

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.

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“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.

The foregoing translation was made by Dr. S. Lilienthal, and sent to Mr. A. J. Tafel, with the suggestion that some of the remedy be imported, as it might be useful to have a proving made of it. Messrs. Boericke & Tafel have received a supply of the remedy.*

The remedy is much used by the people of Mexico and countries south of it. French authorities say: *Son action est surtout éclatante dans les cas invétérés où les sels de quinine sont restés sans effet.*

Among clinical cases cited are the following: An old man of 73, debilitated by the fever, and stomach ruined by quinine was cured by this remedy.

A man aged 28 returned from Panama to Paris, profoundly debilitated by the fever of that unhealthy place, which no treatment or change of air affected, was cured with one dose of *Pambotano*.

A resident of Cayenne, suffering for six years with fever, which no medicine, change of air or even "saison de Vichy" could alleviate, found a cure in this remedy.

The foregoing cases are given for what they are worth, but as the remedy is a "popular" one in tropical countries there must be something of value in it. The pamphlet from which we take the foregoing, also, says that the remedy is useful in all complaints, originating in marshy countries—"les pays palustres."

IN the November, 1890, RECORDER a paper was published on the application of medicinal peroxide of hydrogen, and credited to "the chemist Bene." Mr. Charles Marchand, manufacturer of Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen, writes us that while we quoted Bene correctly, nevertheless the matter in Bene's paper is simply a re-wording, and often not that, of matter of which Mr. Marchand is the author. THE RECORDER wishes always to give each writer proper credit, hence this note. As will be seen in Mr. Marchand's card on the inside of the last cover page of THE RECORDER he offers a book on the uses of this medicinal agent free to any physician writing for it.

ACCORDING to our custom subscription blanks are put into all the copies of this number of THE RECORDER by the binder. Those who have already paid for Vol. VI hold receipts and are not called upon to take any notice of these blanks. To those who have not they are a mild reminder. To those who receive a specimen copy they are a suggestion which, it is hoped, will be acted upon. THE RECORDER is only \$1.00 a year and is worth the money.

*The price is \$1.00 an ounce for the tincture.

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ERYTHROXYLON COCA AND SOME OF ITS CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC USES.

CASE II.—In August, 1885, a milkman consulted me about the ailments of his wife aged about 25. When I saw the patient, the husband gave the following history of his wife's case. On the 3d of July, 1885, she had given birth to a son. The labor had been rather a tedious one, lasting over a period of 72 hours. On the 30th of July, that is on the 28th day of the child-birth, she felt a kind of tickling sensation about the vagina, which excited sexual desire day and night to the great annoyance of the patient. The lochial discharges during these days were usual, both with regard to quantity and quality. An Allopathic physician had been consulted, who, suspecting the presence of small thread worms in the rectum, had prescribed a purgative, and santonine and turpentine. This did not lessen the troubles of the patient. On the contrary, they increased to such a degree as to drive the patient to madness. On the 35th day of the child-birth, I was called to see the patient. When taking a history of the case, I was informed that from the 28th day the sexual desire was so much excited that she did not like that her husband should leave her bed even for a minute, on account of which the husband was quite frightened. The superstitious women in the neighborhood all believed that it was a case of *spiritual affection* by which they meant that some *ghost* must have come on the shoulders of the patient and induced the disease. The patient looked very lean and thin when I saw her, although she was as I was told, very stout and strong before child-birth. Although so lean and thin, she had strong inclination to hard bodily work and she did it without fatigue or exhaustion and at the same time she felt no desire for any food. She felt all well when engaged in some work; but when not so engaged, she felt a strong sexual desire and wanted the company of her husband, and if the husband was not present at the moment, she struck