

are regarded with suspicion by many in the profession. This is unavoidable, but those who are willing to investigate and not condemn without a trial will be benefited by the perusal of this unique work—and so will the blighted bits of humanity that come under their care.

A Manual of the Practice of Medicine. By George Roe Lockwood. 935 pages. Cloth \$2.50, Philadelphia: W. B. Sanders, 1896.

This book is arranged somewhat after the manner of the well-known work by Osler, and will probably be a stiff rival for that successful book, with those who are seeking manuals of practice embodying the views of the medical profession who do not come under the Homœopathic banners. It is printed in the usual excellent taste that characterizes all of Mr. Saunder's publications—good paper, clear type and fine illustrations—and any one wanting a text book of "regular" practice cannot go amiss in selecting this one.

Notes on Practice of Medicine: A Verbatim Report of Lectures Delivered before the Cleveland Medical College by Prof. G. J. Jones, M. D. Session 1893-1894. Reported by George W. Hopkins, '96. 264 pages, interleaved. Cleveland. 1895.

The reporter requests the reader to bear in mind the fact that Dr. Jones has not revised or corrected these notes, but adds that he has used great care in their publication to avoid mistakes. Looking through the remedies we find that "*Drosera* is one of the best remedies we have for tuberculosis," also "*Eupatorium per.* is another remedy not often used, but of great value in some cases" where there is chilliness, little perspiration and bone pains; alcoholic stimulants are also advocated where patients are debilitated, have no appetite and sweat profusely. Under the heading of Dysentery he says among other things: *Merc. corr.* has been given much more than it deserves. It has been advised many times when it was utterly useless. There is a class of cases; however, where it is the best remedy. I have never seen it act satisfactorily unless there was extreme tenesmus of the bladder as well as the rectum. Here it will relieve if you give a small enough dose. In typhoid he finds *Gelsemium* oftener useful than *Baptisia* "and following *Gelsemium* perhaps no

remedy is more indicated than *Bryonia*." Under Malarial Fevers after deprecating the abuse of *Quinine*, which is still a valuable drug, he says: "You are generally called during the paroxysm, and the remedy which I almost invariably give at that time is *Gelsemium*." *Ipecac* is a remedy for cases spoiled by too much *Quinine*. There are a few specimens of the lecturer's therapeutics taken at random. The printing and get-up of the book could be easily improved.

ONE of the numerous Homœopathic practitioners of India has written to the publishers, Messrs. Boericke & Tafel for permission to translate their English version of Hahnemann's *Organon* into the vernacular Bengali, which, needless to add, has been cheerfully granted.

THE latest Homœopathic journals we have seen are the *Hering Bulletin*, of Chicago, and the *Hospital Tidings*, of Philadelphia. The *Bulletin* is edited by Drs. H. C. Allen and C. E. Fisher. The make-up and matter of the first number show that no amateurs are running this college quarterly, but men skilled in medical journalism.

The *Hospital Tidings* is a little paper devoted to the interests of the Hahnemann Hospital, of Philadelphia, and conducted by the lady friends of that hospital.

DR. YINGLING'S *Accoucheur's Emergency Manual* is proving itself to be quite a popular book, so the book sellers say. We always regret that title, for as a matter of fact it is not an "emergency" manual, in the accepted sense of the word, conveying, as it does, an idea that quick and cool-headed work is needed and no time for consulting books. But Dr. Yingling's book, after you pass the title, is all right, is sound, and may be made very useful. It treats only of medicines, and it gives the remedies that may be called for by the pregnant woman from conception on to birth of child and consequences. It is much more than an "emergency" manual, and, in its "inviting ecclesiastical binding of flexible black with gilt," as the *New England Medical Gazette* puts it, will be a most useful consultant to any practitioner who treats pregnant women.

THE dignified *New York Medical Journal* received a copy of Dr. Burnett's *Diseases of the Liver*, recently published, and calmly crushes Burnett in a four line review. It states that the book is a "Homœopathic book," that the author writes of drugs curative in the diseases of the liver, but "there is no attempt at pathological study in the work, and therefore there is little to recommend in it." Curing the patient is not worth considering, it seems. When one considers the opposite points of view occupied by the two great schools of medicine to-day, it may be clearly seen why the two should cease their quarelling. The one looks at a sick man with a view to curing him, while the other sees in him a pathological problem. If any one wants to get some excellent advice on curing liver diseases let him consult Burnett's work, but for liver pathology go elsewhere.

