complete a book on the subject as they can find. The authors, who are connected with the Chicago Medical College, and are Surgeons to the Mercy Hospital of that city, frankly say in their preface: "The Modern Western 'Rectal Specialist' is a lineal descendant of the original pile doctor," who, although a "quack," yet "Regular physicians were for a number of years wholly at a loss to account for the success which these itinerants obtained." The "secret," in brief, was the hypodermic syringe.

**History of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Eastern Ohio.** Paper. 50 pages.

Dr. T. T. Church, of Salem, O., Secretary of the Society, favors us with this little bit of local history. It gives a résumé of the doings of the Society since its organization in 1866. The members seem fond of dropping into poetry, there being three attempts in the little work; after scanning a few lines the conviction grows that the writers are better prescribers than poets; the Heavenly Muse hitched to the subject, "Constipation" seems sort o' revolutionary, even anarchistic.

**A Text-Book of Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Special Therapeutics,** with many new Remedies of late introduced. By I. J. M. Goss, A.M., M.D. Second Edition. Chicago. W. T. Keener. Cloth. 586 pages. \$5.00.

**The Practice of Medicine or the Specific Art of Healing.** By I. J. M. Goss, A.M., M.D. Chicago. W. T. Keener. Cloth. 569 pages. \$5.00.

These two Eclectic text-books are from the pen of Dr. Goss, of

Marietta, Ga., formerly Professor of Materia Medica, and at present Professor of the Practice of Medicine, in the Eclectic College at Atlanta, Ga. The *Materia Medica* is dedicated to the scientific, liberal-minded physicians of the United States, and within its covers one may find the greater part of Eclectic *Materia Medica*, while the other, as its title indicates, is devoted to Eclectic practice, something which, in the wide embracing Eclectic school, it would seem would be rather difficult to bring within one volume. The *Materia Medica* contains some very good and quite interesting matter, especially that which treats of our southern medicinal plants. It appears that the medical profession is indebted to the author for *Chionanthus Virginica*. When a student he had the jaundice, and his preceptors salivated him with mercury until death was near; then he took *Chionanthus*, an "old woman's remedy," and made a remarkable recovery; later he reported it to Dr. Scudder's journal. One very noticeable thing to Homœopaths, is that later on in the work, the author says of the remedy, *Chionanthus*, "*In very large doses it has produced ptyalism;*" he does not italicise the fact, but we do, because it proves the cure was made on Homœopathic principles. Both works are very well printed, and on a good paper.

**Chemical Lecture Notes.** Taken from Prof. C. O. Curtman's Lectures at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. By H. M. Whelpley, M. D., Professor of Microscopy and Quiz Master of Pharmacognosy and Botany in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Third Edition. St. Louis, 1890. Published by the Author. 211 pages. Cloth.

This handy little volume is designed for the students of pharmaceutical and medical colleges, and may be of use to all who desire to look into chemistry or refresh their memories. Although a book on chemistry at first glance seems about as intelligible to the average man as a Chinese tea-chest card, yet it is not so difficult as might be supposed when once the sign language is comprehended, and that is not insurmountable.

**Pocket Medical Lexicon.** Being a Dictionary of Words and Terms used in Medicine and Surgery. Collated from the highest authorities and brought up to present date. By John M. Keating, M. D. and Henry Hamilton. Philadelphia, 1890. W. B. Saunders. 280 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Leather tucks, \$1.00.

This compact little book strikes us as possessing unusual excellence; not only does it embrace a very full scope of medical terms, but its definitions are happy—are English. Here are a

few to give the reader an idea: "NEURALGIA. Nerve-ache," etc. "CEPHALODYNIA. Pain in the head, headache." "ATRAMENTAL. Ink-black." "APHONIA. Voicelessness." "ACUTENACULUM. Needle-holder." All the words are by no means defined in this terse manner, but the definition goes right to the point. "Homœopathy" is defined in a much fairer manner than by Dunglison; it is: "Hahnemann's system of medicine, assuming that such agents cure disease as in state of health produce similar symptoms." Dunglison opens his definition by asserting it to be "a fanciful doctrine," etc. If any of our readers want a small medical dictionary we think they will find Dr. Keating's the most satisfactory.

**Essentials of Practice of Pharmacy.** Arranged in the form of Questions and Answers. Prepared especially for Pharmaceutical Students by Lucius E. Sayre, Ph. G., Professor of Pharmacy and *Materia Medica*, of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Kansas. W. B. Saunders. Philadelphia, 1890. Cloth. 179 pages. \$1.00.

An excellent little book for students of old school pharmacy. The questions are arranged in sequence, and follow each other in their logical order; the answers are clear and easily understood.

