

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

OEDEMATOUS ERYSIPELAS IN CATTLE.

This affection I observed rather frequently last spring. It appears as a flat swelling, more or less extensive, becoming thinner towards its periphery; of considerable warmth and more or less painful, which, stretched superficially, retains the impression of the finger. Among many I selected the following from my case-book:

Cow 12 Years Old: Erysipelas of the head and bag; temperature of the head very high, on the bag the nodules looked as if pressed in; poor appetite, swallowing is difficult, pulse accelerated, heart beat barely perceptible. Prescribed *Belladonna* 1, 16 drops in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint of water, to be divided into four doses within 12 hours. On the following day was quite well.

Cow 3 Years Old: Cow six months heavy with calf, and a heifer one year old, both had erysipelas of the vulva. The parts were much swollen over their entire extent, very red, both animals in striving to rub their hind-quarters and by vigorous movements of the tail, showed itching pains. Treatment, *Belladonna* 1, 16 drops in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint of water. Next day cured.

Ox 6 Years Old: Erysipelas of the front region of the neck, poor appetite, slimy mouth, swallowing somewhat impeded, audible breathing, sluggish stool. Gave *Bryonia* 0, 8 drops in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint of water in three doses during 24 hours. Gentle friction of neck and careful covering of same. Next day considerably improved; prescription repeated, on the fourth day quite well again.

Ox 10 years old: Erysipelas of lower belly and both hind-quarters—general condition not much affected. Gave *Bryonia* 0, 12 drops in 1 quart of water to be given in 6 doses during next two days. On third day lessening of the swelling all over, lays down again that night. Now a dose of Sulphur 0 and full recovery in a few days.—*Dr. C. Boehm, of Anod, in Bolle Pop. Hom. Zeit.*

Horse, Fistula in Cartilage.

Black stallion 14 years old in the stables in W. stood lame since over 25 weeks and the veterinarian had declared him incurable. I was induced to examine the horse and give my opinion. The animal was very much fallen off in flesh, was very lame on left foreleg, and on inner side of the crown of the hoof

there was a cartilagenous growth as large as a man's fist with three fistulous ducts secreting a thin stinking matter, the sound penetrated $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was a cartilagenous fistula. I offered to cure the horse within six weeks provided it was transferred to my own stable. But they would not listen to the proposition and wanted to sell the horse; as it was a very beautiful animal I bought it. On November 4, it was brought to my stable, very lame on account of the long march. I cut off the old deadened horn and endeavored to facilitate the flow of matter, then bound up the wound and thickened cartilage with tow moistened with a solution 1 gr. of *Arsenicum* in 4 oz. of water. The hoof proper was enveloped in cowdung. This was done twice a day. Inwardly I gave every morning a dose of *Arsenicum* 6. On November 11 the suppuration had greatly lessened, the matter had more consistency and odorless, the lameness is better. Up to November 15th the external application of *Arsenicum* was continued and every other day a dose of *Arsenicum* administered. On the 16th the suppuration had ceased, and the dressing was taken off. Only the hoof and the cartilagenous excrescence were rubbed with a bland ointment. The horse was shod and on December 20th I rode it when not a trace of lameness was noticed. The enlarged crown of the hoof was gone in three months and I used the horse for three years and then sold it for a good price. Of a surety Allopathic vets. are sorely vexed by such cases, they operate, they burn, use escharotics, but all to no purpose, the horses remain crippled.—*Dr. L. Manch, of Arnstadt, in Ibid.*

Horse, Lockjaw.

On February 13th a landed proprietor wrote to inform me that he had a horse which could not eat well, its tongue was swollen and inflamed. I sent him *Belladonna* 3, one dose to be given every four hours. On the 16th I journeyed to see the horse; there was no doubt it was a case of trismus. It was a gelding, 12 years old, he stuck out his head and neck, tail elevated, the nostrils formed triangles; out of the mouth ran a tough saliva; mastication was difficult, the jaws could be separated about an inch. The muscle of the neck and sacrum were tense. Dung and urine were voided regularly, the former somewhat hard and small; pulse was small; walk stiff and tense; had a little appetite but could drink only bran in water. I had the horse well rubbed with straw whisks and covered with double blankets and gave him *Nux V. 6*, a dose every two hours, on the 15th to 17th a dose every two to four hours and twice a day he was well rubbed off. On the 15th a good transpiration set in which we kept up.

