

nated with *Corydalis*, *Iris*, *Phytolacca* and Fowler's solution, we felt disposed to give the credit of starting the cure, if not of completing it, to *Berberis*. It is generally recommended as an excellent alterative in all chronic cutaneous affections, whether syphilitic or not, as psoriasis, acne, eczema, herpes, etc. It has the same good name in the treatment of chronic scrofulous and erysipelatous affections."

"From its affinity for glandular structures it acts quickly and pleasingly in hepatic torpor, and it is said to prove its efficiency as a remedy when given for cirrhosis of the liver. In stomatitis and in dyspepsia, especially when in its incipiency and when coupled with hepatic affections, *Berberis* is given with confidence."

"In chronic diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, leucorrhœa, bronchorrhœa, etc., it is just as efficient. In chronic pulmonary affections in persons of syphilitic or broken down, depraved constitutions, *Berberis* is a miracle worker. It rights the wrongs and cleans the Augean stables, sharpens the appetite, gives new tone and new blood to the body, and comes as near to curing consumption as any one remedy known to us at this time. It is both a blood maker and a blood cleanser, and, as there is no known remedy so virulent to micro-organisms of nearly all varieties, as healthy blood serum, *Berberis* becomes, indirectly if not directly, a microbicide."—*Eclectic Medical Journal*.

It is said to act much better in appreciable doses—five or ten drops of the tincture.

"COUNTRY DOCTOR" AND PASSIFLORA.—The rather well known "Country Doctor," who gave the Cheap John tablet men such a deserved showing up a year or so ago, has been writing on the subject of our native *Passiflora incarnata*. He says that tons of Indian honey and opium are used to pounds of Passion flower, yet intimates that the reverse would be better. As to his personal experience he says:

"Now as to my own experience: I have stated before that I never have felt that I have mastered this plant thoroughly. Have used it for years with great success. Consider it something in line with scullcap and *cannabis indica*, but, I think, working less on the mind than these two remedies and more on the nerves which control the muscles; yet it will oftentimes produce sleep—just how, I do not understand, certainly not as the other remedies mentioned, but perhaps by affecting the

cerebral circulation like the bromides, ergot and some other drugs. It resembles calabar bean more than any other remedy, acts as promptly and with fully as much certainty and with less danger of poisoning. Have not used it in cholera infantum yet—gelsemine answers quite well to control the spasms—but should not hesitate to use it."

"The keynote for its employment is, of course, the word tetanus—spasms. It is common practice with me to combine it with scullcap, one part to ten of the latter, or with about three parts of *cannabis indica*, or with both of these. I employ it mostly in chronic cases, and even paralysis agitans has been retarded for years. In a few cases of spinal meningitis it acted fully as well, and, I think, more quickly than calabar-bean, both in connection with gelsemine. In insomnia I generally combine it with scullcap, perhaps on general principles, perhaps from habit, but with very good, although not always immediate, results."

"It is an excellent remedy to prescribe in those intractable cases of epilepsy and other convulsive conditions that perplex the physician from time to time and for which it is so hard to prescribe with any satisfaction to either physician or patient. Like almost every other remedy it has been recommended in syphilis, though on what grounds I do not see, except possibly in some of the obscure tertiary brain disturbances that sometimes occur in later years, and even in these I mostly depend on the united action of gold and zinc, sometimes assisted by barium iodide."

"In reasonably large doses, in the hands of others, it has effected some brilliant cures in horses suffering from various kinds of tetanus, but personally I have had no experience with it in that line."

"I have one thing to complain of, and that is an unaccountable nausea, wrenching and vomiting that occasionally follows its use—more nausea than vomiting, which seems to point to cerebral action rather than direct effect upon the stomach or its nerves. It is quite troublesome at times, especially in cases where I desire to continue the treatment for a long time, and as opium is generally contra-indicated in such cases, I have to rely upon tea made from popped corn, which I also find the best remedy in obstinate vomiting in pregnancy. That simple remedy generally checks the trouble."

Dose five to ten drops of the tincture.

BOOK NOTICES.

Principles of Surgery. By N. Senn, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in Rush Medical College, Chicago; Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic; Attending Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital; Surgeon-in-Chief to St. Joseph's Hospital; Ex-President American Surgical Association, etc., etc. Second Edition, Thoroughly Revised. Illustrated with 178 Wood-Engravings and Five (5) Colored Plates. Royal Octavo, Pages xvi, 656. Extra Cloth, \$4.50 net. Sheep or Half-Russia, \$5.50 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co.

