

risk sitting in wet clothing, but in Egypt after long rides I never felt the necessity of doing so. I have often observed the 'size' who runs for hours in front of carriages, going at the rate of six to eight miles an hour, and rarely observed a drop of perspiration on their faces, while in India and Japan all such efforts were continually accompanied by mopping of the face. The same is true of the donkey boys, who follow their animals all day long at a rate of four to five miles an hour."

Gonorrhœa.

Dr. T. S. Hoyne treated of suppressed gonorrhœa of which there must be a good deal about, owing to the almost universal treatment of that disease by external means; that is, injections. Dr. Hoyne limited his paper to two puzzling cases, both of which turned out to have had gonorrhœa and had it cured; *i.e.*, suppressed, by injections. *Medorrhin* brought back the flow and then the other ills vanished. In discussion Dr. Gregory said that he had brought back the flow in a suppressed case with *Pulsatilla*. Another man, "who would not drop his vile habits" even during treatment, was given *Agnus castus* for gonorrhœa. "A year or more after a second prescription was called for, and I was informed that although he had previously had a number of attacks those sugar pills cured him more promptly, and, what was more, made him more vigorous than he had been before in years."

Dr. Allen told of a case of a man suffering from gonorrhœal rheumatism who, under *Medorrhinum* had a renewed discharge of the gonorrhœa and at once a cessation of the rheumatism and other pains.

Proving by Induction.

Dr. B. Fincke reported notes of numerous "provings by induction" which is done by holding vial containing remedy in the hand.

Vaccination.

Dr. M. R. Levison sent a paper on Vaccination from which we quote the following for surgeons to digest: "I confess I am at a loss to understand how any person professing confidence in the teachings and principles of the great Hahnemann could ever give countenance to the blood poisoning process of vaccination—nor yet how *any* surgeon, who believes in *asepsis*, can deliberately pour septic material into the blood.

Bursa Pastoris.

The Bureau of Materia Medica, presented a proving of *Bursa pastoris* participated in by fifteen provers and running back as far as 1851 in point of time and taking, with schema one hundred and five pages. The matter was arranged by Dr. B. Fincke. He states that Dr. Anton Hoffmann, Frankfort-on-the-Main, once told him that "if I had nose-bleeding, to take a bundle of the plants under my arm and it would stop immediately." The proving is preceded by many citations from ancient authors, beginning with Hippocrates. Among them Paracelsus seems to have given the most practical point: "In *Bursa pastoris*" he says, "resides the virtue of staying the blood in dysentery and menstruation." To this is added the following singular confirmation of the truth of Hahnemann's great discovery: "However, there also resides in it the virtue of exciting the abdominal flux and of non-resisting the bleeding, but oftener also promoting it."

Some cures are cited also from old school authorities. One was of a woman three weeks after accouchement who had strangury, urine dribbling away drop by drop, with constant pains in the urethra. Urine turbid, with deep red sediment. Under thirty drops of the tincture five times a day the patient was cured in eight days. Sandy sediment seems to be one of the key-notes of the remedy.

Dr. Herr is quoted as authority for the statement that in dysuria when passage is painful, with spasmodic retention the remedy gives relief, and at the same time much white, or red, sand is passed.

A French physician is quoted as having stopped with the second dose (20 drops of tincture) a bad hæmorrhage from miscarriage.

To judge from Dr. Fincke's summary of the provings *Bursa pastoris* might be a good remedy for gout, especially as it is known that its use is apt to bring out much sand with the urine. In the proving the great toe joints seem to be constantly affected.

Arnica.

A short communication from Dr. Dudgeon on some symptoms he had observed on himself from *Arnica* brought out some discussion in which Dr. Baylie finds the remedy useful in protracted labor from weakness and irritability of the womb. Dr. B.

G. Clark finds cold feet and cold nose two striking features of the remedy.

Appendicitis.

This was the title of the paper by Dr. Jas. B. Bell, of Boston. The point he made was this: If clearly defined cases of appendicitis do not show improvement in twenty-four or, at the outside, forty-eight hours, under remedies, then, to prevent perforation, the surgeon should be called in. From the drift of the discussion it seems that the majority of the association sided with Dr. Bell.

Homœopathic Surgery.

Dr. E. E. Case, Hartford, Conn., had a railroad man apply to him for treatment of tumor near top of right ear, about the size of a walnut. *Baryta carb.* cured.

A man aged twenty-four stepped on a rusty nail that penetrated sole of left foot. Lockjaw set in. *Hypericum* cured.

A youth of sixteen with many broad flat warts scattered over hands and fingers resisted treatment until he was given *Verrucinum*. Two other warty ones yielded to the same remedy. *Verrucinum* is "a preparation of the wart itself."

Ovariectomy Averted.

She had been examined by the most skillful old school men, who said ovariectomy was the only hope but were doubtful if even that would avail. The case was hopeless from their point of view. It then came to Dr. A. McNeil, and "I worked her case out by *Bœnninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket-book* on Yingling's checking list." The result was, ultimately, complete recovery.

Bœnninghausen's work is a good book with which to work out difficult cases.

Medorrhinum Again.

A delicate young French Canadian came under Dr. D. C. McLaren for cough and rapid prostration that looked like phthisis. His remedies did no good, until for certain reasons, he was led to prescribe *Medorrhin*. Next day he was sent for in haste. "On arrival the patient asked me to close the bed room door, and then removing the bed clothes disclosed to view a profuse gonorrhœa." All the threatening symptoms had disappeared and the gonorrhœa was soon cured.

The doctrine of the chronic diseases is true.

The same physician cured a mammary tumor in left breast of recent and rapid growth with *Conium*. Treatment began May 13th and on June 12 "she came again to my office and triumphantly announced herself cured."

In this and the other cases called from these "proceedings" the dose was always a high potency.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE MAINE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY AT ITS TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

A neat little brochure of one hundred and twenty pages from which we extract the following items:

A Golden Era.

President Edwin F. Vose, M. D., in his address, gave utterance to the following encouraging prophesy: "I believe the time has arrived when the followers of, and the believers in, the law of drug action, as promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann, will no longer be subjected to the finger of scorn and ridicule on account of their opinions. Therefore it seems to me that we are on the threshold of a golden era of prosperity for Homœopathy, and it simply rests with ourselves to ensure its long continuance."

Truly, as Burnett says: "Homœopathy is the winning horse in the medical derby." It wins because it is *sound*.

Belladonna.

Dr. J. M. Prilay concluded his essay on this remedy with the following extremely suggestive words: "The most successful specialists of to day depend as much upon their *Materia Medica* as upon other means at their command. And if we all will make a specialty of *Materia Medica* we can do more good for our patients, more good for Homœopathy and for ourselves, than in any other way before us to-day." So a good *Materia Medica* man is a pretty good all-round specialist.

Belladonna seems to be a favorite among the Maine brethren, for Dr. Nancy T. Williams also read a paper on that remedy, from which we take the following, not because it is new, but because it is the truth well put:

"This (*Belladonna*) was the first remedy whose value I came

to know. With this my debut was made in the medical profession. It was in the fall, when sore throats, as my patients called them, were prevalent, accompanied with throbbing headache, flushed face, aching through the whole body, back and limbs, difficult swallowing, even empty swallowing was done with a great deal of effort, causing drawing of the muscles of the face and sides of the throat. These conditions I noticed came on towards evening, so that the doctor must be sent for about dark. In this case the family doctor lived a mile away. I, with my little chest of Homœopathic medicines in the same house, being near at hand, as the evening was dark and stormy, had a chance to try my skill for the first time as a doctor. The next morning my patient was much better than she had ever been before in so short a time from one of these attacks. It was a great surprise to the family, and neighborhood as well, that these very small pills should work such a change, so as a reward two evenings after, through their recommendation, I was called to see a neighbor living two doors away. The story told by this patient of her sufferings represented a perfect duplicate of my former one, so *Belladonna* was given. Much to my delight the next morning the woman was so far relieved that she needed no more attention professionally." And after thirty years' experience when the same conditions prevail *Belladonna* is still efficacious.

Fagopyrum.

The author of that standard work, *The Homœopathic Therapeutics of Rheumatism and Kindred Diseases*, Dr. D. C. Perkins, read a paper on *Fagopyrum*, in which he makes the following rather startling assertion:

"There is, perhaps, no well proven remedy in the *Materia Medica*, of equal value to that of which I present a brief study, that has been so wholly overlooked by the Homœopathic profession. There certainly is none which possesses a more marked individuality, and which more fully fills a place by itself. It is safe to say that not one in ten of those who practiced the healing art has ever used it or is familiar with its pathogenesis. Having not unfrequently cured cases with it which had refused to yield to other remedies apparently well indicated, I have come to regard it as among the important drugs in our superabundant *Materia Medica*."

We cannot attempt to give an abstract of Dr. Perkins' paper, but must refer our readers to Allen's *Encyclopædia of the Homœopathic Materia Medica* or to Hale's *New Remedies* (Symptomatology)

ogy) which contains the provings originally published in the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Materia Medica Notes.

