

after, a small elevation showed itself, *Silicia* 15, in weekly doses, dissipated even this remnant.—*H. B. Moeschler, of Sarichen, in Pop. H. Z.*

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CANARY BIRD.—Last summer my wife's canary bird commenced to ail. He escaped from the cage and returned, after a prolonged term of investigation, with a bad cold. He lost his sprightliness, became hoarse, finally ceased to sing altogether, and gave vent, from time to time, to a sawing, rasping noise. His looks became unsightly. Finally I was induced to give him some medicine. *Bellad.* 3x was given, five drops in his little water pot. Within a week a decided improvement became manifest. He became more cheerful, looked better, and the rasping and sawing became less. After awhile his voice came back altogether; he sang as well as ever and health seemed to be re-established. But *Belladonna* 3 had to be put into his drinking water; if it was omitted for three or four days he became hoarse, and his former condition seemed to come back. I would yet remark, that his appetite was undiminished during the whole attack; he even seemed ravenous for food at times.—*Dr. R., in Pop. Hom. Zeitg., Vol. XII.*

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HORSE—COLIC.—A chestnut gelding was taken with colic one evening, which continued with intermissions, each succeeding attack being more violent. I was called on the morning following. I found the colt very restless and excited, pawing, and switching his tail, looking back at his body, often prepared to urinate, when only a small quantity of urine passed off with difficulty and pain, the penis at times erected. Examination through the rectum showed the bladder to be sensitive and distended; he refused food, and took water only in small swallows; bowels evacuated but once, after applying a clyster in the night; pulse rapid, rump perspiring, while the extremities were cool. This indicated a crampy contraction of the neck of the bladder and possibly inflamed irritation of bladder and intestinal canal. Since this was probably caused by drenching of the skin, I had the patient thoroughly rubbed, swathed in good blankets, and gave *Aconite nap.* 1 every half hour. After the third dose there was visible improvement; became quieter, there appeared less pain in the hindquarters, and some dung was passed. On account of still urging to urinate, I immediately gave a few doses of *Hyoscyamus nig.* 3., when, towards noon, there was a liberal passage of urine, and bran food was taken with evident pleasure.—*Pop. Zeit. fur Hom., Vol. II.*

DOG—SORE EYES.—Nero, a noble stag hound was brought to me by the keeper with a sore eye. An enquiry as to whether the dog had been hit elicited of course no information.

I found a traumatic inflammation of the eye and prescribed my oft approved remedy in similar cases, *Conium* 3 inwardly and twenty drops of the solution to a cupful of tepid warm for external application. Patient to be kept warm and to be most especially guarded against drafts. In twelve days all was well.

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DOG--WOUNDED BY A MANURE FORK.--This summer I was called to a neighboring village to prescribe for a fine watch dog. The animal had been prodded with a manure fork and as the wound had been neglected at first, a fistulous sore had developed on the right side of the neck. I ordered the utmost cleanliness as the wound looked bad, and the removal of the dog collar, for that occasioned incessant irritation. Patient received *Pulsatilla* 3 five drops twice a day, and on the third day one dose *Calcarea carb.* 3x, dry. In a very short time the animal was cured much to our satisfaction.

DOG—INDURATION OF TEATS.—At a hunting party a bitch was brought on, which had been cured of an inflammation of the teats with *Chamomilla*, but one of them had a stubborn induration and secreted no milk. I prescribed *Mercur. sol.* 3x, one dose of about two grains per day, and in about two weeks the induration had become soft, and shortly after was cured.—*Dr. Gottweis, in Pop. H. Ztg.*

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ONE-SIDED LAMENESS OR TORPOR IN A PIG.—A young pig scarce five months old, the left side of which felt stiff and cold, while the right side evinced a high temperature, and both legs of that side were in constant motion. The eye of the affected side was half closed and the snout bluish, the voice was still vigorous but very peculiar. As I had not seen a similar case for many years I could give no positive prognosis, but the owner was willing to give our remedies a trial. I first gave *Aconite* 12th, 5 doses, each 3 drops, half an hour apart, and knowing the curative property of *Cocculus* in one-sided contractions, followed with that remedy, after an interval of three hours, giving five doses of three drops each of the 12th potency. Within five hours the voice underwent a change, as well as the color of the snout, and after about eighteen hours the little pig seemed to be as lively as ever, had an appetite and showed no trace of tension or lameness.—*Dr. Heemame, Swiss Veterinarian, Pop. Hom. Ztg.*

## AN EPISODE IN HOMŒOPATHY.

About two years ago Mr. A. J. Tafel, seeing the numerous inquiries for a cure for roup, in *The Poultry Keeper*, a widely circulated journal, wrote a note to the editor suggesting *Spongia* 15 as a cure based on previous experience. Mr. Jacobs, the editor, published the note, and in a few months scattering reports of cures began to come in. These soon swelled to such proportions that only comparatively few could be published—yet in one issue these occupied two pages of the *Poultry Keeper*. The suggestion of *Spongia* for roup has saved poultrymen thousands of dollars; and, one would think, would lead to the adoption of Homœopathic treatment for the ills of man, where its success in the treatment of this hitherto incurable ailment of fowls was known, but it is doubtful if such is the case. Mankind, as a whole, is dreadfully set in its ways. When it is sick it thinks it must have “strong” medicines to cure a violent disease, or even one of moderate intensity, and swallows these, day after day, getting sicker and sicker, and never opening its great stupid eyes to the fact that it is oftener than not the drugs that are prolonging the trouble, and slowly killing, and not the original disease. But the good time is coming and every stir of this sort helps it along.

This itch for strong medicine was amusingly shown in the *Poultry Keeper*. The original recommendation was *Spongia* 15. Perhaps not one reader in a thousand knew what the “15” meant, so they wrote for “*Spongia* 15,” and made most brilliant cures with it. Soon the secret of the number leaked out, and an Allopathic doctor got off the old chestnut about how much sugar of milk it would take to “triturate an ounce of sponge” up to the 15th. He didn’t know how *Spongia* was made, and he didn’t know the difference between the decimal scale and the centesimal, but he industriously “proved” that *Spongia* in such proportions could not cure. He had figured it on the decimal scale; had his figures been on the centesimal scale, as they should have been, the result might have been dangerous to him. Though numerous replies to this were published, asserting that *Spongia* 15 did cure rapidly and effectually, nevertheless the call came for *Spongia* tincture or *Spongia* 3. The public could not grasp the fact that the 15th could cure, even though the evidence, thick as blackberries, was before its eyes. It didn’t say that the chickens would have “got well anyhow,” or that it was “imagination” on their part, it merely wanted something less inconceivable than the 15th.

The following are a few from the many letters published in the *Poultry Keeper*:

“I consider *Spongia* for roup excellent. It has already saved me many dollars.”—*M. H. Phillips, Larimore, North Dakota.*

“Your *Spongia* recommendation has been worth many times the price of the paper. I had roup in my flock, and tried everything. Over one hundred fowls had roup, but *Spongia* entirely cured them all.”—*Wm. Murray, Sanford, Fla.*

“I cured roup with *Spongia*—it cures every time.”—*W. G. Axley, Atlantic City, N. J.*

“I wish to thank you for the *Spongia* remedy. Since using it I have had no more of that choking breathing of my fowls.”—*Chas. Martin, Tuscola, Ill.*

“I will say, for those who have doubts, that *Spongia* is a positive cure. I had over one hundred birds affected, and it cured every one of them without being obliged to handle them. I found the best results from using the mother tincture [probably dilution]—four drops to the gallon of water. *Spongia* is a godsend to the poultry fraternity.”—*W. F. Brace, Victor, N. Y.*

“I have tried *Spongia* with excellent results, curing one turkey hen that was entirely blind, and her bill was open half an inch from the hard, yellow substance on the tongue. I would have killed her, but kept her to make a test with *Spongia*.”—*Mrs. E. Hatfield, Rono, Ind.*

“*Spongia* is a great cure for roup. I have tried it and it has never failed once.”—*Samuel Taylor, South Norwalk, Ct.*

“I think *Spongia* the best thing I ever saw for roup. I had a Silver Hamburg cockerel that had the roup the worst I ever saw, and I cured him, to my surprise, thanks to *Poultry Keeper*.”—*J. P. Van Metre, Yorktown, Ind.*

“To say that *Spongia* is indispensable is answering the question mildly. I have tried it on some of the worse cases I ever had, with perfect cure. I add my praise, and rejoice over this great discovery.”—*Charles Deal, Shreveport, La.*

“I would like to say a word in regard to *Spongia*. I have not had roup among my fowls since it was first mentioned in your paper, but one of my neighbors came to me a few weeks ago, asking what to do for her chickens. She had lost twenty-eight fine hens with roup, and a large number were sick. Some of them were past help, and would surely die. I remembered *Spongia*, and told her to try it. I had no experience with it, but knew it would not harm them, even if it failed to cure. Well, she caught the worst of them, penned them up, and gave each hen two pellets, and used two twenty-five cent bottles on the rest

of her flock, and she did not lose a single one. In fact it cured the sickest hen. This neighbor, in turn, recommended it to another friend, who had it in a flock of about one hundred hens, and had the same good result."—Mrs. S. W. McCuen, Watsonville, Cal.

"During early fall I lost, by roup, some valuable White Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. I had tried all things recommended in books and journals, without any benefit. I was about discouraged, and felt very bad at the prospect of losing my beauties. One morning I noticed that an elegant White Wyandotte cockerel and Plymouth Rock hen had badly swelled heads, and that their breath was horrible, so bad as to fill the house with its awful odor, etc. As I have had but little sickness in my hen family, I was at a loss what to do, as all things had failed. I went into my library and sat down to ponder on the condition of affairs. I picked up an issue of the *Poultry Keeper*, and therein saw one of your articles on *Spongia*. After carefully reading it through I hastened to get *Spongia*. I caught my rousy fowls and put them into a warm house, and began giving them *Spongia* in water, and now, five weeks later, all are cured, and not a vestige of roup in my flock, while eggs are beginning to come in three dozen lots. So you see, in my case, your *Spongia* has been a godsend almost to my hen family.—Capt. W. A. Phillips, Chicago, Ill.

We might fill pages of the RECORDER with similar extracts, but enough have been given to show the nature of this little episode in Homœopathy. The interest in the matter is still kept up among poultry raisers and it has been the means of calling the attention of thousands to Homœopathy.

### BOOK NOTICES.

**The Clinical Guide; or Pocket Repertory for the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.** By G. G. Jahr. Translated by C. J. Hempel, M. D. Second Edition, revised by S. Lilienthal, M. D. 624 pp. Half morocco, \$3. Philadelphia. Hahnemann Publishing House. 1891.

Every Homœopathic physician knows of Jahr, and probably the greater number of those who were in practice a decade ago know of or possess a copy of his invaluable *Clinical Guide*. But later graduates, those of the last twelve years, or so, have had no opportunity of possessing the book, as it has been out of print

for that period of time. The present edition, brought out by the Hahnemann Publishing House, will be welcomed by many physicians and valued highly by all who once become familiar with it. It should be stated here that no changes have been made in the text of the book, or additions, it being an elegant duplicate of the second edition. The sub-title, "pocket repertory," may have been descriptive in the earlier edition, but hardly applies to the present volume, which is a handsome book that would require a larger pocket to hold than tailors now make.

The translation is from Jahr's third edition, and to this the late Dr. Lilienthal added the established new remedies, so that the book really covers the whole Homœopathic Materia Medica.

This book has many points peculiarly its own. While not new to older practitioners the author's views on the vexed potency question may be new to some of the younger men. He says that the difference between the various degrees of a potentized medicine does not consist "in its strength or weakness, but in the *development of the peculiarities* of the remedy, furthered perhaps by percussion, so that, the higher we ascend, we find more clearly *the special and peculiar character of the remedy*." Many remedies, he says, in the low form have symptoms in common, and "one as well as the other may help in low dilution." But as they ascend in potency they diverge and assume distinct personalities, and the higher the potency the wider the divergence and the more distinct the remedy. He has a chart showing his idea on this subject; the potencies marked on it are 1, 15, 30, 60, and 120.

The book is really a Repertory, a Clinical Guide and a Materia Medica combined in one, and its arrangement will cause it to be often consulted. The printing, paper and binding are excellent.

**The Greater Diseases of the Liver:** Jaundice, Gall-stones, Enlargements, Tumours, and Cancer: and Their Treatment. By J. Compton Burnett, M. D. 186 pages. 12mo. Cloth, 60 cents net. Philadelphia. Hahnemann Publishing House. 1891.

This handsome little volume has two interesting features: the first is that it is written by Burnett, who is always interesting; and the second, that it is the first Homœopathic publication brought out under the new international copyright act. "The prevailing ignorance," writes Dr. Burnett, "of good organ-remedies is lamentable. Not long since a lady came to me for a chronic liver affection of nine years' standing, and, though her physician is a man of high standing in the profession, and a doctor of medicine of the University of London, his sole treat-

ment had consisted in giving the accursed morphia to lull the pains. He had never even tried one single good organ-remedy, and this notwithstanding the fact that the patient has long been profoundly jaundiced. And this, too, is, I fear, a fair sample of the everyday work of the men of light and leading in the profession. \* \* \* It is in the hope of throwing a little light into this dismal darkness that these pages are sent to the press."

Every one knows what a bilious, jaundiced man is—a man with a liver—and for the public peace of mind ought to welcome a book that, if its teachings be followed, will transform these gloomy, melancholic subjects into agreeable citizens. The volume is dedicated to Rademacher, that rare old genius. It is a work that ought to sell rapidly. It will give every buyer the full value of his money. The price is 60 cents *net*—no discounts. The price by mail, post paid, is 66 cents.

**Essentials of Physiology.** Arranged in the form of questions and answers, prepared especially for students of medicine. By H. A. Hare, B. Sc., M. D. Third edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged, by the addition of a series of handsome plate illustrations taken from the celebrated "Icones nervorum capitis" of Arnold. Philadelphia, 1891. W. B. Saunders. Cloth, \$1.00.

The additions to this work consist of forty-seven pages of text matter, with nine well engraved plates, opposite to which are "keys" to the engraved plates which consist of wood-cut plates with numbers and letters on them referring to text. The engraving is very well done indeed. The remainder of the work contains the "essentials of physiology" in the question and answer form. Dr. Hare, the author, is a Jefferson College man.

**3,000 Questions on Medical Subjects.** Arranged for self-examination. Philadelphia, 1891. P. Blakiston, Son & Co.

This is a little volume of 144 pages, interleaved with blank pages, containing, as title indicates, 3,000 questions with reference to where the answers may be found. It will be sent by the publisher, on receipt of ten cents, to medical students.

**Essentials of Anatomy and Manual of Practical Dissection,** together with the Anatomy of the Viscera. Prepared especially for students of medicine. By Charles B. Nancrede, M. D. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. Philadelphia, 1891. W. B. Saunders. Cloth, \$2.00.

The difference between the third edition of this work, noticed in the RECORDER, November, 1890, and this, the fourth edition,

is that the latter contains an "Appendix" of "Hints on Dissection," by J. Chalmers da Costa, M. D. This appendix, which, by the way, precedes instead of follows the older text, consists of fifty-three pages of text matter. Preceding these are the thirty full page lithographic plates, of various parts of the human body in colors, and following them are three hundred and eighty-eight pages of questions and answers on the human anatomy. This latter part contains one hundred and eighty-eight wood-cuts among which are included the osteological plates from Gray's anatomy. The whole constitutes a very useful work for students of anatomy.

DR. THOS. L. BRADFORD, of Philadelphia, has in preparation a unique book. It will contain alphabetical lists of Homœopathic books, magazines and pamphlets, also condensed statements, data and histories of the Homœopathic societies, colleges, hospitals, asylums, homes, dispensaries, pharmacies, publishers, directories, legislation, principal books written against Homœopathy, and Homœopathic libraries, now or at any time existent, in the United States. The doctor deserves the support of the profession in his undertaking.—*Medical Era*.

**Poisonous House Decorations, and Hypnotism,** are the titles of two papers by Dr. W. B. Clarke, of Indianapolis, which come to us in one pamphlet.

**Inflammations of the Right Iliac Fossa, and their Surgical Treatment,** is the title of a handsome pamphlet reprint of Dr. Van Lennep's paper, read at the last Institute meeting.

