

a medical society. It is called the Western Wisconsin Homœopathic Medical Society, and includes the following counties: Jackson, Monroe, Clark, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Pepin, Buffalo, Trempealeau and Vernon. All of the doctors in these counties have been written to, and most all have or will join. Our first session was held August 11th, 1891, here at our office. We had a profitable time. All were well pleased. Our next session is November 11th, 1891, at Sparta, Wis. The following physicians were elected officers: Dr. Noble, of Eau Claire, President; Dr. Munson, of Warren Mills, Vice President; Dr. Churchill, of Black River Falls, Recording Secretary; Dr. King, of Fairchild, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. White, of Black River Falls, Treasurer.

Yours fraternally,

W. R. CHURCHILL, *Secretary.*

Black River Falls, Wis., August 26, 1891.

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association will convene at Nashville, Tenn., on November 11th, 1891, in a joint convention with the Homœopathic Medical Society of Tennessee.

Many Homœopaths throughout the Northern States are aware of the active working spirit among the members of this Association, and the power they are wielding for the general good of our school. Especially is this true in the Southern States, where Allopathy has been so dominant heretofore. The active measures taken at Birmingham in behalf of the Homœopaths in Alabama, in championing their claims for justice and equal rights, fully demonstrated the usefulness of this organization.

A most cordial welcome is extended to all the Northern Homœopathic physicians to meet with us at the Nashville meeting in November and enjoy the discussions on medical and legislative topics.

Many excellent papers from practical and original thinkers will be read—we have no time for text-book articles. If you have had an interesting case and cured it, or if death ensued, write it down briefly and read it to us at Nashville.

Fraternally yours,

WELLS LEFEVRE, M. D.,
Cor. Sec. Southern Association.

Hot Springs, Ark.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

A Case of Spasm of the Diaphragm.

On June 8th I was asked to look at a mare, the property of Mr. Cashell, a near neighbor of mine. I saw her at 7:30 in the evening and found the following symptoms present: A violent thumping, which could be heard several yards from her; each thump would shake her whole body. Pulse about fifty per minute; breathing about twenty per minute. Upon placing my ear over the back, on either side of the spine, the thumping could be very distinctly heard. Then placing my ear over the heart the beating did not compare with the throbbing. The breath was drawn quickly into the lungs. The sides of the nostrils were drawn inward when the breath was inhaled. There was some stiffness of the limbs, neck and jaws. Prescribed *Nux Vomica* 1x, one dose, ten drops, in a teaspoonful of water. In one hour she was a great deal better. Then gave it in five-drop doses, to be given twice a day. On June 11th could not see any trace of the jerking. Has remained well up to the present time. This mare was unwell in the morning, June 8th, when she was worked from home to the station and back.

GEO. W. BREADY.

Norwood, Md., June 22, 1891.

Homeopathy In The Stable.

In a letter to *The Globe* Dr. Alfred Heath records the details of the treatment successfully applied by himself to a bad case of pink-eye in horses.

The following is the doctor's account of the case:—"A few years since I was asked by a nobleman to look at two of his horses suffering from 'pink eye.' From the symptoms I was led to prescribe *Mercurius Corrosivus* (*Hydrargyrum perchloridum*) or corrosive sublimate, in solutions, one part in one thousand parts of alcohol (as this drug produces symptoms exactly similar to those of pink-eye, it is absolutely necessary to give it in small doses). Of this preparation five or six drops were given in a small spoonful of cold water (easily put into the side of the mouth) three or four times a day. The effect was magical; in about three days both animals were well. Before taking the medicine they could scarcely turn in their stable; both had the characteristic pink-eye. If any of your readers should find the

remedy successful, perhaps they will confirm my experience. It may be obtained of any homeopathic chemist."