Dr. A. L. Harvey finds that *Magnesia carb.* is one of our best remedies for facial neuralgia, especially if left sided.

Case I. A. C. D., aged fifty, carpenter, complexion light, figure spare. Has suffered with facial neuralgia ten years. At intervals of two or three weeks will have an attack, which usually lasts from three days to a week before there is any relief. Never could get relief from anything. Sharp pain shooting from left side of face, with head worse at night or from pressure or jar. *Spig.* 1x. did no good. *Magn. Carb.* 2c. cured in one day, since which time he is never without the remedy. When he feels the pain coming on a dose or two of the remedy cures it and there is no further trouble."

Case II. R. B., aged twenty-two, blacksmith, complexion light, figure full. Has been subject to facial neuralgia for several years. Attacks are apt to come on after taking cold. Pain in left orbital region, shooting down into eye, face and back to occipital region, very severe. Pain begins in the morning, grows worse till noon, then subsides. No pain at night; rests well. Appetite good, bowels regular. *Spigelia* 1x, or *Kali Bi.* 3x, had usually promptly cured these attacks. Last April, however, he got no relief from either remedy. I gave him *Magn. Carb.* 2c, and he was well in twelve hours and he has had no trouble since.

Dr. Harvey also thinks that *Acetic acid*, internally and locally, should receive attention in the treatment of cancer.

Ascites.

From Dr. C. M. Foss' paper we take the following interesting clinical cases:

"Della L., aged 18, no menses for fifteen months, chlorotic, dry hacking cough, with quick pulse, any excitement increases them to 120 and higher, with headache, poor sleep, with constipation, abdomen gradually enlarging for the past year, can sit up about one-half of the time; after I had attended her for six months I called counsel, who decided drawing off the fluid was the only chance; she was now as large as a woman at full term, I gave her *Senecio aureus* 1x dil., with rapid improvement of all the symptoms; she had no other remedy or potency then until cured; it has been over fifteen years and she remains well, the menses returned within a short time with a rapid improvement of all of the attending symptoms."

"The next case was Miss S., aged 21 years; when I was called she had been attended by two old school physicians, who gave little hope of her recovery. Found her pale and anemic, abdomen distended as much as a woman at full term, she was growing thin in flesh every day, could sit up but little, urine scanty, but entirely suppressed; I gave her *Senecio aureus* 1x diluted, with a rapid recovery."

Curious Symptoms.

In a discussion Dr. Perkins relates the following:

"Once a lady came into my office and said she was sick, but was unable to make any very accurate statement; finally she said she felt like a pulp mill. After a great deal of search I found, under *Nitric acid*, a feeling as if there was a machine working in the abdomen, and I thought that came as near to it as anything I could find, so I gave it with good results. Another odd symptom was a lady who felt as though the abdomen was full of ice. That I found under *Calcareæ*."

Hæmorrhoids.

Dr. E. T. Vose contributes a long paper on the treatment of Hæmorrhoids, from which we quote the following:

"But it is in this form of external hemorrhoids that I have been the most successful with the indicated remedy, and in my hands *Aconite*, *Æsculus hip.*, *Bell.*, *Hamamelis* and *Nux vomica* have given great relief. *Aconite* for the inflammatory condition with severe pains through the hips, *Æsculus* for the unnaturally dry condition with the feeling as if there were sticks in the rectum; also for the itching from the pruritus accompanying the condition, *Belladonna* for the spasm of the sphincter and tenesmus, *Hamamelis* for the soreness and rawness around the anus with pulsation in the rectum, *Nux vomica* for the urging to stool with tenesmus and stitches of pain through the anal region. These with local applications that seemed to be needed—including cold water, *Æsculus*, *Bell.*, *Hamamelis* and poultices have about covered my treatment for this painful variety of hæmorrhoids."

SOLANUM CAROLINENSE IN EPILEPSY.

In 1889 Dr. Napier called attention to *Solanum Carolinense* as a remedy in the treatment of epilepsy, stating that it was used as a domestic remedy in the South for convulsions and "that he had successfully prescribed it in his practice." Dr. Charles S.

Potts, of the University of Pennsylvania, contributes a paper (*Therap. Gazette*, Dec., 1895) on the remedy, giving some new points, from which the following is condensed:

At the clinic for nervous diseases of the University Hospital, *Solanum Carolinense* was tried in a series of twenty-five cases, twenty-one of which were idiopathic, three organic, and one probably so. Of these, eight of the idiopathic cases either did not return after the first visit or else were not under observation sufficiently long to offer a fair test. In the remaining seventeen cases the following results were obtained—viz., five, two of them organic, were not improved. In the remaining twelve the results showed more or less benefit from the use of the drug. The five cases in which no improvement was noted were afterwards placed upon other treatment, either antipyrin and bromide of ammonium or the mixed bromides with amelioration of the symptoms in four; in the remaining one no drug seemed to be of service. The dose used at first was 10 drops. This dose was found to be useless, and after the first few cases they varied from 30 drops to a teaspoonful three or four times daily. No unpleasant effects were observed, excepting a mild diarrhoea in some cases. This was also noticed by Dr. Herdman. He also noticed that in large doses the temperature was lowered and the pulse slowed.

In many epileptics diarrhoea is more of a benefit than otherwise.

The conclusions derived from the results obtained in seventeen cases are:—

1. That the drug has a decided influence for good upon the epileptic paroxysm.
2. That this influence is probably not so great or so sure as that obtained by the use of antipyrin and the bromide salts or even of the mixed bromides.
3. That in those cases in which it is of service it relieves the paroxysms, without causing any other unpleasant symptoms, such as are sometimes caused by the use of large doses of the bromides.
4. That the dose ordinarily recommended is too small, and that as much as a teaspoonful or more four times daily is often needed to secure results.

The following are some of the cases in which the remedy seemed to act beneficially.

H. T., male, aged thirteen years. Idiopathic epilepsy; had

his first spell when five years of age; averages one paroxysm daily. The *Solanum* was first given in 10 drop doses *t. i. d.* without effect. When increased to 25 drops the spells were lighter in severity, but occurred about as often. The dose were finally increased to a teaspoonful four times daily. After being put upon this dose he was under observation six weeks, during which time he had six seizures much lighter in severity.

T. H., male, aged twenty-eight years. He had epileptic seizures for the past three years. They followed an injury to the head which rendered him unconscious, but produced no other visible injury. Since this, however, has had almost constant headache. First spell six months after the injury, and have been very frequent since, averaging three to four weekly; they are of ordinary type. *Solanum* in 40 drop doses three times daily was ordered. Spells at once decreased in frequency and severity. During the last six weeks he was under observation he only had three spells, very mild in type.

C. R., male, aged twenty-one years. Epileptic seizures for past three years following an injury. Had been trephined in right parietal region before coming under our observation. After trephining the symptoms improved, but got worse again; when seen by us was having one daily. 40-drop doses of *Solanum* caused diarrhoea, and dose was reduced to 30 drops *t. i. d.*, when diarrhoea ceased. Under this treatment he had no spell for two weeks. In the following month he had three spells; was then lost to observation.

A. N., male, aged thirty years. First spell one year ago; have since occurred every two weeks; good deal of headache. Ordered *Solanum* 30 drops *t. i. d.* No spells for one month and headache ceased. He then stopped attendance.

J. D., female, aged eighteen years. First spell when thirteen years old; has one spell a month at the time of her menstrual period. About a week before this period was given 40 drops *t. i. d.*, and escaped the usual spell. The following month, however, she had one.

I. K., female, aged twenty-five years. Nocturnal epilepsy for past three years; about one spell a month. While using 40 drops *t. i. d.* went three weeks longer than usual without a spell. The dose was then increased to 1 fluidrachm *t. i. d.*; she then ceased her visits.

F. S., female, aged twelve years. First spell five weeks ago; has been having them daily since. *Solanum*, 30 drops *t. i. d.*,

ordered; this dose was gradually increased to 1 fluidrachm *t. i. d.* During the three months that she was under observation her spells averaged in number about one a week.

H. B., male, aged eighteen years. First convulsion at age of ten years; then had none until three months ago; has had general convulsions about once daily since. *Solanum*, 40 drops *t. i. d.*, ordered. He was only under observation nine days, having during that time four spells, much milder in character.

A. C., female, aged fifteen years. First convulsion one year ago; they have been increasing in frequency; now has one about every three days. During the three weeks she was taking 30 drops of *Solanum* three times a day she had one spell, that occurring during the third week.

H. K., male, aged eighteen years. First spell when fourteen years old. Every three or four days has several attacks in succession, an average of about one daily. While taking *Solanum* in 40-drop—afterwards increased to teaspoonful—doses he had twelve in thirty-eight days, an average of a little less than one in three days, going six without having any.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HAHNEMANN ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the Hahnemann Association was very successful, being held at that well-known resort for good dinners, Delmonico's, November 21st, 1895.

An assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, filling Delmonico's large banquet hall, was present from New York and vicinity, with a number of members and visitors from Boston, Philadelphia and other places.