On the 18th the trismus was considerably less, could eat much better, but it had not lain down since the sickness commenced. *Nux V.* is now given twice a day. On the 26th the horse laid down again and but little of the trismus could be noticed. *Nux V.* twice daily, and on March 3d the horse was fully cured.—*Dr. L. Mærch, of Arnstadt, in Ibid.*

Horses.

Glanders Cured: On May 25th Carter Kneisel, from Goobsdorf, came to me and informed me that by order of the Royal District Veterinarian of Schéerberg, three of his horses had been killed, having been afflicted with glanders and worm-disease; that he had three more awaiting a like fate if amelioration should not set in within two weeks. As he begged me to examine the horses, I went to Goobsdorf and found three middle-aged horses affected with a suspicious coryza and with worm-disease in the highest stage. On my assurance that there was some hope, the district veterinarian permitted me to try, and within six weeks the horses were all right.—*Dulcamara* and *Arsenicum* were the remedies I used.

On February 18, 1853, I was requested by teamster Jabelt, from Werdau, to examine and treat six horses which had been declared to be glandered by the district veterinarian. I went to Werdau and found that several of the horses were glandered and had the worm-sickness, and that the rest had suspicious symptoms. After a four-weeks' treatment all of the horses were declared to be sound again. *Dulcamara* and *Arsenicum* were the remedies. With these two remedies I succeeded in curing, during my sixteen years of veterinary practice, more than twenty-five undoubted cases of glanders and worm-disease.—*Dr. Kunz, Veterinarian in Romeburg Bolle Pop. Hom. Zeitung.*

Stringhalt.

E. Stanley, the Government veterinary surgeon of New South Wales, has the following opinion as to the cause of stringhalt in horses: "I therefore still maintain that the disease is helminthiasis, that is, caused by worms. It will be remembered that I reported at some length on this disease in July, 1886; since then I have seen the same affliction at Moama, on the Murray River, in 1887, and again at Moss Vale this year, therefore I am able to confirm my opinion as to the parasitic origin of the disease. It is caused by worms infesting the mucous membrane of the horse's digestive organs, especially the intestinal canal, where, by setting up irritation of the bowels, they disturb the nervous system, thereby affecting the nutrition and action of certain sets

of muscles, producing inordinate contraction whenever the animal moves; this I attribute to perverted nervous action, which is possibly aggravated by deterioration of the blood, produced by the ever-increasing myriads of parasites; they are biting, perforating, and bleeding, like leeches, the highly sensitive mucous membrane during the whole time they are the tenants in possession; they not only deteriorate the blood by altering its constituents, but I believe they also, by virtue of their excretion and debris, eliminate toxic material, which being absorbed into the circulation may assist in producing the disastrous effects on the nervous and nutritive systems which are so characteristic of this affliction. In stringhalt parasitic worms are found in countless numbers, and of several distinct varieties, in the large and small intestines, invading their tunics, making innumerable sores, ulcers, and abscesses, accompanied by the products attending chronic inflammation; thus paralyzing peristaltic action, they interrupt the natural nutritive functions of these important digestive organs; they are so overcrowded and voracious that they actually bore right through the bowels, and some are found as wanderers in the muscular walls of the abdomen; they stray about to become finally encysted in various places, and die; their debris creates still further trouble."

Chicken Cholera.

In regions where the inhabitants are afflicted with Asiatic cholera there has frequently been observed a remarkable sickening of dogs, cats, and even of fowls. At the time of the recent invasion of this scourge it showed itself in every town and surrounding country, and created great devastation in the poultry yards. Vomiting, diarrhoea, cramps in the legs and rapid sinking of strength were the most prominent symptoms. *Veratrum album* 3, administered in the very beginning, proved to be a most excellent remedy.—*Hom. Zeitung.*

How Veterinarian K. Became a Homœopath.

Having just completed a professional visit at Mr. K.'s I chanced to see quite a number of bottles of Homœopathic preparations on a desk, among which *Thuja* θ was conspicuous. "What do you use *Thuja* for?" I asked. "To remove warts," was the answer; and as a living example he introduced me to his grown daughter, who had been almost deformed by them. "With this remedy I also cured veterinarian K. from his prejudices against Homœopathy, so that until his death he was one of its most enthusiastic and useful adherents, far and near. K. one day visited my cow stable while I was engaged in painting

two large warts on a cow's leg. Curious to learn this new procedure he asked for instruction, and soon became convinced of the effectiveness of this to him new treatment. This first success induced him to further investigations, and especially the specific action of *Plumbum acet. 3x tril.* in colic, made of him a convert." I was much interested to find that my patient, Mr. V., found this remedy all sufficient in 99 out of 100 cases of colic in horses. He places a quantity, the size of a pea, on the horse's tongue as soon as it is taken sick, and repeats the dose every ten minutes, prolonging the intervals as amelioration is manifested. Our Vet. K., with characteristic enterprise, made hundreds of powders of this remedy and sold them as "colic powders" to owners of horses. *Plumb. acet.* is especially indicated when the colic is accompanied by constipation.

As to *Thuja* θ in warts I would yet remark that Mr. V. carefully pares with a sharp knife the horny skin of the wart without, however, drawing blood, similar to paring of a corn, thus providing a fresh absorptive surface, and this ensures success, for although *Thuja* is an old-time remedy for warts, yet the horny covering in many cases prevents resorption and this is at the bottom of most of the failures.—*Dr. G., Jr., in Pop. Zeitschr. fur Hom., Vol. IX.*

BOOK NOTICES.

A Treatise on Diseases of the Eye ; for the Use of Students and Practitioners. To which is added a Series of Test Types for Determining the exact State of Vision. By Henry C. Angell, M.D. Seventh edition. Rewritten and enlarged. Otis Clapp & Son, 1891. 357 pages. 8vo., Cloth. \$3.00.

The sixth edition of Dr. Angell's favorite work on the eyes, issued in 1882, was long since exhausted and the present, enlarged and improved edition will doubtless receive a hearty welcome, and meet with a rapid sale. The general trend of the book is shown in the modest preface to the present edition, and we quote it entire: "The present edition is mostly re-written, and is more fully illustrated than its predecessors. It is also favored with contributions from my friend, Dr. F. Park Lewis, of Buffalo, N. Y. His articles are placed in brackets and marked by his initials. As in former issues, the aim has been to make

the book suitable for the use of physicians in general practice." Homœopathic medication does not occupy a very prominent position in the treatments, but in chapter twenty-two a list of remedies "which have been administered from indications furnished by the eye alone," and have "repeatedly cured," is given; it is a valuable part of the book. The general appearance of the work as regards paper, printing and binding is very good.

The Diseases of Personality. By Th. Ribot, Professor of Comparative and Experimental Psychology at the College de France. Authorized translation. Chicago. The Open Court Publishing Co., 1891. Cloth. 157 pages. 75 cents.

This book is divided into an introduction, four chapters—Organic Disorders, Emotional Disorders, Disorders of the Intellect and Dissolution of Personality—and a Conclusion. From the latter we will quote a paragraph and if the reader wants to follow M. Ribot he can get the book. "The unity of the ego, consequently, is not that of the one-entirety of the spiritualists which is dispersed into multiple phenomena, but the co-ordination of a certain number of incessantly reascent states, having for their support the vague sense of our bodies. This unity does not pass from above to below, but from below to above; the unity of the ego is not an initial, but a terminal point." Again, "the consensus of consciousness being subordinate to the consensus of the organism, the problem of the unity of the ego is, in its ultimate form, a biological problem. To biologic pertains the task of explaining, if it can, the genesis of organisms and the solidarity of their component parts."

Advice to Women Respecting Some of the Ailments Peculiar to their Sex. By J. Adams, M.D. Toronto, 1890. 81 pages. \$1.00.