Upon this *Land and Water* comments thus:—A good deal of the prejudice against Homœopathy is based on the disbelief in the efficacy of infinitesimal doses, but herein, of course, lies an essential characteristic of the system, which seems to have much in common with the treatment of specific diseases which is associated with the names of Jenner, Pasteur, or Koch, cure being effected by the administration in minute quantities of the very poison by which the disease is caused. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and prejudice must give way before such convincing examples of successful treatment.—*Veterinary Record*, May 9th.

Veterinary Science and Homœopathy.

At the meeting of the Royal Counties Veterinary Medical Association at Didcot, England, on Friday, June 26th, a paper was read at Mr. Sutcliffe Hurndall, entitled, "What has Contemporary Veterinary Science done towards the Advancement of the Healing Art, and wherein is there scope for further Development?" Mr. Hurndall considered the attempt to make bacteriology the beginning and end of everything medical and surgical had proved a complete failure. Mr. Hurndall then turned his attention to the region in which better things were to be looked for. He contended that Homœopathy—which he had practised even since he became a member of the profession—offered decided advantages over prevailing methods and customs, and gave many illustrations of the practice of the school of Hahnemann, which is based upon the principle "*similia similibus curantur*," or "like cures like."

Typhus in a Horse.

On October 12th was called to a sick horse at Newcastle. On inquiry I found that the horse was taken sick eight days ago and was being treated by the chief military veterinarian, who diagnosed the disease Typhus. He had isolated the horse and ordered a special attendant. The sick horse, a tall, narrow-chested, chestnut gelding, half-blooded, six years old, was afflicted with a high-grade swelling, extending over the lower chest and abdomen, the sheath and all extremities, especially the hind legs; the swelling feels warm and is sensitive. In consequence of the

enormously swollen hind legs the horse cannot stir. Temperature of the whole skin uniformly warm. Pulse eighty, full and soft; beat of heart not discernible; auscultation reveals a fine, bubbling, purring noise in the right chest; the mucous membranes of the nostrils are reddened unevenly with a yellowish coat; appetite is impaired and defecation tardy; urine, voided at long intervals, of dark brown color; the animal is dispirited, hangs head and ears; eyes dull. The whole picture tallies with what the Vienna school designates as *Skin-typhus*. The sickness had been combated by above-mentioned veterinarian with *Sulphuric Acid* in the drinking water, which, however, was rejected, and by frequently rubbing the skin, previously sprinkled with *Spirits of Camphor*.

Treatment: My first endeavor was to free the stables of the penetrating smell of camphor and to exchange the camphorous blankets for fresh ones. The erethical character of the fever and the implication of the mucous membranes, *i. e.*, the bronchiæ, induced me to prescribe *Bryonia* 3, a dose every two hours. Moistened bran and middling, as well as small cut carrots, and a mixture of hay and cracked barley as food. October 15th, fever unchanged; mucous membranes of nostrils show petechial spots; right nostril swollen; swelling of fore legs diminishing, that of the sheath and hind legs increasing. At the opening of the much swelled sheath the outer skin is gangrenous and pieces of the breadth of a hand are being detached. All movements of the patient are made with the fore feet; the hind legs are as if rooted in the ground. Prescribed *Lachesis* 6, every two hours, in water.

October 17th. Patient, standing up until then, laid down; lies flat on his side; very restless; shows inward pain by frequently looking toward his side, and by vibrating motions of the legs. Pulse, 90; groaning at times; temperature of the back uneven, lessened at the extremities. Food is rejected, but his great thirst is assuaged by eager gulps, his head having to be raised to enable him to drink. On account of these symptoms and of the fact that the day previous a sharp north wind had been blowing, and a slight cold might have been contracted, *Aconite* 3, every hour, was given, which induced a copious transpiration towards noon. As the pulse was lower, but the restlessness and thirst kept on *Arsenicum* 3 was substituted for *Aconite*, three doses in the afternoon and one every four hours next day.

