

was engaged in the electric lighting of the Health Exhibition he became poisoned by the mercury there used. His hands were frequently in the troughs containing the quicksilver. Before that time he could stand a very strong shock of electricity, but the mercury wrought a complete change in him in that respect, and now the slightest shock affects him powerfully.

This tends to confirm the supposition that the mercury poisoning in my case had to do with the lamp explosions. After some weeks, though not free from symptoms, the patient found that she could handle the lamps as freely as before without any accident.—*John H. Clark, M.D., in Hom. World.*

#### SAW PALMETTO IN PROSTATIC DISEASE.

I have been afflicted with that most distressing of old men's troubles, enlarged prostate, for four or five years, and for three years previous was obliged to use a catheter from two to six times in twenty-four hours. A year ago last July I had a short respite of a month or so, and thought I had succeeded in overcoming the difficulty, but it was only partial and temporary, and I had to resort to the catheter again. I had been using rectal suppositories of *Ergotin, iodoform and belladonna*, various internal remedies—*Staphisagria, carbonate of lithia*, etc.—and locally *cocaine ointment*, etc., applied to the catheter. In March last I commenced using the saw palmetto, when I began to improve, and by the first of May was so much better that I omitted the use of the catheter, and have not used it since until about the first of this month—over six months' respite, the longest in over four years.

I was so well that I became negligent in the use of the remedies, and so suffered myself to become constipated and lithemic, causing cystic irritation and spasm at the neck of the bladder, requiring the catheter a few times.

A few doses of cascara sagrada for the bowels, carbonate of lithia and pichi for acid urine and irritation of the bladder, and resumption of the saw palmetto for the prostate gland, soon corrected all the unpleasant symptoms, and now all is right again. I find it necessary to keep the bowels regular as possible to avoid pressure from gas or impacted feces on the gland and neck of the bladder, also to be somewhat careful of diet, to prevent lithemic symptoms. Although the cystic troubles was relieved by the former remedies,

I am satisfied that the gland remained congested and inflamed till I began the use of the saw palmetto, and since then has materially lessened in size and is relieved of its tenderness and inflammation.—*H. Knapp, M. D., in Medical World.*

#### BARYTA CARBONICA.

More than thirty years ago I had been experiencing for some time a peculiar affection of the left leg—I believe it was the left, though I can be hardly sure at this distance of time—a pain would suddenly come on, beginning in the hollow of the knee, and running down the back of the leg. I could compare it to nothing but a thin stream of hot fluid—boiling water or molten metal, running down under the skin. As time went on, this increased in intensity, as well as in frequency; and one day, while I was sitting writing, it was coming on repeatedly, and with greater violence than usual. I happened to have a small bottle of globules of *Baryta Carbonica* close at hand, and in a freak of fancy, and far from expecting that they would do any good, I took a few of them. To my surprise, however, almost as soon as the globules had touched my tongue, the pains entirely ceased, and they did not return again for a long time, and then only slightly, when a few more globules freed me from the pains from that time to this, that is for more than thirty years. I do not know whether the affection above described is a known or a common one, but if it is, the above information may be of use; and my haphazard experiment seems to reveal an unknown property of *Baryta Carbonica*, for I find nothing in Jahr's symptomatology of this remedy that would lead to this use of it.—*F. H. B. in Hom. World.*

#### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

##### "Sulphur's Good in all Forms."

Thus declaimed the talented Marsden, M. D., when, the Ledbury fox-hounds being then in full cry (having just picked up the lost scent), he took a flyer over a bullfinch at the one

side of the five-barred gate through which your humble correspondent rode on his mare. This was in March, 1866.

In the preceding November the said valuable, clever mare broke out of her stable and remained lost during a 10-day rain-fall. Shortly after her capture a sharp attack of fever ensued, followed by an aqueous infiltration of the subcutaneous tissue involving chest, abdomen and legs; while a crop of hard elevations appeared in the skin surface.

The local "Vet." called her ailment "Water Farcy;" of course *his* treatment made bad matters still worse. *Bell.* and *Nux.* removed the fever and loss of her appetite, but the chronic malady remained *in statu quo*. A happy thought led to my placing inside her lips a few grains of *Sulph. precip. ix*; in a few minutes she voided gallons of black urine, and in a few days was well. A recital to Dr. Marsden of the case caused the above remark from him *in re* the curative remedy. But the malady returned every succeeding year, and at the same period; always yielded to the same drug and with the same crisis of urine.

Dr. Marsden possessed a marvelous intuitive power of perception from the hue, expression, &c., of a patient's countenance, in diagnosing the nature *and the cause* of the malaise; but, as with every instance of innate genius, he rather lacked stability. Malvern (like Leamington to Jephson) proved to Dr. Marsden the fickle character of the professional connection, &c., ultimately to be experienced at (at one time popular) health resorts.—*Agricola in Homœopathic World.*

#### Lameness of the Shoulder in a Horse.

The landed proprietor H., in W., bought a five-year-old horse that was afflicted with a chronic lameness of one shoulder. The lameness was better after moderate exercise, but after hard work, or during rest, it was worse. There was a considerable wasting of the muscle to be observed around the shoulder blade. *Ferrum Mur.* 15th potency, dissolved in water and administered every four hours, a tablespoonful on a piece of bread, effected a cure within six weeks. On the 8th day of the treatment a considerable aggravation of all symptoms was observed, which was followed by relief, ending in a perfect cure. The horse was hard worked for over two years following, and the cure, therefore, must be admitted to be permanent.

#### Wound in the Chest of a Dog.

A stable dog, two years old, was said to have been stabbed in the chest with a pointed instrument by a miscreant. Question arose whether the animal could be saved. Investigation dis-

closed a wound between the second and third ribs, round, half an inch broad and over five inches deep in the direction of the lung. The mattery discharge from the nose indicated that the lung had been pierced. Appetite was poor and the dog had grown thin. I was compelled to probe the wound with a willow twig as my leaden sound was not long enough. The discharged matter was rather thin. I closed the wound with a cross-suture leaving a small opening for the discharge, and applied externally a lotion of one teaspoonful of Homœopathic *Arnica Tincture* to one-half pint of soft water. The internal application consisted in a few doses of *Arnica 6x* in some milk. The discharge from the nose ceased on the seventh day, his spirits rose, his appetite increased, the wound closed slowly, the sutures coming out after a few days, but in three weeks the wound was closed entirely and the dog seemed to be in as good condition as ever.—*Dr. Kleemann, Veterinarian, Switzerland.*

**An Angora Tom Cat**, a beautiful animal, a good mouser and ratter, sickened one day; he would not eat and did not attend when called. I noticed that he had one watery stool during the day. On the second morning his neighborhood was soiled to such a degree that evidently the diarrhœa had increased during the night. Tom lay there in a perfect apathy and his body felt cold to the touch. I gave him three pellets of *Arsenicum* and about noon of the next day he ate some food and was soon as frisky as ever. Convulsions in cats can readily be cured by a few doses of *Belladonna 3*.

#### Stringhalt in a Mare.

A fine black mare, æt. 8, was troubled with stringhalt in the left hind foot. On being turned short she would jerk up her leg about 6 to 8 inches; otherwise she seemed to be in good condition. In Herring's "Condensed Materia Medica" we find mentioned under *Arsenicum Alb.* "*Cressus Gallinaceus*," the Latin term for stringhalt; the 15th potency of that remedy was given, morning and evening, and the whole leg was washed every evening with tepid water in which a few pellets of the same remedy had been dissolved. After two weeks every vestige of the complaint was gone.—*A. J. T.*

#### Rheumatic Affection of the Eyes in a Horse.

On June 9, '75, a fine 15-year-old stallion, a Hungarian, was affected with a rheumatic inflammation of both eyes. The horse was dispirited, hung his head and by his tightly closed eyelids and the profuse lachrymation, as well as objection to having the lids opened, evinced potophobia and great pains. The cornea

was dull, covered, as by a grayish veil with injection in the corners. These symptoms did not yield to *Mercur sol.* 3, administered twice daily, but in addition to the enumerated symptoms he now evinced a desire to rub his eyes against any convenient substance, no matter how tied, even against the halter if no other surface was handy. This symptom induced me to give him *Tinctura Sulphuris* 3, which acted so promptly that on the second day he ceased to rub his eyes and within a week the whole affection was gone and has not returned to this day. (October, '76.)

#### THE LOCO WEED.

The loco weed of the Western plains is to vegetation what the rattlesnake is to animal life. The name comes from the Spanish and signifies insanity. It is a dusky green and grows in small bunches or handfuls and scatters itself in a sparse and meagre way about the country. It is in short a vegetable nomad and travels about not a little. Localities where it this season flourishes in abundance may not see any of it next year, nor indeed for a number of years to come.

The prime property of the loco is to induce insanity in men or animals who partake of it. Animals—mules, horses, sheep and cattle—avoid it naturally, and under ordinary circumstances never touch it. But in the winter, when an inch or two of snow has covered the grass, these green bunches of loco standing clear and above the snow are tempting bits to animals which are going about half starved at the best. Even then it is not common for them to eat it. Still, some do and it at once creates an appetite in the victim similar in its intense force to the alcohol habit in mankind.