This little book is addressed to women and is a plea for the use of the constitutional remedies of Homœopathy in "female complaints" in place of "the prevalent abhorrent local applications * * * I do not mean to assert that local examinations are never requisite, or that local interference is always injurious, but I do maintain that the Constitutional Treatment is far more successful in the majority of female ailments, and that the local applications so generally employed are repugnant to the best feelings of women, besides being rarely, if ever, of lasting benefit." The advice given is excellent but the book is entirely too high priced, for the American market at least.

A Guide to the Clinical Examination of the Urine. By Farrington H. Whipple, A.B., (Harv.) Damrell and Upham. Boston. 206 pages. Cloth, \$1.50

"It has been my aim," says the author, "in writing this little book merely to condense the essential features of larger and more diffuse works, and thus to present the subject in a more readily accessible and practical form." From this a general idea of it may be formed. As a means of diagnosis the urine does not stand high, and a diagnosis by it is made "chiefly by exclusion." "It becomes possible only by the application of the above principles to say of an unknown specimen, 'It probably belongs to this disease, because, on the whole, it cannot belong to that.'" Those who like things boiled down will probably welcome Mr. Whipple's book.

Koch's Remedy in Relation Specially to Throat Consumption. By Lennox Browne, F. R. C. S. Illustrated by Thirty-one Cases and Fifty Original Engravings and Diagrams. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia. 114 pages. Cloth, \$1.50.

This book is divided into six chapters treating of the clinical history of laryngeal tuberculosis, histological features, rationale of the treatment as interpreted by the clinical phenomena, indications and contra-indications for adoption of the remedy, general directions for treatment and reports of cases. The author believes in "lymph" and those who agree with him on this point will find the book of value. The paper and press work are very fine. A few of the illustrations are in two colors, showing the bacilli as they appear under the microscope.

The Year-Book of Treatment for 1891. A Critical Review for Practitioners Medicine and Surgery. Lea Brothers & Co. 480 pages. Cloth, \$1.50.

The *year-book* is divided into twenty parts, each consisting of a paper by one of the twenty gentlemen whose names appear on the title page. The first paper is by J. Mitchell Bruce, M.D., of Brompton, England, on "diseases of the heart and circulation." A rough calculation of "authors index" shows that nearly twelve hundred writers are quoted. The "Index to Subject" is very complete and would be handy to one who wanted to hunt up any particular branch. The whole work may be termed Scientific Medicine up to Date, and any one who wants a birds-eye view of the field of that medicine can obtain it in this well edited book.

Essentials of Surgery. Together with a Full Description of the Handkerchief and Roller Bandage. By Edward Martin, M.D. Instructor in Operative Surgery, University of Pennsylvania. Fourth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. W. B. Saunders. 1891. 334 pages. Cloth, \$1.00.

This is No. 2 of the well-known "Question-Compend" series and the fact of a fourth edition shows that it must have merits. Like the others of the series it is arranged in the question and answer form.

"Stoop and Round Shoulders: Their Relation to Chest Expansion and Phthisis Pulmonalis," is the title of a pamphlet received from Dr. E. R. Snader, of Philadelphia, Pa.

"Crude and Infinitesimal Doses," is the title of a fine little missionary pamphlet from Dr. Henry Sheffield, Nashville, Tenn.

Pamphlet received from Thos. W. Kay, M.D., of Scranton, Pa., *A Study of Sterility; Its Causes and Treatment.*

"Personal Observations of Koch's Bacilli. Summary of Fifty Cases," is the title of a pamphlet from the pen of J. P. Rand, M.D., Worcester, Mass.

IN PREPARATION FOR THE PRESS.

A Primer of Materia Medica. An Introduction to the Study of Pharmacodynamics and Homœopathic Therapeutics. By Timothy Field Allen, M.D.

This work is to be a companion volume to the recently issued *Banninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket-book*, and Dr. Allen's name is a sufficient guarantee that it will be a distinct and valuable contribution to Homœopathic literature. The title happily forecasts the nature of the promised volume—one dealing with the primary facts of the materia medica, a book for students and a pocket companion for the practitioner. It is hoped that the new book will be ready for delivery next autumn.

A Homœopathic Bibliography of the United States from the Year 1825 to the Year 1891, Inclusive, containing alphabetical lists of Homœopathic Books, Magazines and Pamphlets. Also, condensed statements, data and histories of

the Societies, Colleges, Hospitals, Asylums, Homes, Nurse Schools, Dispensaries, Pharmacies, Publishers, Directories, Legislation, Principal Books against Homœopathy, and Homœopathic Libraries. Carefully compiled and arranged by Thomas L. Bradford, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

A short time ago an inquiry was sent in to Messrs. Boericke & Tafel's Arch street pharmacy, Philadelphia, as to whether Hahnemann's paper or pamphlet on coffee had ever been translated into English, and for such general information on this point as might be attainable. The inquiry was sent to Dr. T. L. Bradford, partly for the sake of getting the desired information and partly to test the fulness and comprehensiveness of his *Bibliography*. In a few days the following answer was received:

"Hahnemann on Coffee."

"1803. Der Kaffe uber seinen Wirkungen. Dresden. Arnold."

"1824. Traite sur les effets du cafe. Traduit par E. G. de Brunnow. Dresden."

"1827. Kaffe i sine virkinger. Copenhagen. Trans. by Dr. H. L. Lund."

"1829. Trans. into the Hungarian."

"It was published in the *American Journal of Homœopathia*, Philadelphia, 1834. In the *Homœopathic Examiner*, in 1840."

"1875. A treatise on the Effects of Coffee, by Samuel Hahnemann. Translated by W. L. Breyfogle, M.D., Louisville, Ky. Bradley, Gilbert & Co., 1875. 8vo. pp. 35."

"In the Lesser Writings, Trans. by Dudgeon, New York, 1852, on page 391, may be found the article on Coffee, translated from the 1803 pamphlet."

From the foregoing it will be seen that Dr. Bradford's work promises to be one of great practical value to real students, as well as historical value. It is not a subscription book, but subscribers sufficient to cover cost must be received before the publication can be undertaken. The price of the work cannot be definitely determined yet, but publishers will guarantee that it will not exceed three dollars and, when published, will not be put on the market at reduced rates. Address subscriptions to BOERICKE & TAFEL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Blatta Orientalis.—*Blatta Orientalis* 6x in a case of asthma, that had been treated by half a dozen, has had more relief from it than from anything he ever used. Has taken it for six weeks and is almost free from the asthma. I think it is a success.—*Extract from letter from D. P. Perry, M. D., Trumansburg, N. Y.*

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DR. HERBERT BEALS sends us a copy of the *Buffalo Evening News*, dated April 22d, containing on the first page an article of considerable interest to Homœopaths in all parts of the world. The headlines read as follows:

"Antipyrin and Death. Death Records Show a Strange State of Affairs. Two Methods of Treatment. The Allopaths Have Lost 63 Cases of Lung Troubles, in this City, in a Week—the Homœopaths 2."

The article opens: "There's a queer thing about this epidemic, which is that the Allopaths are losing all the cases," said an over-worked undertaker to a *News* reporter yesterday afternoon. Continuing, the undertaker said: "We've been rushed to death for a month and we haven't buried a Homœopathic victim of grip or pneumonia yet. If you doubt what I say, go and look up the death certificates." On this hint the reporter acted and found the truth to be as the undertaker had stated, and "the Registrar looked very uncomfoitable as he aided the reporter in his task, for the city government's Health Department is Old School." Pursuing his search the reporter looked up Dr. S. N. Brayton and propounded the conundrum: "Why are the Homœopaths apparently so successful?" and received the cool and incisive reply from the doctor: "They are not apparently successful they *are* successful." He also said that he and Dr. Mosely, had been crowded with epidemic cases for a month, but had not lost a case, and that the other Homœopathic physicians of the city had been equally successful. "The Allopaths" he added "are killing their patients off like sheep with antipyrin, antifebrin and other depressents." Right on the heels of this appeared a despatch from New York City to the *Evening Telegraph*, of Philadelphia, showing that the success of the Homœopaths, and the failures of the Allopaths, in treating the epidemic were similar in that city to what they are in Buffalo.