

of the scientific search-light would polish the lense of that instrument they would discover that many of their "causes" are but effects and that they have not yet touched upon a single cause. But aside from all that if any consumptive has the time, money and patience to follow the advice given by Dr. Ingraham he will not be the worse for it. In one particular the author is not orthodox; he ought to know that it is legally enacted in the great State of which he is a citizen that alcohol is a poison, yet on page 109 he writes: "Alcoholic beverages, if properly used, will act in the manner of food, and when this effect is desired they should always be taken in small quantity, during or directly after meals." We are not denying the assertion, for did not the records found declare that the lost party of the Jeannette expedition lived for ten days on alcohol alone and died when the stock was exhausted? but mention it because in numerous journals we see it stated that the search-light of science has discovered that alcohol is a poison. We hope that before long the gentleman who works the search light will come to see that, after all, the sun light is better, for it illumines the whole subject and not one spot in the dark.

The Non-Hereditiy of Inebriety. By Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., LL. D. 359 pp. Cloth. Chicago. S. C. Griggs & Company. 1896.

Whatever one may think of Keeley, and his bi-chloride of gold cure for alcoholism, he cannot deny that the doctor has written a rather interesting book and one refreshingly unconventional. If the late Dr. Samuel Swan could look down and read the following quotation how he would rub his hands with satisfaction, and regret that he could get no further with his *Materia Medica* than the first volume! Writing of what homœopaths call "nosodes" Dr. Keeley says: "These, like the remedies for scarlatina, pneumonia, typhoid, diphtheria, and the whole list, will be put up as remedies and used as cures and preventives. They will be absolutely successful because their use will be founded on scientific pathology. The principle of 'like cures likes' in medicine will then have its triumphant success." The following neat hit at our "regular" friends is good. "The pretense of 'regular medicine' is that all dogmas are rejected; but the meaning is that all new things are rejected." "But the 'grand old profession' generally ends by

adopting everything. It will some day, if its morals improve, adopt all the pathies, including Christian Science." While the author does not believe in Homœopathy, nevertheless he says "the so-called dogma of 'like cures like' was a medical beatitude and a divine beneficence." Chapter 11 opens as follows: "Until within eighteen years the medical profession did not know the cause of disease. This fact seems incredible and is a confession that few care to make."

If Dr. Keeley thinks the cause of disease is now known he is a very optimistic gentleman indeed. Of course, he regards alcoholism as a disease, but he does not give the "cure" he has made notorious.

A New Work on the Diseases of the Horse.

As Messrs. Boericke & Tafel have just placed in the composers' hands the manuscript of a book on the diseases of the horse, by J. Sutcliffe Hurndall, V. S., the following sketch of the author's life may not be amiss. Mr. Hurndall is a son of the late Rev. W. A. Hurndall and was born in Huddersfield on June 14, 1841; educated at a private school conducted by the late Ebenezer West, M. D., at Amersham, Bucks; on leaving school he went in for an agricultural education, and it was a practical one to all intents and purposes; at the age of twenty one he took a farm of 350 acres and worked it for some years, but finding that the rent was a great deal too heavy and that there was little prospect of making it pay, he gave it up with the intention of taking a place that offered better prospects of success. Meanwhile not wishing to waste time he entered the office of a land agent and auctioneer to gain experience in the value of land, etc. This he found valuable, but having a very decided taste for agricultural live stock, he ultimately determined to qualify as a veterinary surgeon. In October, 1879, he entered for the preliminary examination of the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, and out of an entry of thirty-six, passed third in order of merit, and obtained his diploma from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in April, 1882. During the course of his studies Mr. Hurndall obtained the first prize in the Students' Veterinary Medical Association for the best essay of the year, the subject being "Dairy Management;" he also took the bronze medal for the Coleman prize on "glanders," and obtained second-class honors when going up for the final examination. Within one

month of passing he settled down in the city of Liverpool, where he remained in active practice for six years. This practice was made without introduction of any sort; it was essentially a mixed practice. Among the clients were numbered some of the wealthiest and some of the poorest people. During this period he was frequently in correspondence with the leading homœopathic physicians of the metropolis, and in time removed to that great centre, where he has since conducted a very successful practice.

A new work on the diseases of the horse, with homœopathic treatment, by a competent man, is much needed, and we have no doubt but that Dr. Hurndall's new work will meet with a large sale.

"NEARLY every thing mentioned in your book I have found to be almost without exception entirely reliable," is the comment made by a brother physician to the author of *The Medical Genius*. The plan of this book is also entirely original and there is no physician who will not be the better fitted for his profession after becoming acquainted with the many valuable suggestions and hints found in its pages.

So it seems that Dr. Gould's bitter, old-fashioned diatribes on Homœopathy were the cause of his downfall as editor of the *Medical News*. The publishers Lea Bros. & Company, write as follows:

"Your are entirely correct in your supposition as to the attitude in the past of the *Medical News* toward Homœopathy. The editorial columns reflected the views of Dr. Gould; we were simply the publishers and had neither part nor influence in directing the editorial management."

The assurance is also given that under the editorship of Dr. Goffe "a different policy will be pursued." This will be good news to many but we must confess to a feeling of slight melancholy at the thought that we shall never again read one of those raging, foolish, but honest, onslaughts on Homœopathy from the pen of Dr. Gould. And we are not so sure but that Dr. Gould's methods were more wholesome for the cause of Homœopathy than the condescending friendliness that treats it as something to be tolerated but of no special importance.

