

The following extract from the leading editorial will be interesting to physicians in this country. The subject is cholera in Calcutta: "Homœopathy again gains its ascendancy on the whole. We have to treat a large number of cases and though we do not presume to say that we are able to cure all cases, still our success is far more encouraging than the old school treatment. The public is the true judge in the matter. In this year we observed in some cases a peculiar condition of the patient which we had not seen before. The attack in the beginning seemed to be rather mild and the usual treatment was on the whole favorable. There was a favorable turn of the case, the gradual and regular reaction took place. The stools became bilestained, natural warmth appeared, pulse regular and steady, urinary secretion free, and, to all intents and purposes, the patient seemed cured. In a few cases we have allowed even barley and congee and other diet. But the patient is unable to recoup his health. He gradually sinks down, not from any appreciable complaints, but from utter prostration which we could not succeed in averting. We treated with utmost precision both with the help of symptoms and pathology, but I am sorry to say we utterly failed. Some of our friends indulged in meat broths and even brandy and other diffusible stimulants with no effect."

TISSUE REMEDIES IN DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Dr. William Boericke, of San Francisco, one of the editors to the well-known Boericke and Dewey editions of *Schuessler*, writes as follows (*Cal. Hom.*) concerning one phase of the use of these remedies:

"Especially useful are they in treating diseases in children where, as a rule, objective symptoms alone are our guide, where of necessity we must generalize more frequently than is necessary with our adult patients. Again, the rapid involvement of a tissue throughout its whole extent that is so characteristic of childhood's diseases, hereditary manifestations and developmental disorders, offer enticing opportunities for employing them on general principles and according to general indications. Theoretically this may not be desirable, but, practically and for the time being, it is certainly a valuable aid.

"Among these twelve remedies, the one for the constitutional troubles of childhood is, of course, *Calcar. phosp.* It is especially indicated in the dyspeptic and consequent atrophic conditions

during dentition, and especially when a scrophulous and tuberculous tendency predisposes to glandular disorders. Such children have a poor constitution, although, as we all know, they may be fat and heavy, and with large and dimpled limbs, but the bones will be soft and friable and their fibre weak and flabby. Such children have but little power of resistance—they readily succumb to disease, and surgical operations are more hazardous, slight injuries result in serious disorders. Here is the field for *Calc. phos.*, and it will do all that medicine can accomplish. I give it frequently during the teething period in artificially fed children as an occasional addition to the milk. It is my custom to have tablets of the 3x trituration, of which I dissolve three or four in a bottle of the food, and add thereby a very necessary constituent of the body. If it is remembered how necessary the phosphate of lime is to the developing and growing organism, how, indeed, its presence is essential to the *initiation* of growth, supplying the first basis for the new tissues, promoting cell growth, its importance as a constituent of the food becomes evident. This method of administering *Calc. phos.* is of special benefit in weak, scrophulous subjects, where digestive difficulties and bowel irritability result in mal-nutrition. In older children, after acute diseases, administered in the same way, it proves to be a real tonic. I think there is an increased activity to be obtained at times by giving a constitutional remedy like this *with* the food—it is then that the organism is peculiarly receptive, its whole absorbent and glandular system intensely active, and therefore offering the best conditions for appropriating the remedy. The symptomatic indications are so well known that I need not repeat them here.

"Later in life we find *Calc. phos.* an excellent remedy at the time of puberty; girls who are anæmic and have much headache, especially on top of the head, are much troubled with acne and flatulent dyspepsia, the distress in stomach temporarily relieved by eating.

"The intestinal symptoms have often been verified. The diarrhœa calling for *Calc. phos.* occurs most frequently during the teething period; the stools are hot, undigested, sputtering, offensive; the child shows a craving for indigestible things, ham, smoked meat, &c.; the region around the navel seems very sore. This condition may develop into a hydro-cephaloid, for which state *Calc. phos.* becomes an admirable nutrition remedy.

"*Ferrum phos.*—This is in some respects the most important of these remedies. I wish to emphasize its remarkable power in all respiratory affections of children. I do not think it well to

give it too low, it seems to act best when not given lower than the sixth potency. If after a cold, we have a dry cough, congestion to the chest, oppressed, hurried breathing and there is a possibility of development of pneumonia or bronchitis, the timely administration of this remedy will do all that drugs can do. It generally cures the case alone, though at times *Bryonia* follows well, indeed the two remedies seem to be complementary—*Bryonia* extending apparently the curative range of *Ferrum phos.* I have had some satisfactory results of the use of *Ferrum phos.* in nose-bleed of growing children, here again, working harmoniously with *Bryonia*. Others report its successful employment in enuresis, but personally I have no experience with it in this trying affection.

"*Kali mur.*—The adaptation of this remedy to many catarrhal processes in the later stages is one of the certainties in medicine. My experience with it in chronic catarrhal conditions of the middle ear and throat, eustachian swelling, with deafness, although limited, yet fully confirms that of our specialists and general practitioners. In ulcerated sore throat, diphtheria and tonsillitis it has gained its greatest laurels.

"*Kali phos.*—One undoubted case of somnambulism was readily and permanently cured by a few doses of the sixth trituration of this remedy. It deserves trial in night terrors of children as well as in morbid fears and over-sensitiveness and in the whining, fretfulness and sleeplessness of nervous children.

"*Kali sulph.*—In the later stages of catarrhal cough, when there is much loose phlegm, great rattling of mucus in chest, this remedy is to be remembered with *Antim. tart.*, *Ipecac.*, etc. Its symptoms are apt to be worse in the heated room.

"*Natrum sulph.* is unquestionably a valuable remedy in asthma in children. I have entirely cured by means of this remedy several cases that had always had an attack from any change of weather or gastric disturbance. Almost invariably I found a history of eczema (*tinea capitis*) in these cases, which would guide to some other of the anti-psoric remedies when the action of this seemed to be exhausted."

Coccus Cacti. Cough. Worse when waking at 6 A. M.; clear, dry and barking; slight expectoration of thick, viscid mucus. Worse an hour after dinner, 3 P. M.; so violent as to cause vomiting and expectoration of a great quantity of thick, viscous, and albuminous mucus. LIPPE.

ON THE MEDICINAL USES OF THE BEE STING POISON.

By W. T. Fernie, M. D.

Paper read before British Homœopathic Society June 4, 1891.

On the occasion of our last meeting here, Dr. Galley Blackley made a playful reference to me as having awoke, after a three years' slumber, to some sense of my responsibility towards this society. I ask your permission to explain that it is a privilege of the old to sleep, and that feeling myself considerably superannuated among so many younger men in the plentitude of their modern learning, I have sat as a disciple rather than as one of the *Patres Conscripti* at our monthly assemblies since I had the honor of becoming enrolled amongst you three years ago.

Now in venturing to offer a paper, I beg you, *solvere senescentem*, to make allowance for such lack of knowledge as I may display concerning the advanced tenets of recent physiology, whilst holding me excused for employing the language of a past pathology rather than the compound classical nomenclature of to-day's *fin de siècle* attainment.

Pleading thus, I will take as my text a case which I attended as long ago as in 1858, and which first brought to my knowledge the potential uses of the bee-sting poison as a curative agent in disease. At that time I was an orthodox country practitioner in Hampshire, and the patient to whom I allude came under my care as an old pensioner, who eked out his daily pittance by working as an agricultural laborer on the Squire's estate. He was about sixty years old, and of rheumatic tendencies, living in a damp locality on the edge of the New Forest.

His symptoms in brief—as far as I remember them—were those of endocarditis, becoming subacute, with a systolic murmur, and with embarrassed action of the heart through dilatation, but without any marked hypertrophy. The kidneys were not implicated as shown by any albuminuria, and the old soldier was a temperate man, except for getting now and then bemused in beer at the village tavern on a Saturday night, like many of his class. Nevertheless, I well remember his urine at the time was scanty and high colored, with copious lithic deposits.

All the symptoms I have recited gradually increased, together with growing dyspnoea, and with general anasarca, which became more and more urgent, until at length the man took altogether to his bed, and seemed doomed to sleep quickly in God's acre with his rustic forefathers.

He was treated with alkalies, hydragogue cathartics, and

diuretics, *Secundum artem*, being also seen and prescribed for by one and another of my friendly *confrères* from the adjoining county hospital, where I had been lately the house surgeon.

However, the poor fellow went from bad to worse, and became at last so completely waterlogged as to lie an enormous mass of shapeless humanity, semi-comatose, and "babbling of green fields," in a small attic at the top of the narrow, steep, cottage stairs, down which how he might be presently brought on the way to his long home seemed a problem difficult of solution.

It happened finally that, on my visiting him in this dire extremity, I found his womenfolk in the garden, making a brew from refuse honeycomb just after taking their bees, and I was asked if some of the reeking beverage might be given to the sick man in case he could drink it.

Readily assenting to the use of this, or any other proposed *Solatum*, under such desperate conditions, I left with the full assurance I had seen the last of my patient in the land of the living.

About a week afterwards, having to ride past the cottage, which was in a remote part of my district, and wondering that I had not been applied to as Registrar of deaths to record his decease (for, like George Coleman's "two single gentlemen rolled into one." I was then unitedly the Poor Law Medical Officer and the Government Charon), I dismounted, not doubting that I should find the defunct pensioner still waiting interment, which had been delayed, through some casual hindrance in providing the necessary *obolus*, or in convening the distant relatives; but to my intense surprise, on entering the downstairs dwelling room, I beheld the man comfortably discussing some broth, sitting there, restored to his ordinary proportions, "clothed, and in his right mind."

It had happened that shortly after beginning to drink the bee beer, which he took with avidity, profuse watery discharges commenced from the intestinal and renal outlets, which continued until all the dropsical swelling had disappeared, the dyspnoea had become relieved, and the heart ceased to give him distress, or to remain sensibly disturbed. In short, I had no alternative but to believe that either the strange brew, or some wonderful natural crisis occurring just at the time by a singular coincidence, had brought back my patient from the open portals of the grave.

Finding the unlooked-for improvement to continue, and casting about in my mind for an explanation of its cause, I chanced to describe the case and its present issue to my friend Dr. John Wilde, now of Weston-super-Mare, but who then, having the

courage of his opinions, avowedly practiced Homœopathy as a Poor Law Doctor in a district immediately adjoining mine. He at once recognized the fact that some bee sting virus contained in the beer, as got from dead bees and brood comb boiled up in the brew, had acted specifically on the cardiac serous membranes, as well as on the mucous excretory linings of the sufferer, and had operated Homœopathically for his prompt and happy rescue. Dr. Wilde further sent me a pamphlet which had then been recently published, on *Apis Mellifica; or, the Poison of the Honey Bee considered as a Therapeutic Agent*, by C. W. Wolff, M.D., of Berlin, which little book I read with deep interest, gaining new light from its pages, and explicit instruction about the provings and well ascertained effects of the remedy in question.

Incidentally I may add that the patient whose case I have been describing went on uninterruptedly to complete convalescence, and was able after a while to resume his work in the fields. He retained his health for the five or six more years of my sojourn near him; and eventually he died, I believe of old age, uncomplicated by any renewed trouble of the heart or any return of dropsy.

From the small treatise of Dr. Wolff I learnt that his practical experience, based on the provings of Dr. Hering, and attesting the faith of his own grateful heart with respect to the bee sting poison, showed the medicine to be eminently curative for œdematous swellings in general, for the higher grades of ophthalmia, for inflamed states of the tongue, mouth and throat; also by its specific power over the whole internal mucous membranes and its appendages.

Dr. Wolff had likewise employed *Apis* very successfully for curing furuncles, urticaria and erysipelas, as well as for the typhoid fever, which he emphatically persuaded becomes engendered by the process of vaccination. Moreover, he had convinced himself that *Apis* is the most sovereign remedy for intermittent fever, annihilating the disease so radically that no relapses ever take place and no secondary symptoms are ever developed.

For measles, scarlet fever, panaritium, spontaneous limping, white swelling of the knee and dysentery, Dr. Wolff had further found *Apis* to be an invaluable and most trustworthy weapon of defence; whilst he abundantly verified the necessity which others had recorded for caution in giving this medicine to pregnant women, though conversely he knew of no drug endowed with such reliable virtues for preventing miscarriage, particularly during the first half of gestation.

His doses ranged from a pellet of *Apis* 30 to a drop of tincture of the third strength, repeated at intervals or sub-divided. Taken altogether, he had come to regard *Apis* as the greatest polychrest medicine, next to *Aconite*, which Homœopathic pharmacy can furnish.—*Monthly Homœopathic Review*.

THUJA.

By Dr. George Herring.

Thuja has been used in a variety of disorders, but has obtained its principal reputation in the treatment of venereal diseases, both primary and secondary, and should never be lost sight of. In warts, simple and venereal, and in polypi, it is always a promising remedy. I cannot speak so well of it in *nævi*, having twice failed to get any good effect from its use.

But I wish just now to speak of its employment in the irritable bladder of gouty and eczematous patients, and if I may judge of its virtues by the effect it had in one case which I treated, then I should say there is no medicine equal to it in such cases. An old gentleman, *æt.* 87, whom I had often treated for eczema and irritability of the bladder, at last got so weak from his rest being so much disturbed by rising in the night to relieve his bladder, that I began to think that he would soon depart this life from utter exhaustion. *Bell.*, *Nux Vom.*, and *Acid Phos.* had done some good, but evidently not enough; and it was desirable to try something else. I therefore gave *Thuja*. The effect far exceeded my anticipation, for the old gentleman has improved wonderfully, and now he rises soon after seven in the morning fresh and hearty after a good night's rest. He does not take a dose more than once or twice a week now. I gave the *ix* dilution in two-drop doses.—*Hom. World*.

EXTERNAL USES OF HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

By Brojendra Nath Banerjee, L. M. S.

External applications of medicines sometimes are valuable adjuncts to the treatment of many diseases. Some time ago I published the virtues of *Calendula* as an external medicine in the pages of the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*. I have found in my

practice that external application of medicines is sometimes a necessity to bring about a *rapid* cure. Like *Calendula*, *Hydrastis* is a very valuable external remedy. *Hydrastis* was an eclectic American medicine and a reputed application to sore eyes and legs. Two alkaloids have been extracted from it—one is known as *Hydrastin* and the other *Hydrastia*. I have used *Hydrastis* externally with great success in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, gleet, chancre, phimosis, conjunctivitis, otorrhœa, ozaena, lupus exedens, piles, leucoderma, eczema, chapped hands, porrigo, aphthous sore, sloughing ulcers, sore and fissured nipples, cracked lips, hands and feet, prurigo of prepuce, vagina and scrotum, general itching of the body without any visible eruptions, pityriasis versicolor, etc.

I use *Hydrastis* externally, either in the form of a lotion, oil or glycerole. The strength of lotions varies from five drops to one dram per ounce, and that of oil and glycerole from half a dram to one dram, scented with a few drops of oil of Bergamot.

1. *Leucorrhœa, either Vaginal or Uterine*.—In case of Uterine leucorrhœa injection of *Hydrastis* lotion, one dram to half a pint of tepid water, should be slowly injected by Higinson's syringe. In these cases it is essential that the lotion should remain in the Uterine cavity for a few minutes. In order to gain this object raise the buttock considerably with the help of a pillow and then use the injection. Much benefit is derived, if, after injection, a cotton tampon well saturated with *Hydrastis* of glycerine (one dram to one ounce), be introduced into the Uterine cavity and allowed to remain there. In Vaginal form of this disease the injection should be used as above described as well as the tampon.

2. *Gonorrhœa and Gleet*.—Infusion of *Hydrastis* or solution of Muriate of *Hydrastis* is preferable to the tincture. Ruddock advises to use Glycerine of *Hydrastis* or Fellow's *Hydrastis* one dram, Glycerine three drams, and distilled water half an ounce, but I have found in my practice that patients cannot bear this strong solution. From the above formula I curtail the quantity of Tincture *Hydrastis* to twenty drops, and this has answered very well both in Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

3. *Chancres*—*Hydrastis* lotion, one dram to one ounce of water, is a very neat and efficacious application. I have succeeded in curing even sloughing phagadenic chancres with the help of this lotion. The chancre should be kept constantly wet with this lotion.