SOME one has played the publishers of the Standard Dictionary a very shabby trick. He selected a number of "indelicate" words, yet which have a place in any unabridged dictionary, and on this basis circulate such statements as the following:

"About two years ago the publishing house of Funk & Wagnalls brought into the world a monstrosity entitled the Standard Dictionary of the English Language."

"So far as relates to its collection of obscene, filthy, blasphemous, slang, and profane words, it has no counterpart in dictionaries of the English Language."

Those who possess *The Standard* will know how malicious this is, and those who do not can see from the very statement how false it is. Circulating libels of this sort are not profitable, and not honest.

THE Homœopath may just as well make up his mind that a good book on materia medica should be like the Christian's Bible, his constant companion. In this respect there is much to be admired and commended among what is known as the high potency practitioners of our system. If they would just consent to keep within the limits of *material probability* we could love and admire them without stint or limit. Their zeal for exactness is most commendable and praiseworthy."—*St. Louis Journal of Homœopathy*.

BAILEY & FAIRCHILD, of New York, announce "The Doctor's Series" to be issued quarterly at \$2.00 a year. Each number will be a complete work of fiction by medical authors. King's *Story of a Country Doctor* will be issued in January, to be followed in March by Dr. Phillips' wonderful novel *Miskel*.

DR. SHRADY, who pilots the *Medical Record*, takes "our esteemed contemporary, the *Medical News*, at the helm of which is the author of Gould's *Medical Dictionary*, to task for "a reprehensible habit of misspelling a good many words." This is a habit that most men have, but we were always under the impression that dictionary makers were free from it.

Practical Urethroscopy, by Dr. Wossidlo, Berlin, Germany, is the title of a reprint pamphlet from *Medical Record* issued by The Trow Directory Co., of New York. It is a strong argument for the more extended use of the urethroscope by the medical profession; "There are," says Dr. Wossidlo, "even now genito-urinary specialists who consider urethroscopy unnecessary," much to the loss of patients affected with suppressed gonorrhœa, and their wives. Two cases are cited in the pamphlet, one of a man who had had gonorrhœa six years previously and another nine years. In both, who never dreamed that their troubles were due to this cause, the urethroscope revealed the presence of gonococci.

ANOTHER pamphlet by Dr. Fred. C. Valentine, of New York, entitled *Urethroscopy in Chronic Urethritis*, also emphasizes the importance of urethroscopy. Now if Drs. Valentine and Wossidlo would only learn the great use of some of our Homœopathic remedies in casting out these suppressed diseases they would make another long step in the way of true medical progress. Our literature abounds in cases of men suffering all manner of ills from suppressed gonorrhœa, or other diseases, "cured" by outward applications, in which the proper remedy has again brought the ailment to the surface, where it was quickly and permanently cured.

BURNETT'S last work, *Delicate, Backward, Puny, and Stunted Children*, points the way for the rescue of many abnormal mites of humanity, and, incidentally, for much study, glory and profit to the practitioner.

SOME years ago the late Dr. Samuel Swan, assisted by Dr. E. W. Berridge, published the first volume of an original *Materia Medica*. Following the title page appears this note:

"This first Fascicle of a *Materia Medica* is placed before the profession as a feeler—if the demand for it shows that it meets a 'long felt want' the publication will be continued—if not this will be the first and the last."

Apparently there was no long felt want supplied, for no other volume was published, and the sheets of this one, we believe, were destroyed by the burning of the building in which they were stored. But though there was no general demand for the book there has been, from time to time, calls for copies of it which could not be supplied. Recently Boericke & Tafel discovered a dozen new copies in England and have brought them back to this country, and while they last can fill orders for the book. The leading feature of this volume is the proving of *Lac caninum*, by seventy-three provers, arranged by Dr. E. W. Berridge. The remedy ought to be a good one for the convivial gentlemen who see snakes, for we find

"Sensation, or delusions, as if surrounded by myriads of snakes."

"—most horrible sights (not always snakes)."

"Was afraid for many nights to go to bed, for just before bed time a huge snake would coil itself beside the bed on the floor."

"Wake at night with a sensation that she was lying on a snake."

"—imagines all sorts of things about snakes."

The proving is full of curious symptoms as, for instance: "As soon as he went to sleep would stop breathing, and was only kept alive by keeping him awake; apparently respiration was kept up by voluntary effort."

The price of the work is \$3.00.