Five years have elapsed since the first edition of this work was published. Since then there have been many new discoveries in the art and science of surgery, which have been embodied in this very handsome volume. As the title indicates, this book deals more largely with the fundamentals of surgery than of its practical part; it is intended to supply that which is missing in the larger works. This book takes the opposite position of that occupied by Dr. James G. Gilchrist in his recently published *Elements of Surgical Pathology*. Dr. Gilchrist holds that morbid action is a question of organism, while, Dr. Senn sees in it the action of microbes; "there can be no doubt," writes Dr. Senn, "that both the acute and chronic forms of tetanus are caused by the same microbe." "Diphtheritic inflammation is caused by the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus." "Necrosis is a condition, not a disease," and "all bacteria which can produce an inflammation sufficiently severe to completely arrest circulation can become an indirect cause of necrosis." Now, with due respect to Dr. Senn, we are inclined to believe that, given a child inclined to throat troubles and bad plumbing there would be a case of diphtheria even though there was not a Klebs-Loeffler within a mile of the house. So with lockjaw, if the right sort of a man runs a rusty nail in his foot he'll have lockjaw and the microbes will probably come afterwards, and get the credit and blame for the condition of things. But, having Dr. Senn's belief in microbes, there is nothing but praise to accord the book after that point is passed.

A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology. By Henry C. C. Chapman, M. D. Second edition revised. With

55 illustrations and 3 plates in colors. 254 pages. Cloth, \$1.50. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1896.

Dr. Chapman is Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and was for a number of years Coroner's physician to the city of Philadelphia, and he may be looked to as a pretty safe adviser in matters where the borders of medicine and law touch. The new matter added to the second edition bears chiefly on his work as coroner's physician. The book is a very pretty specimen of fine press work and paper.

Syphilis in the Middle Ages and in Modern Times. By Dr. F. Buret, Paris, France. Translated from the French, with notes, by A. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil, M. D., Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology in the Marion Sims College of Medicine; Consulting Dermatologist to the St. Louis City Hospital, to the St. Louis Female Hospital; Physician for Cutaneous Diseases to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital; Dermatologist to Pius Hospital, to the Rebekah Hospital, to the St. Louis Polyclinic and Emergency Hospital, etc., etc. Being Volumes II and III of "Syphilis To-Day and Among the Ancients," complete in three volumes. 12mo. 300 pages. Extra Cloth, \$1.50 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co.

This is volume two and three in one cover of Buret's monumental work. If any one wants to go into the history of this disease he must go to this work to get it in fullness. The author goes back to the earliest records and follows the disease down to date, bringing out much curious information. Treatment, of course, does not enter into the plan of the work save as it comes in historically.

The Year-Book of Treatment for 1896. A Critical Review for Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery. 12 mo., 484 pages. Cloth, \$1.50. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers. 1896.

Every practitioner will readily appreciate the especial value of a work which summarizes a year's advances in all departments of medicine and surgery, and presents them in classified form for ready assimilation or quick reference. Twelve issues of this Year-Book attest its usefulness and popularity. Pre-

pared by a corps of twenty-six editors, each eminent in his assigned department, the volume can be trusted as at once thorough and authoritative. It closes with a classified list of the best new books, a section on Medical Instruments and Surgical Appliances; Pharmaceutical and Dietetic Novelties, and an Index of Subjects, placing anything in the volume instantly at command.

Miskel, a Novel by L. M. Phillips, M. D., of Penn Yan, N. Y. Advance copy of No. 2, of the Doctors' Story Series. Pages 266. New York: Bailey & Fairchild Co. 1896. Paper, 50 cents.

If any of our readers want a tale of occultism, and hypnotism that ranges from our bustling American cities to the jungles of India he can feed fat on Dr. Phillips' novel.

RECEIPT of "Hypertrophic Rhinitis" and "Rhinological Dont's," the one a pamphlet and the other a leaflet, by E. J. Birmingham, A. M., M. D., of the New York Throat and Nose Hospital is acknowledged. The doctor concludes as follows: "As a curative and prophylactic agent in nasal catarrh pure air is the best topical application and also the best general tonic." His first "don't" is the rather startling one, "Don't speak of nasal catarrh as a disease." It is only a symptom; good Hahnemann doctrine, that.

PUBLISHERS S. C. GRIGGS & Co., Chicago, announce in press a book by the famous Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., the "gold cure" man, under the title, "The Non-Hereditary of Inebriety."

"The Present Status of Diphtheria Antitoxine at Home and Abroad" is the title of a reprint pamphlet from Dr. R. N. Tooker, of Chicago. The veteran handles the antitoxine boom without gloves. "Sanitation," he concludes, "is the cure for diphtheria, and not horse serum or any other poisonous antidote." All which is sound common sense.

"THE present work" (*Delicate, Backward, Puny, and Stunted Children*), is just as graceful, just as clear, just as convincing, and helpful as his other books on co-related subjects, and we cordially recommend it."—*Homœopathic Physician*.

WHAT becomes of all the pamphlets? Seventeen years ago there was a pamphlet, on balloons, of which thirty thousand copies were printed, yet but a short time ago some one advertised in a Paris paper for a copy and failed to get one. Pins and pamphlets seem to be of a kin in this respect.