4. *Phimosis*—The same lotion as above, used in the same manner. About a week's application is necessary.

5. *Conjunctivitis*—The strength of the lotion should be five

drops to one ounce of water, and to be dropped inside the eye thrice daily. A pad wet with the same lotion should also be applied externally. Hydrastis drops succeed better, when Nitrate of Silver either irritates or fails. It is also a capital lotion for Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

6. *Otorrhœa*—Glycerole or oil of Hydrastis (a dram to an ounce). This is to be dropped into the ear. If there be pus, work with tepid Hydrastis lotion (ten drops to an ounce of water) and then drop the lotion.

7. *Lupus Exedens*—Hydrastis oil and sometimes strong tinctures are applied, but I have found oil succeeds better.

8. *Piles*—Hydrastis lotion is a very efficacious application as a hæmstatic and painkiller. It is better than the Hazaline.

9. *Leucoderma*—I have cured half a dozen cases of this incurable disease. All of these cases were mild ones, but three of them were of long standing. In all the cases glycerine of Hydrastis was used.

10. *Eczema*—Wash with a weak lotion and then apply oil of Hydrastis. Glycerine in many cases irritates the sores.

11. *Chapped hands*—Glycerine and oil of Hydrastis are equally efficacious. I believe no other known application can surpass Hydrastis in removing this very troublesome complaint.

12. *Porriago*—The same application as in Eczema.

13. *Aphthous Sore*—Glycerine of Hydrastis application to be constantly renewed.

14. *Sloughing Ulcers*—As in Chancre.

15. *Sore and Fissured Nipples*—Glycerine, oil or strong tincture of Hydrastis.

16. *Cracked Lips, Hands and Feet*—The same as in chapped hands. Effect speedy and certain.

17. *Prurigo of Prepuce, Vagina and Scrotum*—Oil of Hydrastis gently rubbed for a quarter of an hour and twice or thrice in twenty-four hours.

18. *General itching of the body*—Hydrastis oil well rubbed daily for three or four days before bathing.

19. *Pityriasis Versicolor*—Oil or glycerine of Hydrastis greatly rubbed for half an hour or twice daily.

20. *Black spot in the face known in this Country as*———Hydrastis oil or glycerine—I have seldom seen such an efficacious application to remove these spots which generally disfigure very beautiful and sweet faces of gentle sex.

21. Lastly, Hydrastis can well compete with Carbolic, Phenyle and other antiseptics. In fact it is not only a very efficacious antiseptic, but acts as an excellent deodoriser.—*Indian Homœopathic Review*.

AN ACCIDENTAL PROVING OF CALENDULA.

By John H. Clarke, M. D.

The prover in this case was a new-born infant, a girl, the second child of Mrs. —. After her previous confinement the mother had at one period suffered from sore nipples, and had found *Calendula* of such service that she determined to be beforehand this time, and on her own account bathed her nipples with *Calendula* from the beginning, to prevent them from getting sore. Before letting the baby nurse the nipples were washed with water, and all the *Calendula* removed, as she believed. That the washing was not perfectly successful the sequel will show.

The baby was perfectly healthy when born, except for a slight "cold," which did not give any trouble. Nine days after birth the infant was noticed to be constipated, and to suffer from wind. On the following day there was a decided yellow tint of the skin, so much so, that I concluded I had to deal with a case of icterus neonatorum. At the same time the water was dark and offensive, and the stool yellow. The color of the stool attracted the mother's attention, and she asked if it could possibly be the *Calendula* that was the cause of baby's illness, for, she said, "the motions are exactly the color of marigold flowers"—and she was botanist enough to know that *Calendula* was the botanical name for marigold. She then informed me how she had been using the *Calendula* lotion. There was no mistake about the color of the motions, and though I was not prepared to give a decided answer, I stopped the use of the lotion. On consulting authorities I found the *Calendula* symptoms so clearly manifested in my little patient that I no longer doubted the source of her illness.

With this by way of preface I will now give the daily record of symptoms.

Ninth day of life and of the proving. Constipation and wind.

Eleventh day. Screaming. Hands and arms twitch. Pain after nursing. Skin yellow. Stool deep yellow. Urine dark, offensive. (*Lycopod.* given.) Bowels moved in evening. Stool curdled, expelled forcibly.

Twelfth day. Slept till 4 A. M. No screaming. Restless 4 to 5 A. M. Urine offensive, dark, staining diapers. At 11 A. M., immediately after nursing, was convulsed, eyes fixed during the convulsion; rolled them about afterwards; dark round mouth; vomited milk with slime. Strains, but passes no stool. Extremely nervous. Starts at noises. Fretful. Hungry after nursing. Red-gum. (*Æthusa* given.) Was much better by 6:30 P. M. Not sick again. Slept well.

Thirteenth day. Face clearer. Only a little sick once. One brownish, reddish, yellow stool. No screaming, little crying. (Continue *Æthusa*.)

[It was the appearance of the stool on this day that drew attention to the possibility of *Calendula* being the cause of the illness, and from this day its use was discontinued.]

Vomited once, 5 P. M., after nursing, curdled milk with sticky mucus.

Fourteenth day. Bowels not moved again. Less wind. Urine clearer, no offensive odor, or stain. Hiccough. Jaundiced tint of skin varies sometimes deeper, sometimes less. (*Nux Vom.* given.)

Fifteenth day. Much better, slept well. Two motions color of marigold. Much straining. Violent hiccough after nursing or vomiting. Vomited milk and thick mucus. 5 P. M., makes a grunting noise, as if passing stool, but only wind passes. (*China* given.)

Sixteenth day. General improvement. Brighter. Less sensitive to noises, less yellow. One stool in night; less deep yellow, less odor, frothy. Less hiccough. Passing wind downwards. No vomiting. Always wants breast. (*Sulph.* given.)

Seventeenth day. 6 P. M. and 8 A. M. Marigold colored stool, frothy, a little brown mucus. Straining. Wakes up screaming. In pain all night. Much wind up and down. Does not lose flesh. Less yellow. (*Puls.* given.)

Eighteenth day. Had diarrhœa in night, large, frothy, yellow stools, excoriating. Much wind. No sickness. Hiccough less, no vomiting. (Continued *Puls.*)

Twentieth day. Stools still the same, very dark yellow, less frothy. Cried much before stool. Pale, black rings round eyes. Hiccough still.

Twenty-first day. Vomited milk, sour; shuddered after it, as if the taste was unpleasant; less twitching; strains much.

Twenty-second day. Gasps in sleep; keeps the mouth open, moving head up and down (backwards and forwards); breathes rapidly at times; yellow color comes and goes; starts in sleep, but no longer starts at noises; a little discharge from left eye. (*Chel.* given.)

Twenty-third day. Was better after second dose of *Chel.* Has not rolled eyes; has kept mouth closed; slept well; less hiccough; stool still dark, but less chopped looking.

Chel. was continued. A cold in the head, with thick, green discharge, developed, relieved by *Nux.* and *Merc.* The other symptoms subsided. She became less ravenous, and was satis-

fied with her food. *Sanguinaria* proved useful in this connection. In the left eye there appeared a thickening of the conjunctiva like a redundant fold on the thirty-first day, which did not entirely disappear until two months afterwards. The peculiar stools continued for some weeks. The urine varied in character, but as late as fifty days from birth it was strong-smelling and stained deeply. At this time she screamed much, and an umbilical hernia developed. (*Senna* seemed to finally put the water right.)

The provings of *Calendula* are scanty, but I think the recorded symptoms are definite enough to enable us to identify the action of the drug in the above case. The chief characteristics are the nervous irritability of the child, with the extraordinary sensitiveness to noises. Any sudden noise would make her start excessively. Again, the *shuddering* and *vomiting* have been before shown in *Calendula* provings, and Hering mentions "jaundice" as having been caused by it. In the light of Dr. Cooper's recent experience with the drug I think this observation worthy of being put on record.

I will now give the symptoms of the case in *schema* form, leaving it to future observations to decide the value of the symptoms:

MIND:

Extremely nervous; starts at sudden noises (from early in provings till near the close).

Fretful. (*Cham.* relieved.)

HEAD:

Moves head up and down (see RESP.).

EYES:

Rolls eyes.

Fixed (in convulsion).

Dark rings round eyes.

Discharge from 1. eye (22d day).

An appearance as of skin over inner section of 1. eye (30th day, not disappearing entirely till some weeks after).

EARS:

Hearing acute; starts at noises.

NOSE:

Cold in head, with thick, green discharge (26th day), relieved by *Nux* and *Merc.*

MOUTH:

Dark circle round mouth in convulsion.

APPETITE:

Hunger immediately after nursing; constantly wants breast.

STOMACH:

Hiccough, violent, persistent (lasted many days), < after nursing, and after vomiting.

Pain after nursing.

Vomiting milk, curdled, slimy. Thick, sticky mucus.

ABDOMEN:

Umbilical hernia (50th day), after much straining at stool and screaming.

BOWELS:

Constipation and flatulence.

Makes a grunting noise as if passing stool, but only passes wind.

Stool deep reddish-yellow—marigold color; chopped appearance; at times frothy; strong odor.

Much straining. Stool expelled forcibly, to a distance if diaper not on.

Anus excoriated by stool.

URINE:

Dark, offensive, staining diaper deeply. (This continued off and on throughout proving, and recurred as late as 50th day.)

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

Gasping in sleep; keeps the mouth open, moving the head up and down (forwards and backwards). Breathes rapidly at times (22d day).

EXTREMITIES:

Draws up the legs.

Arms and hands twitch.

SKIN:

Decided yellow. Jaundice.
(Red gum.)

FEVER:

Shuddered after vomiting (as if taste unpleasant—25th day).

SLEEP:

Restless. Restless 4 to 5 A. M.

Starts in sleep.

Gasping in sleep.

Wakes up screaming.

NERVES:

Screams.

Hands and arms twitch.

Convulsion 11 A. M. (12th day), immediately after nursing.

Eyes fixed. Dark round mouth.

Draws up legs.

Extremely nervous; starts at noises.

TISSUES:

Jaundice.

Does not lose flesh, in spite of vomiting.

GENERALITIES:

Symptoms intermittent.

TIME:

4 and 5 A. M., restless.

11 A. M., convulsion.

5 P. M., vomiting (two days).

Evening and night stools, restlessness.

RELATIONS:

The most powerful antidote to *Calendula*, as far as this case teaches, is *Chelidonium*. The congener of *Chelidonium*, *Sanguinaria*, helped on the catarrhal state. *Æthusa* controlled the vomiting, *Chamomilla* the fretfulness. *Lycopod.* was of some assistance; and probably *Rheum.* would also prove antidotal.—*Homœopathic World.*

FROM a copy of *The Keystone* we clip the following summary of the results of treatment during the past year at the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital:

Of deaths occurring during the year 10 were from acute diseases, 6 were from chronic diseases, 11 were known to be incurable when admitted, and 8 cases died within 48 hours. Six were in moribund condition when brought to the hospital.

Of deaths from acute diseases, three cases, one typhoid, one pneumonia and one dysentery, lay sick with little or no attention, for from two to three weeks, before being brought to hospital, dying from exhaustion the third day after admission.

Those cases known to be incurable when admitted were as follows: Aortic and mitral insufficiency, 1; Bright's disease, 1; Cirrhosis of liver, 1; Phthisis pulmonalis, 3; Senility, 1; Spinal apoplexy, 1; Carcinoma stomach, 1; Tuberculosis lower spine, 1; Wounds incised of lung, 1.

Death rate, .08 per cent. Less moribund cases and those known to be incurable when admitted, .03⁸⁹/₁₀₀ per cent.