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL have received from the translator, R. E. Dudgeon, M. D., the manuscript of a work by

Hahnemann hitherto unpublished in English. Its title is "Hahnemann's Defence of the Organon of Rational Medicine and of his previous Homœopathic Works against the attacks of Professor Hecker. An Explanatory commentary on the Homœopathic System. Translated by R. E. Dudgeon, M. D." This defence was published (for reasons explained by Dr. Dudgeon in his Preface), as the work of Hahnemann's son Friedrich, but is the work of Hahnemann himself. Dr. Dudgeon writes: "This work is more especially interesting to all Hahnemann's disciples and admirers, as it is the only one in which he defends his teachings from the attack of his opponents. From the title it would seem that it is also a reply to the adverse criticisms on all his previous Homœopathic works. In short, it is a complete answer to the objections made to his teaching." This work possesses much more than a mere historical interest; its keen and forceful reasoning is just as powerful and as true to-day as it was in the past, and we might add just as much needed. The publishers promise to bring it out in their best style.

GOUT AND ITS CURE.—Burnett has written so many monographs, and so many practitioners bought them, and read them, and learned to value their teaching, that it is not necessary to do more than announce the appearance of this little book. Like everything coming from the pen of Dr. Burnett, it is written with care, has in view an object, and is thoroughly suggestive. It is heartily welcome.—*Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy*.

The Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Custis, will probably be out before the next issue of the RECORDER. It will be a complete work on practice and will cost somewhere near two dollars.

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL make the following announcement anent the *Chronic Diseases*:

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The *Chronic Diseases* is nearing its completion, and it has turned out to be a very much larger book than was at first anticipated. This increase in size will necessitate an increase in the price, which to non-subscribers will be at least \$10.00 and

possibly more. As the subscription price has been fixed at \$8.00 all those who have subscribed will receive it at that price, and to treat all alike we will hold our subscription list open until the work is actually on the market. Any one wishing to take advantage of this offer will please notify us at an early date by postal card or letter. The book will be sent C. O. D., *all charges pre-paid.*

Very Respectfully,

BOERICKE & TAFEL.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2, 1896.

It is estimated that the book will run to nearly 1650 pages of the same size as those of Dr. Dudgeon's translation of the *Materia Medica Pura*. It will be bound in half morocco only.

DR. BRADFORD brings his second historical work to a close in this number of the RECORDER. His first one, it will be remembered, was the now well known *Life and Letters of Doctor Samuel Hahnemann*, that, for the first time, gave to the world a complete and thorough biography of the great medical reformer. The *Story of the Provers* is scarcely less valuable and important giving, as it does, all that is known concerning the men who did so much for Homœopathic Materia Medica.

THOSE who want an excellent work on the therapeutics of the eye should get the second edition of the famous original "Allen & Norton" while it lasts. It is a book of 342 octavo pages and sells for \$1.00, while it lasts.

THIS (*Diseases of the Liver*) is a small volume of 258 pages; the second revised and enlarged edition of a well known work. The author is a prominent practitioner, of first standing in London, England, and, though Homœopathic in his tendencies, is recognized authority on hepatic diseases. The subjects very carefully considered are Jaundice, Gall-stones, Liver Enlargements and Cancer. This little book may be read with pleasure and profit.—*Medical Summary.*

THE *Medical News* has folded its tents and left Philadelphia for New York, where Dr. J. Riddle Goffe takes editorial charge of it. Whether he intends to continue the war on Homœopathy after the manner of its late editor, Gould, remains to be seen.

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SERUM AND PHYSIOLOGICAL SALTS.

Readers of current medical literature will remember that Professor Gales, of the Smithsonian, claims to have discovered that mental states of an acute nature produce actual chemical changes in the blood that may be detected by analysis. Apropos of this a correspondent of one of our exchanges quotes from an old writer the assertion that various mental states enumerated cause the serum, and consequently the blood, to become thick, slow and acrid, to which is added the statement that "The majority of diseases are diseases of the blood, and may be treated by giving a medicine for the blood." These things in connection with the present vogue of "serum-therapy" and the old ideas that cling so persistently to the rank and file of the efficacy of "blood purifiers," may not make a brief summary from the *Macrobiotic* concerning Physiological Salts out of place or unacceptable here.

In Homœopathy we have an almost infallible means of clearing away the disease, or the disorders, of the blood, after they have manifested themselves, but no means of keeping the blood healthy. This latter is what the author of the *Macrobiotic* asserts may be done by the use of "Physiological Salts," a composition of the various salts that enter into the blood in their proper proportion. These Physiological salts are to be dissolved in water and the water used a beverage. He claims that there is no mineral water on the earth that is at all comparable in efficacy with this "Physiological salt water" in normalizing the serum of the blood, in correcting, or "purifying" the abnormalities of the blood and its serum. And curiously enough—in connection with the present serum rage—he asserts that when diphtheria is about these salts because of their making healthy blood and serum, should be used in every family. This is a very dif-