October 19. Patient managed to rise, after several attempts, without assistance, but tottered for weakness so that a hammock was stretched under him. Although only lying down for about sixty hours, on a well bedded floor, the prominent parts of that

side were so sore that large portions of the skin seemed to be deadened and gangrenous. However the swelling had gone down considerable and on his hind legs a yellow serum is exuding. Breathing is normal; pulse down to seventy beats; the beating of the heart is recognizable. Thirst is lessened and a lively appetite prevails. Bran and oats are given and clean hay. Oft recurring urging to urinate while voiding but small quantity of pale urine induced me to give three doses of *Lycopodium* 3.

October 24th. The red spots on nostrils gone; the sheath and hind legs very little swelled; pulse down to sixty; appetite very good, enjoys his oats; urine passed in large quantities, turbid, yellow and saturated; the hammock is taken away; the animal seems to like motion and sometimes lays down. The sore spots are moistened with diluted glycerine mixed with arsenic solution; *Arsenicum* 3 is administered, one dose a day.

October 25th. The animal is free from fever, is getting frisky, cuts capers while being led around, sore spots are healing up, and on October 30th I could pronounce the horse to be perfectly cured, and that it could presently be put to use again.

The cure of this desparate case created quite a sensation and was warmly commended by the owner.—*Dr. Boehm, Veterinarian, in N. Surany, Popul. Zeitschr., Vol. IX., No 4.*

BOOK NOTICES.

International Homœopathic Annual. Editor, Dr. Alexander Villers, Dresden. Volume I. English edition. Leipzig, 1891. 175 pages. 8vo. Paper, \$1.50.

This is a new undertaking and one which if properly encouraged may be of great value in time. Its aim is to be an international Homœopathic Year Book, Bibliography, Directory. Dr. Villers says in his preface "Homœopathy is spread all over the world, its doctrines are proclaimed in every tongue, every civilized nation has helped to work out its problems, but up to the present day a connecting link has been wanting to bring the work of the individual to the knowledge of the whole body. I have tried to supply this want, and in this volume submit to the critical examination of the public the first fruit of my endeavor. In the interest of Homœopathy and without an eye to profit we have incurred the risk of this great undertaking, and shall carry it out by our own exertion till the coöperation of adherents to

Homœopathy shall support us." Dr. Villers then comments on the carelessness or utter indifference with which he was met in his efforts to compile an international directory, but concludes: "The publisher and editor will work on patiently; will spare neither trouble nor expense, and publish volume on volume of the *International Homœopathic Annual*, till it has become a settled habit of the Homœopathic public to communicate to the editor of this annual everything that is of interest to Homœopaths." That address, we may add, is Dr. Alexander Villers, Dresden, Germany.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Villers' self-sacrificing work in the interest of international Homœopathy will meet with encouragement and success. The present volume is admittedly imperfect in some respects, but a work of this sort grows rapidly towards perfection with experience, and the greater assistance given to the editor as he, and his work, become better known. The next volume will be published in 1893.

Syllabus of the Obstetrical Lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. By Richard C. Norris, A. M., M. D., Demonstrator of Obstetrics, University of Pennsylvania, etc. Second edition. W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, 1891. 198 pages. Cloth, \$2.00.

This book does not belong to the question and answer series, but is a syllabus of the subject of which it treats. The volume is interleaved, every other leaf being blank. The author says: "This syllabus has been prepared to meet the difficulty of accurate note taking, which most medical students encounter. . . . The design of the book, therefore, is to secure for the student a logical and consecutive outline of his work, and to aid him in classifying the knowledge he acquires in the lecture room." The general appearance of the book is very pleasing.

Angina Ludovici, a pamphlet, reprint, has been received from E. Lippincott, M. D., Memphis, Tenn.

Angina Ludovici is, in Anglo Saxon, gangrenous inflammation of the neck. Dr. Lippincott made good cure of this ugly customer and he did it by finding the *similimum*, for "without it I could not have reported the cure of the only case of Angina Ludovici that I ever saw."

"**The Climatologist.** A monthly Journal of Medicine, devoted to the Relation of Climate, Mineral Springs, Diet, Preventive Medicine, Race, Occupation, Life Insurance and Sanitary Science to Disease," is the comprehensive title of a new maga-

zine, No. 1, Vol. I, bearing the date of August 15, 1891. It has a list of thirty-four editors and associate editors, headed by John M. Keating, M. D., as chief, and is handsomely published, by W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, Pa. The price is \$2.00 a year.

We have received specimen pages of the forthcoming Standard Dictionary. It will have many distinguishing characteristics, more than we have space to note, from all other dictionaries some of them of decided originality and utility. Messrs. Funk & Wagnals, New York, are the publishers and will furnish specimen pages to all who desire them.

Kali Chloricum. A Lecture. By Charles S. Mack, M. D., Ann Harbor, Mich., is the title of a pamphlet reprint from *Hahnemannian Monthly*.

"The City of San Antonio and Southwest Texas as a Pulmonary Sanitarium" is the title of a little pamphlet, by Dr. C. E. Fisher, enthusiastically lauding the air and climate of southwest Texas. Florida, southern California, Minnesota and Colorado are not in it with that part of Texas, according to Dr. Fisher. He has opened a Homœopathic sanitarium and infirmary, the first in Texas, at San Antonio.

"Who Is a Hahnemannian?" by C. T. Campbell, M.D., of London, Ont., and "Hahnemann's Methods and Other Methods," by Geo. Logan, M.D., of Ottawa, Canada, are the titles of two papers read before the Canadian Institute, and bound together in pamphlet form.

"Epilepsy as a Hystero-Neurosis" is the title of a pamphlet by James C. Wood, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Paedology of the Homœopathic Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. It was read by him before the International Congress at Atlantic City last June.

BOOKS IN PRESS.

Compendium of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Repertory. By A. R. McMichael, M. D., Hahnemannian Publishing House.

This work, original in conception and execution, promises to mark an epoch in Homœopathic prescribing. Any observant reader of Homœopathic journalism will have noticed that in Homœopathy there are two attitudes towards the *Materia Medica*; the right or the wrong of either is not to be inquired into here, but merely the unquestioned fact recognized. One prescriber would

not omit a symptom from the *Materia Medica*, but would rather have them, if anything, augmented. The other wants some skilled hand to undertake the herculean task of mapping the vast, and to him, almost trackless wilderness of the *Materia Medica*, in a scientific manner, opening highways to the remedies that they may be used in the cure of disease and not for the confusion of the practitioner who honestly sets about study of a given case. This is the work Dr. McMichael has undertaken and advanced practically to completion. It would be almost impossible for any one to convey a really *clear* idea of this work by a mere description, but when the book is completed the very orderly manner in which the symptoms are arranged, their clearly seen application to diseased states, and the relationship the various remedies bear towards each other will be comprehended and must make the *Compendium* a most useful guide to the sought for remedy.

Dr. McMichael, in his paper read before the Homœopathic Medical Society of New York, and reprinted in the July number of *THE RECORDER* said:

"In considering the disease of a patient, that portion of the body which is immediately affected always encircles within its influence other portions which naturally lie in its track, or are so connected that their consideration becomes a necessity; and often, indirectly, the whole body may be so affected as to become an object of interest in order to complete our prescription."

In a few words the foregoing gives the spirit, so to speak, of the new work. It will take, say, the stomach as the seat, or centre of the disease, and for each remedy will give the verified symptoms of the stomach itself and the symptoms which are encircled in its influence. So with the heart, lungs, head, etc.

Necessarily the work will require several volumes, which, from its plan, must be quartos, but each of these volumes will be a rounded out and complete entity quite independent of its fellows. If the stomach be the seat of disease that volume is consulted and all the symptoms centering there, and radiating thence, of all the remedies applying to that organ will be laid in a most orderly manner before the reader; the nice shades of distinction between them are easily traced; and, lastly, each volume will be repertoried, if the term be permissible, in a manner that must be seen and consulted to be thoroughly appreciated. The first book, it is hoped, will be ready by the first or middle of December.

A Materia Medica Primer. By Timothy Field Allen, M. D.