The social part of the meeting before the banquet was exceptionally successful and every one enjoyed a pleasant hour of social converse. After a most excellent dinner the President, Dr. J. Lester Keep, in calling the meeting to order, gave in a short address the history and aims of the Association, to not only honor the memory of Samuel Hahnemann but to advance the interests of Homœopathy by interesting and associating laymen and physicians in a body which can make its influence felt. Dr. F. J. Nott in a very happy manner filled the post of toast-master and introduced the following speakers:

Senator J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of South Carolina; Hon. W. H. McElroy, and Rev. H. A. Brown, D. D.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley made a few remarks and wished the Association success on behalf of the American Institute of Homœopathy, particularly in this coming centennial year.

A short address brought the meeting to a close.

The following officers were elected: President, Neasteri Desehere, M. D.; First Vice-President, F. J. Nott, M. D.; Second Vice-President, C. W. Butler, M. D.; Third Vice President, C. S. Macy, M. D.; Recording Secretary, S. H. Vehslage, M. D.; Cor. Secretary, H. D. Schenck, M. D.; Treasurer, Alton G. Warner; Member of Executive Committee for three years, J. Lester Keep, M. D.

Among those present were; Drs. Korndorfer and Dudley, Philadelphia; L. A. Phillips, Boston; Mr. Henry Huetz; ex-Mayor Collins; Mr. Mathews; Mr. and Mrs. Colman; Dr. and Miss Doughty, Dr. and Mrs. Shelton, Dr. and Mrs. Norton, Dr. and Mrs. Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Dr. and Miss Paine, Drs. Wilder, Schley, Dennis, Baem, M. Belle Brown, Gaddes, J. V. H. Baker, Cort, Dearborn Neary, Dr. and Mrs. J. Lester Keep, Chapin, Warner, Dr. and Mrs. Schenck, and Drs. Paige and Atwood.

PAMBOTANO.

Readers of the RECORDER will remember that the late Dr. S. Lilienthal first called the attention of the profession to this remedy by a translation which he sent to this journal. Very little of interest concerning the remedy has been published since, until the following appeared, for the translation of which we are indebted to the *Therapeutic Gazette*.

CRESPIN (*Bull. Gén. de Thérap.*, August 15, 1895), after a study of the physiology and method of administration of this drug, illustrated by very interesting cases, comes to the following conclusions:

1. *Pambotano* succeeds in many cases where *Quinine* and other drugs have been entirely inefficient.
2. The drug is most successful in cases of quotidian, intermittent, and the simple continued forms of this fever. In chronic malaria it is equally advantageous; but in the bilious form, the pernicious accesses, the neuralgias, it has not given as satisfactory results.
3. In the majority of cases it markedly increases the appetite, and is apparently a stomachic far superior to *Quinine*.

4. *Pambotano* does not appear to act as a specific against malaria, but rather by raising the general health and favoring the discharge and elimination of the infectious elements through the skin; this discharge is almost entirely through the skin.

5. This mode of action explains the success of this drug in various forms of infective diseases (la grippe, typhoid fever, etc.), as observed by Valude.

6. The absorption of *Pambotano* is always very rapid.

7. It is a drug that is absolutely harmless.

8. When it becomes well known it will render great service, especially in intermittent, continued, and chronic malarial fevers.

IDIOSYNCRASIES.

The winter session of the leading medical schools opened on the 1st day of last month. It has been an immemorial custom to have the session opened by an inaugural address given by one of the members of the staff of each medical school. This, in theory, is an excellent thing. It gives an ornamental character to a session of hard work; but when the process is repeated year after year in each medical school the lecturer runs dry for want of novel material, all the interesting and original topics having been exhausted long ago, and hence we generally find the addresses are flat, stale, and unprofitable. They usually consist of good advice to the young student, or a panegyric on the loftiness of the profession he is adopting, or are a series of platitudes which, perhaps, the tyro may relish, though we doubt even that, but which to everyone else, hearer or reader, is voted "slow." Good material cannot be always ready to hand, and the result is failure. Our own *Hahnemann Oration* came to an end very properly, because, after the first half-dozen addresses, which were full of interest, everything was said that was to be said. In fact, it would be, now-a-days, worthy of consideration by the staff of the medical schools, whether it would not be best to dispense with this interesting relic of history, and give up altogether the function of an introductory address, leaving to each teacher the liberty to make to his own class any suggestion, ideas, or thoughts which he might deem to be appropriate to his own pupils. This year the record is the usual one, and is not very profitable reading. Sir Edwin Arnold's address is an exception, but we can hardly look on it