Once started on the downward path of loco a mule will abandon all other forms of food and look for it. In a short time its effects become perfectly apparent. You will see a locoed mule standing out on the shadowless plain with not a living, moving thing in his vicinity. His head is drooping and his eyes are half-closed. On the instant he will kick and thresh out his heels in the most warlike way. Under the influence of loco he sees himself surrounded by multitudes of threatening ghosts and is repelling them.

The mind of the animal is completely gone. He cannot be driven or worked because of his utter lack of reason. He will go

right or left or turn around in the harness in spite of bits or whip, or will fail to start or stop, and all in a vacant, idiotic way devoid of malice. The victim becomes as thin physically as mentally, and after retrograding four or five months at last dies, the most complete wreck on record. Many gruesome tales are furnished of cruel Spanish and Mexican ladies who, in a jealous fit, have locoed their American admirers through the medium of loco tea. Two or three cases in kind are reported in the Texas lunatic asylum.—*Kansas City Star.*

#### BOOK NOTICES.

##### AN IMPORTANT WORK.

There is a great difference of opinion on the subject of Homœopathic Materia Medica and probably always will be. On the one hand are those who would not part with a single symptom from those overflowing works like the *Materia Medica Pura* or Allen's great *Encyclopædia*, and on the other are many busy men who, while firmly believing in the law of Similia, yet frankly confess the impossibility of memorizing that innumerable collection of symptoms; they say these symptoms, as at present arranged, while containing the Homœopathic truth, are stuffed out with much chaff, and they want the chaff winnowed out and the substance presented in a well arranged manner—nothing omitted that has been verified beyond doubt and nothing put in that is at all doubtful. In short, the cry is for a Practical Materia Medica.

It is a pleasure to make the announcement that the demand is about to be supplied. On page 147 of this issue of the RECORDER will be found a paper by Dr. A. R. McMichael, read before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, April 9, 1891, which, while the work itself is not mentioned, yet describes the work on which Dr. McMichael has been engaged for many years. The usual method, as is well known, and against which not a word is to be said, is to place the name of the remedy at the head of the page and follow with its entire list of symptoms—Moral, Head, Eyes, etc. In Dr. McMichael's forthcoming work all this will be changed, or, to write more accurately, will be re-arranged.

His book will be a large quarto. The names of the remedies will be found following each other on the outer margin of the left-hand page. Along the top of the two pages, and running across both are the following heads: 1. STOMACH. 2. APPETITE AND THIRST. 3. TASTE AND TONGUE. 4. CONCOMITANTS. 5. MOUTH AND TEETH. 6. NAUSEA AND VOMITING. 7. ERUCTATIONS AND FLATULENCE. And then in the last column of the right-hand page as the book lies open will be found CLINICAL.

The first word at the top of the page, STOMACH, gives the key of the whole. The title of the new work will be *A Compendium of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and a Repertory of the Digestive System*. Each disease has a centre or seat. The stomach is the centre of a vast number. This book will give the whole of the VERIFIED *Homœopathic Materia Medica*, as it applies to that organ, together with the concomitants, and Therapeutics, etc., as noted in the list given above.

The distinctive feature of the forthcoming work is now apparent. A physician has a case centering in the stomach—this volume gives the whole that applies to that case, and stomach cases generally, but nothing more. The repertory at the end is of the most complete and exhaustive character, and so arranged that the searcher is guided *at once* to what he wants. For instance, the symptom "Retching vomiting with diarrhœa and colic," will be found in the Repertory under the key words: "Colic," "Diarrhœa," "Retching" and "Vomiting." These key words stand out at the edge of the text of the repertory in such a manner that the physician can run down what he wants with the most rapidity.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the promised work while complete in itself does not cover the whole body, but is confined to the digestive system. There is but little doubt that other works, each complete in itself, will follow this one immediately. The manuscript of the entire series is complete.

As soon as possible specimen pages will be prepared by the publishers and forwarded on request. That the new undertaking will be a success—a great success—there can hardly be a doubt. Many who have studied the plan have said, in substance: "Just what I have been looking for all my life." It is estimated that the volume under consideration with the repertory will make a book of about 400 pages, more or less.

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.

Some days since a physician wrote to Dr. Bradford, the compiler of *The Homœopathic Bibliography*, inquiring as follows:

"Can you give me information in regard to the following: In *Hufeland's Journal*, for 1796, there appeared a paper entitled 'Suggestions for Ascertaining the Curative Power of Drugs.'

"Is it possible for you to tell me whether or not Hahnemann was the author of that paper? Is it likely that he was? Was Hahnemann writing for *Hufeland's Journal* in that year?"