#### NOTES ON FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

**McMichael Compendium.** Materia Medica and Repertory.

Work on this original and, what promises to be, most practicable and useful book is progressing rapidly. The date of publication cannot be exactly determined yet, nor the price, but the one will be early and the other as low as an elegant quarto can be produced. This publication will do more towards making the hunt for *the* remedy easy and successful than, perhaps, any book ever published.

**With the Pousse Cafe.**

Under this title an elegant volume of verse will shortly appear from the pen of Homœopathy's poet laureate, Helmuth. The work is in the printer's hands, and will be out in time for the Christmas holidays; it promises to be a most elegant volume in

respect to paper, type, press work and binding, as the publishers are endeavoring to make their part a fitting setting for the Helmuth jewels.

#### Bradford's Homœopathic Bibliography.

Dr. Bradford's great work, as our readers may know, is not only a bibliography of *all* the Homœopathic works and pamphlets originating in the United States, and also of Hahnemann's writings, but also includes practically everything else pertaining to Homœopathy from societies (including names of their original officers) and colleges to publishers and pharmacies. It is a great work and a valuable one. It will be one of the *best* books to put on the table of the reception room for patients ever published—will give them, and all who look over its pages, an idea of the *size* of Homœopathy, in fact, dear reader, it will probably make you, educated and trained Homœopath that you are, open your eyes. We recently passed a pleasant half-hour with the author, and "the book" was brought out. "Why, hello! What did *he* write?" was almost the first exclamation on looking at the preliminary list of writers. And what a list it is!

Every one *ought* to subscribe for this book, and at once. It is not in the printer's hands yet but waiting for a sufficient number of Homœopathy's ten thousand physicians to send in their subscriptions to justify the publication. Two hundred and fifty of the ten thousand will be enough, but apparently each one holds back to give his neighbor room at the subscription desk. The cost will be \$3.00, payable on delivery of book. Subscriptions may be sent to the author, Dr. T. L. Bradford, 1862 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia.

#### Allen's Materia Medica Primer.

The "primer" is in the typo's hands and rapidly approaching completion. It will be a valuable book for students, and indeed for all interested in the subject of materia medica, and who is not? It gives a masterly summary of each remedy, its ground plan—outline—and when this is once firmly fixed in the mind the finer shades can be easily placed in the memory, for they then have a resting place, a foundation. The book will probably be out shortly after New Year.

WE are promised a new "domestic" by Dr. Verdi. It will devote special attention to diagnosis and pathology. From specimens conned it promises to be a book that even the physician will not disdain consulting.

DR. BUSHROD JAMES announces a new edition of his "American Climates and Resorts."

## Homœopathic Recorder.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY BY

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

1011 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
9 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER ANNUM.

Address communications, books, etc., for the Editor to E. P. Anshutz, P. O. Box 921, Philadelphia, Pa.

WITH this number, Vol. VI. of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER is completed, and we hope that all of our subscribers will promptly fill out the subscription blanks enclosed and send in renewals for Vol. VII. Also, we indulge in the hope that a goodly number of those who received specimen copies will favor us with their subscriptions. Our regular subscription list is already a very large one as Homœopathic journals go, but, like Master Twist, we ask for "more."

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL have sold their pharmacy at 604 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., to Messrs. Babendreier & Van Nest, who will continue the business under the name of Minneapolis Pharmacy Company. Mr. Babendreier is well known to physicians in the Northwest as a skilled and accomplished Homœopathic pharmacist. He has had nineteen years' experience in the profession, in the employ of the old firm whose Northwestern pharmacy he has just bought, and the medical profession may feel assured that under his management that business will be conducted on the same high plane in the future that it occupied in the past.

KEELEY'S *Bichloride of gold* treatment for drunkenness has stepped into the shoes of Koch's *Lymph*, and is now the medical wonder of the hour. The newspapers and magazines are giving it, or Dr. Keeley, lots of free advertising. Reports of cures are numerous and praises from patients loud. One gentleman, a preacher, writes (*North American Review*): "After two weeks suddenly, as if I had stepped out of the blackness of an African jungle into the quiet sunshine of Central Park, I broke out of my living tomb and knew that I was cured." Strong, even if poetical, endorsements of this nature has created a demand for *Bichloride of gold*, but physicians may as well save their paper and postage, for Dr. Keeley's preparation is a secret which