WE quote the following from a letter from Dr. S. A. Jones to one of our Philadelphia physicians—it was not intended for publication, of course, but is a historical point, and a moral too

good to be lost: "The photograph of Gross reminded me that Dunham one day showed me the copy of Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases* that had once belonged to the same Dr. Gross. It was most copiously interlined with verifications and showed that practice to those early disciples meant and *was serious work*." If every purchaser of the *Chronic Diseases* would do likewise with his copy the world would be the better for it, and his copy of that book the more valuable.

Dr. J. W. DOWLING, of New York City, writes the publishers of *Custis' Practice*: "Allow me to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the new condensed *Practice of Medicine* by Dr. Custis. I have taken pains to examine it carefully and find it very satisfactory. It does not sacrifice facts for brevity. Shall take pleasure in calling it to the attention of my students for use as a pocket manual and emergency guide."

"MEDICINE AS A PROFESSION" is the title of a pamphlet reprint by Dr. Louis F. Bishop, of Columbia College. "A student" he says "imagines that at one moment he is a layman, and a moment later, through the magic of the diploma he holds in his hand, he is a physician. This is a great fallacy." The address is a very good one. One more point, a bitter but true one: Dr. Bishop says: "Medical literature is re-written in every generation and the names of the original authors are omitted."

THE publishers, Messrs. Boericke & Tafel have placed in the compositor's hands the manuscript of *A Repertory of the Tongue Symptoms* by M. E. Douglass, M. D., of Danville, Va.

THE fourth edition of Raue's famous work on practice, *Special Pathology and Diagnostics with Therapeutic Hints* is completed with the exception of contents and index. This edition is, mechanically, built on more modern lines than the preceding one. The pages are larger and the paper the finest quality of what is known to the trade as "all rag." A great deal of new matter has been added and the old matter re-arranged to some extent and revised, but not changed much otherwise, for the reason that it was correct as it stood. The book is easily

the best *homœopathic* practice published. Those who are looking for crude drugs and the use of the hypodermic syringe will not find what they want in this book but any one in search of the practice of Homœopathy as taught by Hahnemann will find it in this book. It has its own place without crowding any other.

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL are now authorized publishers of Dr. R. E. Dudgeon's translation of the *Organon*, as also of Dr. Wesselhœft's translation. Between these two excellent works the medical profession is well served.

The Practice of Medicine. A Condensed Manual for the Busy Practitioner, by Marvin A. Custis, M. D.

In this Manual is contained just exactly what the busy doctor needs for a quick reference to the diagnostic points of the disease, and for a speedy search for the appropriate remedy. In the treatment only the characteristic or key note symptoms are given—indications that have been repeatedly verified. Dr. Custis is to be congratulated upon his success in so condensing his work that nothing essential has been omitted, and yet the book is small enough to be carried in the pocket or the instrument bag.—*Medical Visitor*.

THE "Secret of Long Life" is the title of a 24-page pamphlet just published by Boericke & Tafel, a copy of which may be had post free by addressing any of their pharmacies. The pamphlet is simply a concise and clear statement of the theories, and use of the remedies, introduced by Julius Hensel in his *Macrobiotic*. It is worth sending for if only to learn what the Hensel ideas are.

"ANOTHER imposing work of over 900 pages has appeared on the subject of *Materia Medica* during the past year, namely, *A Regional and Comparative Materia Medica*, by Drs. Malcolm and Moss, of Chicago. It consists of the arrangement of the symptoms of the *Materia Medica* in chapters, each being one of the rubrics of the Hahnemannian scheme. It will prove a valuable aid to the student and practitioner."—*W. A. Dewey, M. D., Transactions of American Institute of Homœopathy*.

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WHEN the editor of the *British Medical Journal*, Mr. Ernest Hart, was in this country attending the Pan-American Convention he gave the general impression of being something of a Pharisee, which impression is probably correct. Some months ago a Dr. Kingsbury put his name on the prospectuses of a hydropathic establishment and the *British Medical Journal* thereat jumped on him with both feet for unprofessional conduct and advertising. Dr. Kingsbury hit back with a damage suit and the jury awarded him a hundred and fifty pounds damages. One notable feature of the affair is that professional sympathy seems to be altogether on the side of Doctor Kingsbury. The cruelest cut of all was given by Mr. Lawson Tait in the *Medical Press*. Under heading "Court Circular" in *The Times* of March 18, appeared the following: "Mr. Ernest Hart has left for a yachting tour in the Riviera for the benefit of his health, which has not yet recovered from the over-strain of his recent sanitary tour in India." To this Mr. Lawson Tait adds: "I have applied to the publisher of *The Times*, and have his printed reply before me that in the said column of his paper such insertions are charged for at the rate of three lines for a guinea, and ten shillings and sixpence for every additional line." We do not go far astray in this world when we make it a rule to regard with suspicion every gentleman who is especially given to rebuking the sins of his fellows.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Medical Record* writing on the subject of antitoxine says that in 1879 he was confronted by an epidemic of diphtheria, and in one instance he "removed the membrane from the throat" of the sick child and "abraded the arm of three of the children and introduced the poison the same as vaccine virus." These three were in the same family and had not yet contracted the disease and did not. He continues: