

day; sometimes also at night. The stool is thin, like water, of yellow color. Frequently before and during the stool there are pains. The stool frequently comes with a loud rumbling. His mother died of consumption. *Arsenicum* 30 and *Guajacum* 6, five powders of each.

October 30. Stool regularly twice a day, at 6:30 and 8:30 in the morning, somewhat thicker and darker than before. *Sulphur* 200, four powders.

November 8. Daily one formed stool of brown color. No ailments.

January 6, 1896. His cure is permanent. One stool a day of normal consistency.

Miss D., aged 21, came to me on the 5th of November, 1895. She had been suffering of pains in the occiput for two years. There is a pressure as if a stone lay on the occiput. Much hair comes out on the occiput. There is hammering in her temples; empty eructation; water gathers in her mouth; burning in the œsophagus; swelling in the region of the stomach, relieved by loosening her dress; constipation; the menses frequently too early, lasting eight days, of dark color, with large, black clots of blood, very fetid; leucorrhœa. *Pulsatilla* 6.

November 15. No change in her state, only the menses lasted four days, without clots or smell. *Natrum mur.* 30.

Dec. 3. Health very good. No more ailments.

June 5, 1896. Her health has remained good, excepting her stool, which has again become inert, for which she received *Natrum mur.* 30.

WHITLOW (PANARITIUM).

By Dr. Med. Kafka, Prague.

[Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER from *Wilst du Gesund Werden*]

A vigorous, very sensitive lady of 28 years, in the sixth month of her pregnancy, had been troubled for more than three months with a whitlow, and was being treated by Dr. G., who was then an assistant in the Surgical Clinic. This physician, who was famed for his skill in surgery, took great pains to free the patient from her stubborn ailment, and left no remedy untried to mitigate the continual pains, which were especially aggravated at night, as also to effect a cure. The ailment, nevertheless, con-

tinued undiminished in spite of his zealous efforts, and did not show the slightest tendency to improvement. This caused Dr. G. to propose the removal of the nail, which was underlaid with pus. Prof. P., who was consulted in the matter, agreed at once, after inspecting the diseased finger, that the nail should be removed, declaring that a cure could not be thought of if the nail, together with the underlying matter, were not removed. But the patient, partly on account of her pregnancy and partly from fear of the operation, which she conceived to be very painful, decidedly refused to be operated upon, and also I, who was present at the consultation as being the domestic physician, objected to it, and especially because I had seen much worse whitlows cured *without operation*, merely with internal remedies. Prof. P., who is known as a very well educated, tolerant and unprejudiced physician, as well as an excellent surgeon, proposed a homeopathic treatment, observing, however, that if no result should be reached within four weeks, an operation would be indispensable.

According to this proposition, which was certainly very honorable for me, I undertook the case on the 16th of January, and found the following condition: The third phalanx of the ring-finger of the right hand was enlarged to twice its original breadth; the skin about the margin of the nail was swollen, bluish and shining; on both sides of the nail there were dark, bluish-red, fleshy, club-shaped excrescences as long as the nail; these with their broader, free end almost covered half of the nail; their thinner end grew out of the sides of the skin enclosing the nail; they bled very easily and caused the most violent pains. The nail in its whole length was undermined with pus, it lay almost hollow and was movable. At every movement or touch—yea, even while at rest, throbbing and burning pains tormented the patient; in the night these became intolerable, causing continued sleeplessness, which has caused the patient to become pale and has decreased her appetite.

I gave *Silicea* 6, one powder in the morning and one in the evening, and I had the sore phalanx bound up with a salve of white wax. The beneficial effects appeared already in the first night, as the patient slept quietly for several hours, and on awaking found the pains greatly mitigated. The recovery took place very quickly. After about six days the excrescences were withered and flabby with hardly any pains, nor did they bleed

any more. After eight days more the nail began to grow again, and after five weeks' treatment the cure was completed, and a new, smooth and fair nail adorned the finger that had been affected.

Prof. P., to whom I communicated the successful result, thought it worth while to convince himself of the truth of my statements by going to look at the healed finger, and was not a little astonished at the quick and favorable issue. This gave him also a new cause to put faith in the positive efficiency of homœopathic medicine. Dr. G. supposed that the pains had been stilled with morphine, as he could not imagine that a few atoms of *Silicea* could produce such a momentous change.

The cure of panaritium by means of homœopathic medicines is well known to all homœopathic physicians from our literature, and I only report it because it is a splendid example of the much praised efficacy of *Silicea* in puriform deposits and exudations as well in the osseous tissue as in the periosteum and the cartilaginous membranes; while in the erysipelatous form of the panaritium *Belladonna* and *Rhus*, and in the phlegmonous form, *Mercury*, *Hepar sulph.*, *Calcarea* and *Sulphur* are most effective. It is incomprehensible how men who stand in the high places of science and unprejudiced thinkers can see such results and become sufficiently convinced of the efficacy of a homœopathic remedy, and yet make no use of it in cases under their direction. What is the cause of panaritium? I believe their most frequent cause is to be found in lesions, such as pressure, contusion, sprains and wounds, especially through splinters, and perhaps more frequently yet from tearing off the agnails.

BOOK NOTICES AND GOSSIP.

Veterinary Homœopathy in Its Application to the Horse, Including a Code of Common Suggestive Symptoms. By John Sutcliff Hurndall, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England. 343 pages. 8vo. cloth, \$2.00; by mail, \$2.18. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1896.

This book has been needed for many years, as there has been no original homœopathic work on the treatment of the diseases of the horse published since the appearance of Schaefer's *Manual*, nearly fifty years ago—and that was a translation. Dr. Hurn-

dall is, perhaps, better fitted to write the needed work than any other one, either in England or the United States. He entered the Royal Veterinary College, England, in the year 1879, and was graduated third in a class of thirty-six, in the year 1882. Later in life he received the Coleman bronze medal for an essay on glanders. Since his graduation he has been in the active practice of his profession. From this it will be seen that Dr. Hurndall is well-fitted to write a book that is at once thorough and practical. The knowledge received at the Royal Veterinary College is what is needed by all veterinarians, and to this Dr. Hurndall has added a thorough and practical study of homœopathic therapeutics as applied to the horse; both are incorporated in the book before us.

The various diseases of the horse are thoroughly described and full treatment, both homœopathic and accessory, given. A section is also devoted to parturition that will be found exceedingly valuable by all who have the care of mares and their foals. "The Code of Common Suggestive Symptoms," is an original feature of the book and one that gives it a peculiar value not possessed by even any old school book on the treatment of the diseases of the horse. This "Code" consists of all the symptoms that may be observed in a horse that depart from the normal, and to each is added the name of the disease or diseases of which they may be an evidence. By this means even one not versed in veterinary lore may be able to make a very shrewd diagnosis and, by means of the book, to bring into use the proper means of combatting the disease. Taking it all in all, this book will prove to be of the utmost value to any one who is interested in that noble animal, the horse; and every homœopathic physician will be the better for perusing its interesting pages; for, while he is not a veterinarian, a little successful prescribing for a sick horse as occasion may be offered, will enhance the respect for his ability very greatly in any community.

An American Text-Book of Applied Therapeutics for the Use of Practitioners and Students. Edited by J. C. Wilson, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1896.

Another of those massive and exhaustive works for which Mr. Saunders, publisher, is becoming famous. The size of the

pages are the same as those of the *American Text-book of Surgery*, and number 1326. There are three bindings, cloth \$7.00; sheep \$8.00, and half morocco \$9.00. The book is for sale "by subscription only." The contributors number forty-two, professors of nearly all the leading colleges of the United States, excepting, of course, our homœopathic colleges. The contents cover seventy-eight topics or diseases. It is impossible in a small space to give a satisfactory review of so large a book, by so many writers and all of them specialists, so we shall only cull a point or two of general interest here and there to show the drift of the work. In his chapter on diphtheria, Dr. W. P. Northrup, endorses the use of antitoxin. Tuberculosis is intrusted to Dr. James T. Whittaker who says: "That tuberculin can absolutely cure tuberculous processes has been demonstrated, partly by observations on man and partly by experiments on animals (Kitasato, Pfuhl). The *modus curandi* lies not in the injurious effects of the agent upon the bacilli, but as the author first maintained and is now universally believed, in the inflammatory irritation of the tissue about the tubercle, whereby the death of the bacilli is affected." On the subject of rheumatism Dr. James Stewart curtly dismisses *Cimicifuga*, *Actea racemosa*, (by the way, they are but two names for one drug), *Rhus toxicodendron* and *Aconite* with the remark that they "belong to the dead past," which will be news to some of our readers. "The salicyl-compounds still remain our chief means of combating the disease." The chapter on influenza is by Dr. I. E. Atkinson who finds the best remedy for the disease in antipyrin and the other coal-tar chemicals. For yellow fever Dr. John Guiteras finds the chief remedy to be a mixture of *Calomel* and *Jalap* powder. "Malarial fever," writes Dr. A. Laveran "is one of the few diseases that we are able to meet with a remedy that is in the truest sense of the term, a specific," the remedy, being "quinin" as the newer spelling renders it. In conclusion it is perhaps needless to add that the book is well printed and its get up good.

Feeding in Early Infancy. By Arthur V. Meigs. 15 pages, 8vo., limp cloth, 25 cents. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1896.

"It is extraordinary with what confidence inexperienced persons approach the question of the artificial feeding of infants.

Physicians mothers and nurse alike, if they have never learned anything of the difficulties of rearing infants by hand, are generally disposed to think this very simple, and are quite ready to make the trial. The fact of being without any fixed principles in regard to what may be required deters few." So writes Dr. Meigs, and he devotes the fifteen pages of his pamphlet to smashing some medical delusions concerning the feeding of infants and to detailing how the feeding should be done. No advertised foods are commended or even mentioned, but instead the author gives directions for preparing a food that he claims to be the nearest approach to mother's milk and, consequently, the ideal artificial food.

Treatise on Spermatorrhœa, Impotence and Sterility. By William Harvey King, M. D. 172 pages. Cloth, \$1.50. New York. A. L. Chatterton & Co. 1897.

The author of this little work depends chiefly on electrical treatment and hygienic management of his cases. He has had extended experience in the particular line of diseases treated and embodied the result of that experience in this book.

Repertory of Tongue Symptoms. Arranged by M. E. Douglass, M. D. 191 pages, 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00; by mail, \$1.09. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1896.

This book closes another gap in the line of homœopathic textbooks. Looking at the tongue and feeling the pulse is generally the first procedure on part of the physician when he begins an examination of a patient, yet, so far as we know, this is the first book devoted to fully explaining the reading of the tongue; this fact ought to give it a welcome by the homœopathic profession. It is divided into three parts: 1st, "Repertory of Tongue Symptoms," covering 165 pages; 2d, "Repertory of Mouth and Tongue Symptoms in Typhoid Conditions," covering 8 pages; and, 3d, "Remedies," filling remainder of the book. The Repertory proper is so arranged that the physician can almost instantly turn to the looked-for symptom if it is to be found in the *Materia Medica*. This book, with a little experience, will enable the practitioner to quickly and intelligently read the signs of the tongue from the therapeutic point of view, a gift not to be

despised. Dr. Douglass has, in a manner, cut the ground from under the feet of the reviewers by presenting his work for what it is worth and with never a word of preface, apology or explanation. "There is my work, gentlemen," is tacitly said, "judge it." The author is one of our well-known southern homœopathic physicians in active practice at Danville, Va. He received his degree of medicine in the year 1880 at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and since then has been in active practice and has taken quite a prominent part in society matters in the Southern Association. The book, we think, is a useful one and worthy of a place among the books in what we may call active homœopathic practice.

Homœopathic Domestic Physician, containing the Treatment of Disease: Popular Explanations of Physiology, Hygiene, Hydropathy, Anatomy and Surgery, with illustrations, and an abridged Materia Medica. By J. H. Pulte, M. D. 13th edition, sixtieth thousand. 743 pages, 8vo., cloth, \$3.00. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1896.

The author of this famous old "domestic," as doubtless most of our readers know, is Pulte, whose name is born by the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, and to it, as much as to any other material cause, is due the foothold that Homœopathy has obtained in the Ohio valley and the west. By its teachings tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands of persons were convinced of the truth of the principles of Homœopathy and were led to give their support to homœopathic physicians who followed later—for the first edition of the book was published, according to Bradford's *Bibliography*, in the year 1850, in Cincinnati, a time when homœopathic physicians were few and far between, fighting for their existence and needing all the help they could get. The book was a great help to these pioneers, and its popularity was evinced by the fact that the first edition was sold in three days after it was published. It was reprinted in England and translated into Spanish, and of these two editions it is safe to say that over one hundred thousand copies were sold. The book is just as true and as useful to day as it was forty-six years ago, and if a domestic work is to be commended, Pulte's is worthy of being ranked among the first. The therapeutic part is pure Homœopathy, while the Materia Medica is one of the

best condensations ever made. It is safe to assert that the new edition is by far the handsomest of all that have preceded it and in every way worthy of this fine old work.

A Compend of the Principles of Homœopathy as Taught by Hahnemann, and verified by a century of Clinical Applications. By Wm. Boericke. 160 pages. Cloth, \$1.50. San Francisco. Boericke & Runyon. 1896.

An excellent little book, this. "With neglect of the homœopathic institutes," writes Dr. Boericke, "came coquetry with old school methods, and the alluring adoption of modern palliative and mechanical therapeutics, leading to deterioration of our distinctive practice." But "a homœopathic renaissance is upon us. Teach and study the *Organon*, is its watchword," and this little work on homœopathic institutes is intended as a guide to the student to the real theory of homœopathic medicine. The work is divided into thirteen chapters and an appendix. Of these, Chapter X is especially worthy of note. It is on "Hahnemann's Nosology." Tracing this subject to the appearance of the *Chronic Diseases* in 1828 Professor Boericke says of this work—and we take the liberty of putting his words in italics—"With the publication of this book, supplementing the *Organon*, the high water mark of medical philosophy was reached. A few generations hence this will be generally acknowledged." Bold assertion and prophesy that, but true. The itch mite, and the microbe, may be put up against the psora theory, as an evidence of the advance of modern medicine, but when you subject the microbe, as the cause of disease, to the microscope of common sense the character of this "advance" is seen at once. "The Klebs-Loeffler bacilli were found in the child's throat." Therefore the child had diphtheria. Therefore the bacilli was the cause of the diphtheria. It does not require a very high-powered microscope of common sense to detect the flimsy weakness of such an argument. Yet, practically, is the scientific medicine of the day based on such a foundation. In stability, when compared with Hahnemann's theories, it is as a foundation of worm (microbe) eaten wood, compared with granite. In the wide sense, the sense in which Hahnemann meant it to be seen and understood, the psora theory is, according to Dr. Boericke, "founded in nature and truth." It is refreshing to meet with a

modern writer dealing with the fundamentals of Homœopathy who accepts them as sound, and does not assume that because he is half a century fresher he is, *therefore*, that much wiser and on this assumption proceed to prove that the fundamentals of Homœopathy are not "up to date."

WRITING of the last edition of Dr. Raue's *Special Pathology and Diagnostics with Therapeutic Hints*, the fourth edition of which appeared shortly before the good old doctor was gathered to his fathers, the *Hahnemannian Monthly* says: "This is one of the few works that no one need hesitate about buying; every practitioner of Homœopathy and every student needs a copy, and no stone should be left unturned until they secure one. Then it should become the daily companion of the believer in scientific therapeutics, and it will prove itself an inexhaustible storehouse of reliable information. Those having an old edition will find it to their personal advantage to change it for something better—the chapter on mental diseases alone being worth the price of the book. This chapter on mental diseases is a new feature of the old book, and was the outgrowth of Dr. Raue's deep study of psychology to which he devoted his late years."

AMONG pamphlets received are "The Diagnosis of Substances Passed from the Bowels," and "Six Cases of Hemorrhage," both by Dr. George Frederick Laidlaw, Lecturer on Pathology at the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Both are very interesting contributions.

"It is a very remarkable and significant fact," says Dr. L. S. Rogers, "that the medical books written by Samuel Hahnemann have stood the criticism of nearly a century, while all others have been found to be erroneous and useless. The observations made by Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy, are as accurate and just as usual now as they were a hundred years ago. It is a fact that one could become a fairly successful prescriber without reading any other medical book than those written by Hahnemann."

PROBABLY the best preliminary reading the student of Homœopathy can do is to peruse *The Life of Hahnemann*, by Dr. T. L. Bradford. It will give him a clear historical view, not only of Hahnemann's life, but of the rise and development of Homœopathy. One who has obtained this general view of the subject will be better fitted to intelligently follow the necessary course of study, give reasons for his belief and be saved, perhaps, some mortifying mistakes.

A CANADIAN newspaper, *The Daily Mail*, of Toronto, received, at its own request, a copy of Dr. Dudgeon's translation of Hahnemann's *Defence of the Organon*, and this is the way it approaches that decidedly unique work: "Medical science has in our day accomplished so much for suffering mankind that we always approach any expression of medical opinion with respect, and any medical name with a degree of friendliness proceeding from gratitude to a beneficent profession. Even Homœopathy does not actually repel us." Let us hail this gracious acknowledgement as a harbinger of the dawn—for the *Mail*.

THE September number of the *Journal of Orifical Surgery*, contains a paper by Dr. C. E. Cogswell on "Orifical Philosophy a Factor in Diagnosis." In this paper Dr. Cogswell quotes "Carey," as a recognized authority, as follows:—

Carey in biochemic medicine gives us this definition of rheumatism: "A lack of a proper amount of the alkaline salt, sodium phosphate in the blood may, by producing a deficiency of alkali in the synovial fluids, allow the acids to stand out as acid distinctly and cause injury to tissue, periosteum, etc., at certain articulations. The pain thus produced, which interpreted means a call for the deficient salt, is called rheumatism."

"Producing a deficiency" is good and the science in the foregoing may be excellent, but we gravely doubt whether a gentleman who, according to Polk's Directory, received his degree of M. D. in 1889, from a college founded by himself in 1889, of which he was dean in 1889, and which held its first and last session in 1889, ought to be quoted as a medical authority. Mr. Carey may be a very estimable gentleman in private life, but there exists a not unreasonable prejudice against diplomas obtained as his was, and to quote him as an authority may mislead the younger generation of physicians who are not yet up in medical history.