This book is well in hand, the first of the manuscript being in

the printers hands. It will be a companion volume to the new *Bœnninghausen Pocket-book* and of the utmost value to beginners and students, giving them, as it were, the ground plan, the foundation of the various remedies which when thoroughly mastered forms a basis on which fuller knowledge can be arranged in an orderly manner. As its name indicates it is the primer, the A, B, C book, of the *Materia Medica*.

When the A, B, C's are mastered the next step is easier. Homœopathy has flourished without its primer in the past, but the path of its students, in the future, will be made easier by this book. The work of the pioneers in a country is a grand one, but their children occupy the same country and the roads of the latter day are easier and smoother than were those of the former.

A Homœopathic Bibliography of the United States. By Thomas L. Bradford, M. D.

Dr. Bradford is nearing the end of his long and laborious task—that of making a complete bibliography, for the United States, of all the Homœopathic books, magazines and pamphlets with condensed statements, data and histories of the Homœopathic societies, colleges, hospitals, asylums, homes, nurse schools, dispensaries, pharmacies, publishers, directories, legislation, libraries and principal books against Homœopathy. It is a great work, a huge work, that of collecting all this data, and for all time to come will be a most exceedingly valuable book. One especially valuable feature of Dr. Bradford's book will be the giving of the names of the original officers of all the various Homœopathic societies, etc.

The book will be one of which all Homœopaths will be proud and ought to lend a hand in assuring its publication, for this will not be undertaken until enough subscriptions are received to assure cost of paper and printing. The book will run from four to five hundred pages. The price will not exceed three dollars. Send in your name as a subscriber on a postal. Subscriptions may be addressed to the author, Dr. Thomas L. Bradford, 1862 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., (he will also be glad to hear from authors, with a view of further verifying the titles and dates of their books and pamphlets), or to any of the Bœricke & Tafel pharmacies.

Greater Diseases of the Liver. By J. Compton Burnett, M. D.

Before the next number of the RECORDER appears this the first book published by Messrs. Boericke & Tafel under the new copyright law, will be out. Of its matter nothing need be said, the author's name being a guarantee that it will be worth reading and also interesting—too often it happens that valuable matter is so dressed as to be most sleep-provoking to the reader. The price will be considerably lower than those at which Dr. Burnett's books have been heretofore sold, this one being 50 cents *net*, cloth binding. Dr. Burnett's last book, *The New Cure for Consumption*, is exciting a good deal of quiet attention.

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DR. WAHLE, chemist to Hahneman, left in manuscript a proving of parafine. His son in after years gave the manuscript to Dr. Held, who translated it into Italian for the *L. Omœopatia in Italia*. From the Italian Dr. Robinson translated it into English, and that translation was published in the RECORDER, September, 1890. From the RECORDER it was translated into German again and published in the *Allgemeine Hom. Zeitung*. From the German it once more was translated back into English for *The Chironian*. A comparison between the two English translations will reveal some divergence, and as the remedy is exciting some interest at present it may be well to remember that Dr. Robinson's translation stands nearest to the original. It will be found in the September number of the RECORDER of the year 1890.

THE *Baltimore American*, August 5, announces that the Board of Directors of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, of that city, have purchased, for \$18,000, Calvert Hall, on Saratoga Street, west of Charles Street, and will at once make extensive alterations in the property for the uses of the Southern College. This will give the young Southern College ample elbow room, and commodious quarters for all of its departments.

A HOMŒOPATHIC physician in writing an order to Messrs. Boericke & Tafel for goods added the following: "Let me say here that I have received the greatest benefit from your Saw Palmetto, and I *know* it be at least four times as strong as that of another well-known Homœopathic house which claims to make the best goods." The steady aim of Boericke & Tafel is to furnish the physician with medicines on which he can implicitly rely, and in the long run, any physician will find it far more satisfactory to use their medicines. The small savings made here and there by patronizing cheap pharmacists are not really profitable to the practitioner.