IN view of the approaching Centennial of Homœopathy, and the birthday of Hahnemann, April 11th, Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, at considerable extra expense, have made arrangements to rush Dr. Dudgeon's translation of Hahnemann's *Defence of the Organon* through the press in order to have the book out in time for that event. The printers are under contract to have it out by the 25th of March, and every physician should make himself a Centennial present of the work in honor of that event. The price of the book will be one dollar. It is written in Hahnemann's best style and is the only book he wrote defending himself, and Homœopathy, against the constant and virulent attacks to which both were subjected. It has never before been published in English and its appearance will be the literary event of the year in Homœopathy.

GOUT AND ITS CURE. Gout, treated by Dr. Burnett, becomes in his book, at least, a very pleasant study. He makes the treatment seem so simple and easy that you long for a series of cases to treat. In his preface he says: "The symptoms that precede and lead up to the uric acid retentions in the blood are a series by themselves; those due to uric acid in the blood, and which lead up to the gouty deposit as an attack, are a second series. The former really spell cacopapsia, while the latter are synonymous with uric poisoning; in the one we deal with the producing power, in the other with the product." The method of procedure adopted by the author is fully set forth in the book.—*North American Journal of Homœopathy*.

DELICATE, BACKWARD, PUNY, AND STUNTED CHILDREN. We have all of us been confronted scores of times by the class

of cases treated of in this little work. We have puzzled over them 'till our heads ached, only to be finally cornered into the conclusion that the best thing would be to apply hygienic means and let nature do the rest. That is good enough as far as it goes, but Dr. Burnett's position is that we must first clear the way for nature by medical means. He seems to demonstrate the practicability of this through skillful drug manipulation. His theory really reaches the bottom of medical instruction, and is therefore not new. If therapeutic helpfulness is a medical fact Dr. Burnett is right. His little book is worthy a place in any physician's library. By mail, \$1.05.—C., in *Medical Gleaner*.

BEE-LINE REPERTORY. "This appears to be a condensed work of symptomatology, with designation of appropriate remedies. It is, moreover, arranged for alphabetic sequences, and there is added a very desirable glossary of abbreviations. Certainly the little volume contains a store of varied and valuable information for Homœopathic practitioners, such as cannot be found in any other work."—*The Medical Age*.

HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY (BRADFORD). "This magnificent volume of nearly six hundred pages tells us briefly what we have been doing during the past sixty-six years, and no Homœopath need be ashamed of the record. Opposite the title page is an illustration of the Allentown academy, the first Homœopathic college in the United States, yea, in the world. The building is still standing. The lectures were delivered in German by Hering, Romer, Bauer and others. The first journal of our school was issued in 1835, October 22d, and was edited by Dr. Hering. It was called the 'Correspondenzblatt der Homœopathischen Aerzte.' It was furnished to those near by at \$3.00 per year and to those at a distance for \$5.00. The first hospital in Chicago was opened in 1854 by Dr. Shipman; the first in the country, in 1832, in Philadelphia. In that year Dr. Geo. Bute, a Homœopathic physician, was placed in charge of a cholera hospital in Philadelphia. The volume containing, as it does, everything of a historical nature pertaining to our school should be in the hands of every Homœopathic practitioner. It will frequently be needed for reference."—*Medical Visitor*.

Homœopathic Recorder.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

BOERICKE & TAFEL,
1011 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00, TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES \$1.24 PER ANNUM.

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

SUGAR OF MILK.

There have been some deceptive reports circulated of late about American sugar of milk. One pharmacist advertises in his circular: "American Milk-sugar has, for some time, been the only kind purchasable. The Swiss sugar being no longer imported, the price of the domestic product has been advanced and is likely to be still higher." As regards the assertion that the Swiss milk-sugar is no longer imported, we would state that this is entirely false, as we know that Boericke & Tafel import large quantities from Switzerland every year and that a physician purchasing the article from them receives only the genuine Swiss milk-sugar.

For six or seven years *before* the passage of the McKinley bill the production of sugar of milk increased very much in this country. At the time the manufacturing of this article was begun it was necessary for the American manufacturers to go through certain experimental stages, but it was not long before they were able to manufacture it in large quantities, and now we understand that they are exporting their make to Europe. For many years the American product consisted of a semi-amorphous powder, which could not be crystalized into cobs. It consequently lacked the sharp, gritty qualities of the powder made from the pure Swiss cobs and plates. Moreover, being sold in the form of powder only and never having been crystalized it contains all the impurities of the mother liquor which in the crystallization and recrystallization of the cobs and plates is separated. The American powder is entirely unfit for the use of the conscientious pharmacist and will not produce a good trituration as the gritty quality is necessary in order to bring the drug to the required degree of fineness.

Within the last few years, however, the American manufac-