

PERSONAL.

Dr. George Herring has removed to 151 Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London.

The business manager of the Amick Chemical Company died of consumption.

Out in Michigan they have a new name for la grippe—Trilby.

George M. Gould, M. D., of \$100 pamphlet fame, has tackled "Ouida" on the vivisection question. If George isn't careful she will flay him alive. When "Ouida" goes for a scalp she gets it.

"*Blastomyces*" are the latest from bug-dom. "They multiply by budding" and contain "an abundance of chromatic protoplasm."

Remember the new Calendulated Antiseptic Gauze—the best gauze surgical dressing.

WANTED. To learn of a town of 10,000 or more, good location for an Eye and Ear Specialist. Also, FOR SALE, cheap, leading Homœopathic general practice. Population 19,000. Address A. F. Randall, M. D., Port Huron, Mich.

Those who want materia medica "key notes" will find them in greater abundance and arranged more conveniently in the new *Regional and Comparative Materia Medica* than in any other work.

Four years more and all the world will be of the last century, save the newest babies.

Begin the new year right by subscribing to the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER, now in its eleventh year.

"I'm too poor to buy cheap goods," remarked the sage the other day.

They say that Chinamen have no original cuss-words.

The new *Homœopathic Text-book of Surgery* is a beauty—throws its big rival, the *American*, completely into the shade.

Dr. Geo. W. Smith has removed from 1320 Walnut street to 806 N. Broad street, Philadelphia.

The Monroe doctrine enforced means that the borders of the Anglo Saxon race shall never more be enlarged in the Western Hemisphere.

Dumas says that when a man acknowledges he is a fool he ceases to be one.

A new work by Hahnemann will be the literary event in the Homœopathic circles in 1896.

The Health Department, of Chicago advises its citizens to wipe their lips with "carbolized rose" water before kissing.

Dr. R. H. Hopkins (*Buffalo Med. Jour.*) says the New York law compelling the teaching of "Physiology and Hygiene" in the public schools is an "offense" against science, art and religion, and its text-book the "laughing stock" of students.

"For a long time there has been a growing sentiment throughout Germany that diabetes has not been properly treated."—*Medical Record*. How about several other ailments?

The man who doesn't know is a very numerous breed, but the man who admits the fact is a very rare bird indeed.

Dr. H. S. Phillips has removed from Toledo to 158 Third Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. J. Perry Seward, 113 West Eighty-fifth street, New York, now represents the *Medical Century* in that city.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

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WHY IS DR. QUINE NOT A HAHNEMANNIAN?

By request Dr. William E. Quine, President of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, answered the question, in the amphitheatre of the Cook county hospital, "Why am I not a Hahnemannian?" It is said that the lecture "sparkled with wit, and was full of telling points;" that the speaker said it would take a Diogonese lantern to find a pure Hahnemannian; that he had a contempt for what he called sham Homœopaths "who used the name as a trade-mark, and who, after all, were nothing more than birds of prey;" he wanted his hearers to be honest, but if they were not built that way why then to be lawyers." Then he wound up as follows:

"Homœopathy has unquestionably done a noble work, introducing a revolution that has exterminated bleeding, purging, vomiting, salivating and the like torture of the wretched dying. Hahnemann banished the lance. He demonstrated that the sick could get well without any medicine at all. He promoted the philosophical study of disease. He taught the prudence of small doses and the accuracies of medication. Who else had done as much as this for therapeutics? In spite of his absurdities and rancorous abuse, Hahnemann wrought a great and good work in the transition period of the Napoleonic wars. But his self-styled disciples at once began to repudiate his most distinctive theories. The Allopath to-day has no therapy for every case. He welcomes all light and is free to practice medicine as he pleases, subject only to the law of the land. If you believe in similars or contraries, no matter. Walk right in. The attitude of the old school toward the new school is often misunderstood. There is broad toleration, as set forth with authority by the National Medical Society. Why is the medical profession still divided? Because the new school will not give up the name

of Hahnemann, though it has so unanimously discarded Hahnemann's teachings. They do not now maintain that *Similia Similibus Curentur* is infallible or the only cure. Why longer repeat the shibboleth? Again bigoted and irreconcilable anger on my side of the debate, lack of generosity, lack of everything that characterizes the Christian spirit, has been and is now of great assistance to my Homœopathic friends in keeping us apart. All my powers, slight though they be, are enlisted for a reunion."

But in all that one fails to see any sound reason why Dr. Quine should not be a Hahnemannian, or let us say, Homœopath, save the implied one that he has never studied, or practiced, Homœopathy; if he will do *that* we think his next address will be "Why I Am a Homœopath," or bear the old title "How I Became a Homœopath." If he will follow in the footsteps of many illustrious men of his own faith who set out to disprove Homœopathy, not by mere assertion, and the taking of opinions concerning it at second hand, but by intelligently comprehending its principles, learning them from the original works in which they are found, and then giving those principles a fair and unbiased test at the bed side, if he will do this there can be no doubt of the result; *he* at least would then accept the great law and would not consent to have the words Hahnemann and Homœopathy banished to the literature of the past.

The assertion, so often made, and which no man could establish before a jury, that men are Homœopathic physicians simply for the use of the word as a "trade mark," is unjust, unfair and ungenerous. It is a great pity that men who make it would not first read Dunham's classic *Homœopathy, the Science of Therapeutics*; they would then see what they do not see now, namely, that Homœopathy is the science of therapeutics and does not exclude anything in medicine save unscientific therapeutics.

The fact that there are Homœopathic physicians who may at times resort to Allopathic methods proves nothing whatever against Homœopathy, and is really an argument that thinking men should never use. Homœopathy, as we have seen, excludes nothing but unscientific therapeutics, and if the men of other schools make a therapeutic discovery there is no reason why Homœopathic physicians should not avail themselves of it. Many wonderful discoveries are ever and anon heralded, and no doubt many Homœopathic physicians, who in their hearts know better, will "give it a trial," with the result that they always return to the therapeutics of Hahnemann sadder and

wiser men. None of these widely heralded discoveries last more than a few months.

We should like to have Dr. Quine give in the pages of the RECORDER the reason for his assertion that the Homœopathic medical profession "has so unanimously discarded Hahnemann's teachings." We have been inclined to the belief that, on the contrary, those teachings are being more universally accepted every year; this belief being based on the fact that the sales of Hahnemann's *Organon* shows no signs of falling off. By referring to Bradford's *Homœopathic Bibliography*, we find that the first edition of this work was published in Dresden in 1810, and up to Hahnemann's death in 1843 there had been five editions in all published in Germany. There have also been editions of that work published in French, Hungarian, Swedish, Spanish, Russian, Italian and English, nearly thirty editions in all, not counting the reprints from plates. Quite recently Dr. Dudgeon, of England, prints an entirely new translation of the work richly annotated. It is also at present being translated into Bengali. This book has been before the world since 1810, *yet to-day it is one of the best selling medical works published*. This is fact bucking against assertion and fact gets the best of it. Can Dr. Quine, or can any medical publisher, point to a single book of the Allopathic school, excepting dictionaries, dispensaries and the like, that was published even ten years ago that is not dead to day?

And another point. Some two years ago the Homœopathic publishing house of Boericke & Tafel announced that should a sufficient number of subscriptions to a new translation of Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases* be received they would bring out a new edition of that work. It is a book that will run something over 1,600 large octavo pages. A sufficient number of subscriptions were promptly sent in and probably next month this book will be in the market. Men do not buy these old books because of merely sentimental reasons but because they are instinct with the life of truth and they can find that truth no where so well put as in Hahnemann's own books,

Would it be honest to drop the words Hahnemann and Homœopathy in view of the fact that it would be necessary for the profession to continue to use what they stand for or drop into therapeutical chaos? Eliminate the well-known "indications," nearly all of which can be traced back to the *Materia Medica Pura*, or the *Chronic Diseases*, and how much would be left of

value? Eliminate *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Arsenicum* and the others of the old familiar list, and what has Dr. Quine's "broad" school to offer instead? We have looked over a very great many medical books, and among them the very latest; they are very satisfying until you come to a point of looking for something to *cure* the patient, and then they go to pieces. Now it is this fact, that Homœopathy fills this aching void in Allopathy that constitutes its one and only reason for being. But what a reason is that!

Homœopathy has got along without Allopathy for many years. Homœopaths are always more than willing to impart their knowledge and to welcome all inquirers, but when it comes to disbanding, of letting go their hold on that mighty anchor, *Similia Similibus Curenter*, it will be found that the number who are willing to do so is as infinitesimal as the Hahnemannian dose.

There is one means, however, by which a union could be readily effected, and that is for Dr. Quine and his fellow physicians to study Homœopathy. If they were to do this they would all become Homœopaths, and then the "trade-mark" would no longer be needed. Until then it is not only needed but demanded by the public. This is something that gentlemen who want to drop Homœopathy as a distinctive school never seem to realize. In Germany Homœopathy has no official standing and no schools. There the position of the medical profession is practically what Dr. Quine wants it to be here. As to the result of this, we quote from the March, 1895, *Populaire Zeitschrift fuer Homœopathie*:

If an adherent of Homœopathy called from this world thirty years ago were permitted to come back to-day he would be astonished at the progress made by *Similia* in its native country, Germany. The number of physicians practicing Homœopathy indeed has not increased in ratio to the increase in the number of physicians, for the rivalries of medical opponents and their continued assaults and those of the medical and daily journals have acted as a check to the adoption by physicians of Homœopathy. Only in the last decade can we report a gratifying progress, although the demand for Homœopathic physicians is by no means satisfied.

The progress made by Homœopathy with the public, however, is very different, and we do not claim too much when we assert that at this day there are at least thirty times as many adherents as there were thirty years ago. Thus Dr. Schwabe's central pharmacy, at Leipzig, gave the number of adherents of Homœopathy, who are in steady intercourse with it at the end of the year 1891, as 60,000. As to the social standing of these believers in Homœopathy, we may mention the fact that among their numbers are fifteen members of reigning European dynasties; forty dukes, potentates and princes of houses not now reigning; twenty-one hundred and

twenty counts, barons and baronets; six hundred and ninety-five German and foreign military officers; two hundred and five higher and lower civil officers, professors, etc., and twenty-seven monasteries in Germany, Austria and in foreign parts.

Homœopathy is very much alive to-day and growing rapidly, and you can no more "down" it than you can whistle down the wind. Better gracefully acknowledge the fact and not expend so much energy in seeking to accomplish the impossible.

"PHOSPHORSAURER KALK."

By T. L. Bradford, M. D.

Twenty-five years ago Dr. Constantine Hering told in the Hahnemannian Monthly the story of the provings of *Calcarea phosphorica*. He writes:* "Only the first useful application in 1833, was made according to a theory. An old gentleman, residing in the Northern Liberties (Kensington, Philadelphia) had been taking homœopathic medicine for a headache. He came to his physician in his carriage once a week or a fortnight. He had, while improving, stayed away unusually long, over a month, when he sent a message to the effect that he wanted *his powders* to relieve his headache, as he had to undergo an operation. Six weeks before he had fallen down stairs and broken his thigh bone. The fracture had been set but would not heal, and several doctors who examined the case carefully, declared an operation necessary. The symptoms corresponded so closely to those of *Calcarea carbonica* and also to *Phosphorus* that it was difficult to decide which one would be the best. Lime water was therefore poured into a tumbler and a solution of crystallized pyrophosphoric acid in distilled water, added by drops, until the reddened litmus paper remained unchanged. The whitish gelatinous precipitate was pressed down between blotting paper, and as much as could be taken out with the point of a pen knife added to the usual powders of milk sugar. The directions were: a powder evening and morning, and *operation to be postponed*. A week or ten days later the patient came to the door in his carriage, but would not step out, being afraid he might hurt his leg. He said he was much pleased with the postponement of the operation, and had sent his doctors away, to return in a week. When they came they declared *the fracture healed*. The

* *Hahn. Monthly*, Vol. vii, p. 382.

callus could be distinctly felt, as he was very spare. A few days after Dr. Gideon Humphreys, an old navy surgeon, and Dr. Jonas Green called to get some instructions, as they were willing to make homœopathic experiments. They had heard of the case above reported, and also that provings were the safest means of becoming introduced to, instructed in and convinced of the truth of homœopathy. They were therefore willing to try the same preparation, which was particularly selected to give them the idea that a broken bone could as little be produced by provings as an intermittent or scarlet fever or any other disease, and yet could be cured. The preparation was triturated in their presence and proved in the first and second centesimal. The same preparation was afterwards proved by others, especially by Dr. Bute. The results were published in the *Correspondenzblatt*, at Allentown."

Turning to the first homœopathic journal ever published in the United States, the *Correspondenzblatt der Homœopathischen Aerzte*, and which was published, Hering said, to save postage on letters between the homœopathic pioneers, we find in the number for February 8, 1837, the following history and provings of Phosphate of Lime which are presented exactly as published in the little German journal "in Allentaun an der Lecha" sixty years ago.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.*

The preparation which produced the following symptoms and curative effects needs some excuse. I had long desired (see *Archiv* XIII, 2, pp. 3, 4), even before I was able to obtain them, to make provings of all the chemical constituents of the human body, and especially of phosphate of lime, even of varying constitution. When on account of some theoretic views of mine I once desired to quickly obtain some phosphate of lime, I let some diluted phosphoric acid drop down into lime water so long as a cloud formed in it. The liquid then gave an acid reaction; I washed and dried the precipitate. Some experiments were made with this, and in part with good effect. Since I had convinced myself of the strong effects of this preparation I made use of it, when the Doctors Humphrey and Green in Philadelphia desired to make experiments with homœopathic preparations, and I triturated this preparation in their presence. From this we received some symptoms, sufficient to convince the provers of the efficacy of triturations, and to cause them to form a closer ac-

*Translated by the Rev. L. H. Tafel.

quaintance with Homœopathy. Doctor Bute also made some provings and several very successful applications of it, which especially proved the great difference between this preparation and the basic phosphate of lime. It is a mixture of several phosphates, and it will be difficult to determine what phosphates and what proportions of them there are. But so long as in the above mentioned manner the same mixture ensues, this remedy may still be retained. In one of the next numbers of this journal our provings of basic phosphate of lime will be given; of this we have about a thousand symptoms, and it has proved itself a highly important remedy. Later on also the other combinations of phosphoric acid and lime will follow.

The numbers indicate the trituration; † the untrituration preparation. Symptoms without an appended number are of the 1st and 2d trituration.

Somewhat moved. [2. C. Hg.]

Great ill-humor and indisposition to work; he is quite unwilling to do what he ought to. [2. C. Hg.]

Total loss of memory, so that he does not at all know what he has done just before and what he ought to do. [2 Humphrey.]

Toward noon, some vertigo and nausea (1st. d.). [Humphrey.]

5. Some headache, with flatus in the abdomen; after the 2d dose. [Humphrey.]

In the afternoon *headache* with indisposition to work, some pressure on both sides, more *posteriorly*; the same in the open air, diminished a while after supper, but still continued to some degree all the evening. † [C. Hg.]

Headache, like a fullness, a painful straining of the brain within against the skull, worst on the top of the head; it recurs almost regularly every 10 seconds, finally it becomes continuous, but aggravated every 10 seconds. Worse when moving, especially when crouching down; aggravated even when changing one's position while sitting; more pressive on sitting up after lying down; also on rising from sitting down and then attended with vertigo; better when lying quiet and after gently scratching the head. [2 C. Hg.]

Headache in the morning on awaking, heavy, painful obtusion, as if close to the bone: inside and outside, worst on the vertex. Aggravated on bodily exertions, it seems to pass off during mental work and to return when exerting the body; relieved by washing with cold water. [2 C. Hg.]

Headache, like an obtuse feeling, inside below the skull. [2 C. Hg.]

10. Headache, better at first on going into the open air. [2 C. Hg.]

Not worse on drinking wine, but then when coming into the open air, a severe headache, less when scratching the head, but only while scratching lasts. [2 C. Hg.]

Head and face hot during the headache; at the same time surly and lazy. [2 C. Hg.]

Itching on the hairy scalp, inciting to scratching, for several evenings.† [C. Hg.]

Above the right ear (during the itching of the head and the scratching), a violent, severe pain on a small spot, which is excessively sensitive to the lightest touch. It disappears suddenly after a while.† [C. Hg.]

15. Coppery eruption in the face. The face was full of red pimples with yellow pus in the apex, and when pressed upon, there was a stinging pain. [Bute.]

An itching sensation in the eye.† [C. Hg.]

A violent, painful smarting sensation in the left eyelid toward the outer canthus compels rubbing. This is painful but gives no relief, in the afternoon. [2 C. Hg.]

For several days, a sensation as if something had gotten in the left eye, it seems to move to and fro on the eye, most toward the inner canthus, also on the upper part of the pupil; it cannot be discovered. It frequently disappears for a short time. Very troublesome and much in the way. In the morning, pus in the inner canthus; later on, some swelling and redness on the upper part of the inner canthus. [2 C. Hg.]

This sensation as of something having gotten in the eye, *he always feels again*, even after several days, *when it is only mentioned*. [2 C. Hg.]

20. Several times she has a sensation as if something had gotten into the nose (like a crumb while eating); this cannot be got out. [2 C. Hg.]

Interiorly in the right corner of the nose on the tip, itching and sort of soreness.† [C. Hg.]

In the morning, while blowing the nose, thin, bright red streaks of blood on the mucus. [2 C. Hg.]

A sensation as if something was sticking on the inner side of the lower incisors; it feels like a painful small swelling of the gums.† [C. Hg.]

Much and sour saliva.† [C. Hg.]

25. In the throat, a sensation as after much weeping, or as after much running, a sort of contraction. [2 C. Hg.]

In the morning on awaking, sore throat, worse on the right side, deep in the fauces, more posteriorly; it ceases after rising and during breakfast; warm drinks give no pain. [2 C. Hg.]

Pain on the right side in the tonsil (after mustard). [2 C. Hg.]

Less appetite at noon; in the afternoon, headache, more appetite in the evening, then the headache is better.† [C. Hg.]

Better appetite than for a long time before † [C. Hg.]

30. More inclination to smoke; the headache is easier.† [C. Hg.]

Nausea, for two hours, with vertigo and headache, worse when stooping, dull, muddled state, and confusion of thoughts. [Humphrey.]

Nausea after drinking coffee, and an incipient heartburn, a very disagreeable sensation, attended with a muddled feeling of the head, headache and great ill-humor. [2 C. Hg.]

Soon after taking a dose, great weakness and lassitude, acute pains in the stomach and in the knees, with headache lasting all day. Next morning, pain in the right big toe, worse while walking, lasting all day. A few days later he took another dose, which brought back the pain in the stomach, the headache and weakness, with diarrhoea. The stomachache lasted also the next day, at times very severe; with diarrhoea of watery, burning stools. The diarrhoea continued the third day with violent pains in the stomach at every attempt at eating. The fourth day it was much better; all symptoms had disappeared on the fifth day. [4 Bute.]

Severe pain in the abdomen, with inflation, and unusually frequent stools, first normal, then soft (3d to 4th d.). [Humphrey.]

35. Inflation and pain of the abdomen, then a stool, and immediate disappearance of the symptoms. [2 Green.]

Much flatus and rumbling in the abdomen with some pain, after two doses of the first trit. The same appeared much more violently after the third dose and at the same time a muddled state of the head, which was soon aggravated to a dull pain, which became continually more keen during stooping. This continued more or less all day, until there ensued a thin stool, preceded by an acute pain; next day all had disappeared. [Green.]

Difficult emission of flatus; little relief afterwards. [2 C. Hg.]

Unusual, but scanty stool in the evening, *with very much flatus*.† [C. Hg.]

Diarrhœa, with very many small white dots and flakes, like pus, hardly visible (3d d.).† [C. Hg.]

40. Very fetid diarrhœa. [4 Bute.]

Diarrhœa after cider.† [C. Hg.]

Micturition, more copious than usual (3d and 4th d.). [Humphrey.]

Frequent copious micturition, with lassitude and weariness. [Humphrey.]

Urine, dark colored, smelling like strong tea. [4 Bute.]

45 In the afternoon, very dark urine, something quite unusual. [2 C. Hg.]

Cutting, drawing pain in the glans, toward the upper part, only while sitting; not a violent but an excessively disagreeable sensation. [2 C. Hg.]

A sort of exhaustion in the urinary and sexual parts, after stool and micturition.† [C. Hg.]

Toward morning a peculiar impulse to coitus (erection and great inclination); with quite unusual voluptuous thrill during the act; after rising he feels well and has appetite, which else was lacking in the morning, and though there was still headache from the preceding day, there was more inclination to work.† [C. Hg.]

In the evening, a sudden sneezing, three or four times, then a sore feeling in the nostrils, while the headache was easier.† [C. Hg.]

50. Violent, frequent sneezing, with running of the nose with flow of mucus and saliva. [2 C. Hg.]

He must often sigh and take a deep breath.† [C. Hg.]

On the left side in the sternum, a cracking, like the knocking of the joints. [2 C. Hg.]

Pain in the renal region on lifting, digging or blowing one's nose, often severe enough to make one scream¹ [4 Bute.]

55. Tensive pain below the right scapula, extending forward. [2 C. Hg.]

* For two days violent rheumatic pains in the left shoulder-joint, aggravated by motion, with some swelling of the shoulder and feverish heat. [4 Bute.]

Very keen pain from the left elbow-joint, extending to the shoulder. [4 Bute.]

* Rheumatic pain in the left upper arm, impeding the raising of the arm. [Bute.]

¹One number is here skipped in the original.