The following answer, from Dr. Bradford's MSS., was given:

"1796. Versuch uber neues Prinzip zur Ausfindung der Heilkräfte der Arzneisubstanzen nebst einigen Blicken auf die bisherigen. Von Samuel Hahnemann."

An essay on the new method of discovering the Curative Powers of Medicines; and a criticism on the means previously employed. *Hufeland's Journal*, Vol. II., pages 391, 465.

The article was issued in two numbers of the *Journal* and the above title is correct.

Hahnemann *did* write for *Hufeland's Journal* frequently at this time, from 1796 to 1806, and his name nearly always appears in connection with his articles. The article in question occupies about 100 pages of the *Journal*, which is a duodecimo.

Dr. Bradford wishes us to say that he will at any time be glad to have any historical matter in connection to his publication tested.

And in a work of this size and scope it is very difficult to obtain correct information upon all points.

Authors of pamphlets, issued during the past year, (magazine reprints included) are requested to send a copy to Dr. Bradford in order to secure correct representation. He has written a great many letters to authors, in order to verify the correctness of his information, and is now quite willing to furnish a list of his works to any author who will return it corrected.

Only titles of the books and pamphlets by American Homœopathic physicians will be published, with the exception of all of Drs. Hahnemann's and Herring's works. Also the titles of the works by American laymen in reference to Homœopathy in the United States.

Although the work will not be brought out until the latter

part of the year, yet now is the time to send in subscriptions, that some definite limit can be fixed for its completion.

The price of the *Bibliography* is three dollars and all friends of Homœopathy are invited to send in their subscriptions in order to insure its publication. Address either Dr. T. L. Bradford, 1862 Frankford Road, Philadelphia, Pa., or any of Boericke & Tafel's pharmacies.

**A Clinical Text-book of Medical Diagnosis for Physicians and Students.** Based on the most Recent Methods of Examinations. By Oswald Vierordt, M. D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Heidelberg. Authorized translation from the 2d German Edition by Francis H. Stuart, A. M., M. D. W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, 1891. 700 pages. Cloth, \$4.00. Sheep, \$5.00.

The author, Dr. Vierordt says of his work, 1st edition: "I have here, as well as in my teaching, taken pains to emphasize that, besides availing ourselves of the constantly increasing finer methods of diagnosis, the simple ones of our senses, especially of the unaided eye, must not be forgotten. Still more the manifold labors with the microscope and in the laboratory ought not to permit the physicians to forget that a preparation or a chemical reaction is not enough for a diagnosis, but that the whole organism must always be brought under consideration. In other words, in diagnosis as well as therapeutics this rule is imperative: We must *individualize* the case. Should this book to any extent antagonize the inclination of our time to theorizing, it would afford me especial satisfaction." In his preface to the 2d, edition the author says many of the sections have been entirely re-written, all revised and some new matter added. The translator on his part says: "The work of which a translation is here offered is one of the best that has been written upon the subject. When it first came into the hands of the translator he had no thought of ever using it except as a work of reference. But as he read it he became convinced that it had such merit that it would certainly be welcomed by a large class of readers if it were rendered into English." The book is divided into three parts, eight chapters and an appendix. The index is very complete, occupying eighty pages.

## Homœopathic Recorder.

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THE RECORDER makes no pretensions at being a news journal, and hence has no report of what was said and done at the great meeting of the American Institute at Atlantic City. Our big Philadelphia and New York contemporaries will contain full reports, no doubt. Suffice it here to say that the meeting was in all respects a great and successful affair; the attendance was very large, the number of new members taken in was large, the weather was fine, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion. The Philadelphia newspapers contained very full reports of the meetings each day, which is a good pointer to the interest the general public took in the event. Had the public felt no interest in the doings of this representative body of Homœopathy the newspapers would have passed the meeting with a line or two.

When the Transactions are out we hope to give our readers a bird's-eye view of the papers that pertain to drugs and their uses.

THE man who glowers over the subscription book of THE RECORDER, courteous reader, says "Pay up! Pay up! Pay up!" The fact that the great majority of you have paid up does not satisfy him. He has his eye on a sort of skirmish line of non-payers and they trouble him. The subscriber who doesn't pay up is always the thorn in the side of the man at the subscription book and tends to make him misanthropic. The fact that nine men have paid up does not in his biased eyes excuse the recalcitrant tenth man who will not pay, or who forgets to pay as is probably most often the case.

The foregoing to satisfy the man at the subscription book—a sop to Cerberus—but don't forget that with all his crustiness he has a little ground for grumbling.

IN the November, 1890, number of THE RECORDER, a paper was published from the pen of D. N. Ray, M.D., Calcutta, India, on the remarkable curative powers of *Blatta orientalis* in