**Essentials of Minor Surgery, and Bandaging,** with an Appendix on Venereal Diseases. Arranged in the form of Questions and Answers. Prepared especially for Students of Medicine, by Edward Martin, M.D., of the University of Pennsylvania. W. B. Saunders. Philadelphia, 1890. 166 pages. \$1.00.

The aim of this work is well indicated in the title, and it has been well carried out. To a Homœopath the treatment given for secondary syphilis is as rank as the disease: A quarter of a grain of the protiodide of mercury three times a day, increasing the dose each day by a quarter of a grain until the constitutional effects of mercury are produced, and then the amount is to be reduced to one-half, and kept up for eighteen months. After eighteen months mercury is still continued, and five to ten grains of iodide of potassium three times a day is to be added and continued for six months or a year. Whew! If patients only knew the contrast between such treatment and the Homœopathic, the Homœopathic doctors would wax fat.

**Insomnia, and Other Disorders of Sleep.** By Henry Lyman, A.M., M.D. Chicago, 1885. W. T. Keener. Cloth. 239 pages. \$1.50.

This it will be observed is not a new book, bearing the imprint, 1885, yet probably little new has been discovered since

then on the rather occult subject of sleep. It contains seven chapters, treating of the cause of sleep, insomnia, remedies, treatment, dreams, somnambulism and hypnotism; or, as it is put, "artificial somnambulism."

*The Fourth Annual Report of "Helmuth House,"* 41 East 12th street, New York, is to hand, in an elegant 24 page pamphlet. There were 321 patients treated, 176 operations performed, while the deaths were but 4. Surely this is a most excellent showing.

We acknowledge receipts of two pamphlets, reprints, by A. B. Norton, M. D. "Can headaches and asthenopia resulting from Hyperopia, be relieved without Glasses?" and "Acute Glaucoma."

Dr. Senn's "Diagnosis and operative treatment of gunshot wounds of the stomach and intestines" read at the Tenth International Medical Congress; and reprinted from the journal of the American Medical Association, is a very handsome pamphlet of 83 pages. A work on surgery by Dr. Senn is noticed in this number of THE RECORDER.

**Eczema Squamosum Cured with Arsenicum Jodat.**—A mam, æt. 38, came to the Hom. hospital, in Leipzig, on March 11, seeking relief from an attack of Eczema Squam., with which he was afflicted since about six weeks. It commenced as a small knot beneath the corner of the right eye and spread from there in a short time over the body, covering everything except the feet and the under side of the upper and lower thighs, the seat, the back, the upper arms and the hairy part of the head. The parts were covered with a dry, scaly eruption, accompanied by a violent itching; it was interspersed with a few reddish and moist spots. Patient often feels chilly, sleeps restless, is constipated. Received Arsenicum Jod. 4x, 2 grains three times a day dry on the tongue. Within two days a marked change for the better was observed, the skin was less dispaned, the sleep was quieter, the stool became regular, an evacuation occurring once or twice a day, and on March 24th the patient was dismissed cured.—*Dr. Stippt. Physician to the Hom. Hospital at Leipzig.*

ACCORDING to the Paris correspondent of *The Lancet*, Dr. Pecholier has been having favorable results with the "grape cure," or really with grape juice, as his patients used only the juice, rejecting the other parts of the fruit. Two cases are mentioned one with "cardiac disease and the other the subject of hepatic cirrhosis with ascites" and the treatment gave "the best results."

### COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS.

Dr. Joel F. Hammond, of Atlanta, Ga., contributes a very interesting paper on this remedy to the September number of the *Dixie Doctor*. "Collinsonia," he says, "possesses one very marked peculiarity: the active principle is strangely volatile. Only a few hours' exposure is sufficient to greatly impair its virtues, while a few days' neglect renders it wholly inert." He recommends the Alcoholic tincture made from the fresh plant.

"As a therapeutic agent, stone root [Collinsonia Can.] is a most positive and valuable remedy. I have prescribed it daily for more than twenty years, and feel that I may speak positively of its virtues. We are told by the old authors that stone root is a stimulant and irritant. I know it to be a most excellent stimulant, but cannot agree with the bookmakers that it is an irritant. To the contrary, it is a most soothing and agreeable remedy, exerting a specific influence upon unhealthy mucous tissues, and quieting in the most pleasing and satisfactory manner irritated nerve centres. We find it a most positive and satisfactory remedy in the treatment of chronic catarrhal conditions, especially catarrh of the stomach, bowels and bladder. It is also a most valuable tonic, a positive diuretic, diaphoretic and mild laxative. I have found it of the greatest value in the treatment of catarrhal conditions of the nasal cavities, and especially of the pharynx and larynx, while it exerts the most positive influence upon the organs of respiration. For instance in the treatment of tubular and capillary bronchitis; but it is in the treatment of the latter, so fatal to the extremes of life—infancy and old age—that we find collinsonia of the greatest therapeutic utility. For instance, the practitioner is called to attend a child from eight to ten years, and the first glimpse tells him the function of respiration is so embarrassed that the blood is not being sufficiently oxidized to maintain life. The old plan—ammonia carb. and alcoholic stimulants—will not restore the suspended or greatly impaired function. We know by actual experience that, while those remedies are valuable, they often fail; but there is a remedy, both directly and adjunctively—*collinsonia canadensis*. If there are indications of marked catarrhal complications, I have found stillingia of the greatest adjunctive value."

"One of the most positive powers possessed by the *Collinsonia* is its influence over the inhibitory centres. Females, while suffering from the menopause, dread no other complication as they do palpitation, or cardiac palpitation. If the patient should be corpulent we give it alone.

## MORE ABOUT ARBORIS PERSICAE CORTEX.

I must say I feel a little plagued after reading what Dr. Edson says about amygdalis; he has taken the wind out of my sails, but I must give my experience. Quite a number of years since a good friend in the profession called on me, and, asked me to visit one of his patients, honestly stating that he thought she would die. I went a few miles in the country to see her. She had been vomiting blood for two or three days, and, notwithstanding she had had oxalate of cerium, bismuth, pepsin, ingluvin and other good remedies, everything she swallowed would come up, so that she looked more like a corpse than a living being. I ordered them to go out and get me some of the young switches of the last year's growth from the peach tree; I had them pound them, to loosen the bark; I then nearly filled a tumbler with this bark, then covered it with water. I ordered her a teaspoonful to be taken after each time she vomited, one dose being given then, and one every hour after the vomiting stopped. The result was, she vomited no more and made a good recovery.

After this I always prepared a tincture from the bark of the young shoots. The dose is about the same as Dr. Edson gives, from 5 to 10 drops. I have on some occasions advised the patient to precede the treatment by taking a large drink of warm water to wash out the stomach. In recent cases I have very rarely had to give the second prescription to relieve morning sickness. I was visiting a doctor in Quincy; while there he told me he was afraid he would have either to make a lady abort or let her die, from the fact that he had failed to stop her vomiting. I happened to have a sample of the medicine with me; I gave it to him, he took it to the lady and in a few days he reported her well. I may say like Dr. Edson, it is a standard remedy with me. I have found it very useful in hemorrhage from the bladder. Some of my lady patients find it very good in nervous headache. I have used the tincture prepared from the leaves, but it is far inferior to that prepared from the bark of the young shoots. A medical friend was going to see a lady who had morning sickness; he told me he had thought of advising her to use popcorn; I handed him a small bottle of my amygdalis and told him to take a couple of ears of corn in his pocket and try both. The next time I met him he said my medicine had done the work.—Dr. Kirkpatrick in *Chicago Medical Times*. See RECORDER, July, 1890.

## Homœopathic Recorder.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY BY

BOERICKE &amp; TAFEL,

1011 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
9 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER ANNUM.

Address communications, books, etc., for the Editor to E. P. Anshutz, P. O. Box 921, Philadelphia, Pa.

“At the meeting of the French Academy of medicine, Feb. 18, 1890, Dr. Dujardin-Beaumez led their attention to a work of Dr. Valude, where he praises the antipaludal action of this plant in cases where Quinine and Arsenic had failed. The botany of this shrub was studied by Prof. Yaillon, who classified it as *Calliandra Houstoni* and the chemical studies of its root by Prof. Villejean, who found among the coarse material an essential oil, a resinoid soluble in alcohol, a large proportion of a particular tannin similar to that of *Ratanhia* and an uncrystallizable matter but no alkaloid. Chapoteaut detected the presence of another tannin, the first precipitating greenish by the salts of iron, the second one bluish. A watery decoction of the root of this shrub and a tincture made with 60% alcohol has been tried with great success.

Dr. Froain reports: the bottle of *Pambotano* which you sent me, acted splendidly. A laborer of 52 years, suffering from intermittens, took for several months Quinine and Arsenic without the least benefit. He received the tincture of *Pambotano* and after taking it for two days he was able to return to his work. Two months have passed without a relapse, he feels strong and well. A military surgeon at Versailles reports: B., soldier in the foreign legion caught the paludal fever at Tonkin and suffered from it for over two years and is therefore sent home. He looks yellow, emaciated, without strength when he entered the military hospital and received a decoction of seventy grammes of the root of *Pambotano* in four doses, every four hours a dose, each an hour before meal or three hours after the meals. A week afterwards his appetite had returned, the distressing hue of his face changed to a natural color, he felt his strength returning and could soon be allowed to be about again. Dr. Poirson reports similar favorable results and considers it more precious than Quinine as being more reliable in its results.” *Bulletin Med.*, 60, '90.