Pain and numbness in the left arm, in the afternoon (after taking a dose in the morning). [2 Bute.]

60. Paralysis of the whole of the left arm, lasting one hour. [4 Bute.]

* Paralysis of the left arm.

A girl of sanguine temperament, who had for a year been successfully treated homœopathically, while traveling, had a so called serous apoplectic fit, and fell into the hands of the allopaths, until she could be brought home after four weeks. She lay in her bed with a puffed up face, her mouth drawn awry, the whole of the left side paralyzed, attended with hysterical weeping and laughter. Constant congestions to the head threatened another stroke. *Aconite* and *Belladonna* restored her, but her arm remained quite lame, and the various remedies used were without effect. After *Phosph. calc.* she in a few days had the use of her hand and arm restored to her. [Bute.]

Paralysis of the left hand and arm. [Bute.]

Paralysis of all the finger-joints. [4 Bute.]

Sudden pressive pain in both the wrists, worse in the left one; long continued (aft. 11 h.). [4 Bute.]

65. After taking cold, pain in the left wrist and in the ball of the thumb. [Bute.]

She had diarrhœa, and pain in the ball of the left thumb. [4 Bute.]

(Pain in the first joint of the little finger, of long standing). [2 C. Hg.]

Pain in the fingers of the right hand, while writing, in the evening (3d d.). [4 Bute.]

Ulcerative pain in the roots of the finger nails of the right hand, especially of the middle finger. [4 Bute.]

70. Severe pain across the sacrum and in the hips, soon after taking a dose. [4 Bute.]

Acute pain in the knees. [Humphrey.]

Acute pain in both knees while walking; the second day in the afternoon. [4 Bute.]

Soon after a dose, she felt fatigued with a gone feeling, with a flush of heat to the head; nervous weakness; three hours later a severe pain in the right knee, so that she could hardly walk; she felt as if she had been stuck on the inner side of the knee, which at the same time caused violent pain and feeling of soreness; lasting two days. A second dose, several days later, had the same effect; bending the knee aggravated it. Her twelve

year old daughter felt the same symptoms from the same medicine only still more violent; besides the lassitude, she also had severe headache, pain and sensation of soreness in the thighs, which after a while drew down into the left knee and there lasted for twenty-four hours. After the pain disappeared, the knee still remained sensitive to the touch as if bruised. Her son, ten years old, also was seized with a violent pain in the left knee, extending to the sole of the foot. Her suckling who was just beginning to stand, refused to stand any more, and it clearly appeared that it had imbibed with the mother's milk this paralyzing medicine. [4 *Bute.*]

Pain below the hough; at every violent bending of the limb, e.g. when taking off the boot, it became excessively painful; it made the use of the whole limb unsafe, i.e., in walking and jumping. [C. *Hg.*]

75. Pain in the right calf, so violent that he could hardly raise his leg, in the morning (3d d.). [4 *Bute.*]

Old (gouty) pains in the left big toe, an ineffectual inclination to make the joint crack. † [C. *Hg.*]

Pains in various parts of the body, often shooting along the muscles into the joints. [*Humphrey.*]

The sacrum, knee and thumb are especially affected. [*Humphrey.*]

* Rheumatic troubles of all kinds. [*Bute.*]

80. In the evening, very sleepy; when asleep he easily wakes up. † [C. *Hg.*]

No sleep before two or three o'clock. [2 C. *Hg.*]

Sleep with many dreams of danger, but without fear. [2 C. *Hg.*]

Many dreams, quite unusual, with meditation, (concerning) many occurrences. † [C. *Hg.*]

Dreams about fire, but without many flames. [2 C. *Hg.*]

85. *Frequent chills run over him*, with motions of the scrotum, not as sometimes after micturition. † [C. *Hg.*]

Particular chilliness, when going out into the cold air. [2 C. *Hg.*]

The warm room feels oppressive. [2 C. *Hg.*]

The veins are swollen. [4 *Bute.*]

She feels generally very uncomfortable.

90. Itching and burning all over the skin. [4 *Bute.*]

Very disagreeable formication all over the body, for one hour and a half, five hours after taking eight drops. [4 *Bute.*]

* Ulcers. [*Bute.*]

* Caries on the heel, in several doses.¹ [*Bute.*]

95. In the morning the headache and sore throat are gone. [2 C. *Hg.*]

The symptoms came after the second dose and gradually decreased, until they disappeared on the fourth day. [*Humphrey.*]

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¹ One number is skipped here in the original.