

# Homœopathic Recorder.

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## A PROMISING REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

There are no end of remedies for rheumatism, yet for all that, the land is full of cases of that disease that remain uncured and apparently incurable; this fact must be our excuse for giving prominence to the following paper taken from the *Homœopathic World* and written by Frederick Kopp. After reading the paper we think our readers will agree with us that in *Stellaria media* we have what seems to be a promising remedy both for acute and chronic cases. The following is taken from the *World*:

### Stellaria Media in Rheumatism.

"It has proved to me a matter of impossibility to answer all the letters that have been sent to me by readers of the *Homœopathic World* on the subject of the use of *Stellaria media* in the treatment of rheumatism, but I trust that the information given below will satisfy all the correspondents. It will be remembered by my readers that the new drug was first proved by me in 1893, consequent on my attention being drawn to the weed by our esteemed friend, the Rev. F. H. Brett. I made a thorough proving of the drug, not only once, but several times, so as to satisfy myself beyond a doubt as to the symptoms peculiar to it, and the excruciating rheumatic-like pains developed at the time are still vividly remembered by me; in fact, they were so severe and intense as not to be easily forgotten when once experienced. There is no mistaking the *rheumatic* symptoms of the drug. They come on very rapidly, and the sharp, darting pains so peculiar to rheumatism are experienced, not only in almost every part of the body, but the symptoms of soreness of the parts to the touch, stiffness of the joints, and aggravation of the pains by motion are also present. These pains may be described as follows:

"Rheumatic-like pains over the right side of the head; especially towards the back, with the parts sore to the touch; rheumatic-like pains darting through the whole head, worse on right side; rheumatic like pains left half of forehead, over the eye, with the parts sore to the touch; rheumatic-like pains in the left foot; rheumatic-like pains in the ankles; sharp, darting, rheumatic like pains in the left knee, gradually extending above along the thigh; rheumatic-like pains below the right knee-cap; rheumatic-like, darting pains through various parts of the body, especially down the right arm and the middle and index fingers of the left hand; stiffness of the joints in general; rheumatic-like pains in the calves of the legs, which are sensitive to the touch; rheumatic-like pains in the right hip; rheumatic like pains across the small of the back, aggravated by bending or stooping; stiffness in lumbar region with soreness; darting rheumatic-like pains through right thigh; rheumatic-like pains in right groin.

"It will be seen by the above symptoms that almost every part of the body in which it is possible for rheumatic pains to occur is affected, the rheumatic-like pains darting from one part to another. My correspondents all being readers of *The Homœopathic World* will remember a case reported in the January number of the journal (1896), by Mr. R. H. Bellairs, in which the pains were "now in ankle, now in knee, now in arm, wrist, or fingers." This case fully illustrates the symptoms borne out in my proving of the drug, and it but naturally followed, according to the law of similars, that the disease should yield to the month's treatment with *Stellaria media*. Mr. Bellairs says he thinks that possibly 'shifting pain' is a keynote, and I am glad that I am able to inform him that he is correct in his supposition. I am pleased to hear that he has often given *Stellaria media* in chronic rheumatism, and now looks upon it as a specific. It is these things that gladden the heart of the prover of new drugs—the news of the practical triumph of a new drug over symptoms of disease similar to those it is itself capable of developing in a healthy body—and one feels amply repaid for the hours and days of pain and suffering that one has inevitably to put up with in the vocation of 'proving.' I heartily congratulate Mr. Bellairs on his success in curing the above case.

"I have been asked by one correspondent whether a changeable climate—one with sudden changes of temperature occurring

every day, for instance—would prevent the drug from taking effect in the treatment of rheumatism. To this question I can promptly return an answer in the negative: I have proof upon proof lying before me to testify that *Stellaria media* is just as efficacious in a changeable climate as in any other. Reports of cases cured have come to me from various parts of the world, under varying changes of climate, and the result has always been the same, namely, 'the cure of the case.'

"For *internal* administration I have always found the 2x tincture the most efficacious, given in from one to two drop doses every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms. For *external* purposes I strongly advise the  $\theta$  tincture. It may be employed either in the form of a lotion (30 to 60 minims of  $\theta$  tincture to a tumblerful of water), the ointment or the liniment (30 to 40 minims of the  $\theta$  tincture to  $\bar{z}$ j of pure olive oil). Cloths steeped in the lotion and renewed when dry may be applied to the painful parts, or the ointment or liniment may be rubbed well in. Experience has taught me that external treatment combined with internal greatly assists in hastening the cure. In the treatment of rheumatism *Stellaria media* is a very active drug, acting very promptly; a low dilution or the mother tincture of the drug taken internally is very apt, therefore, to intensify the pains, and these should therefore be avoided and the 2x dilution used."

#### DO NOT FEEL ABASHED.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, Dr. N. W. Rand in a paper, "Evolution: Its Perils and Possibilities," said of dynamization: "There is upon the face of Homœopathy an abnormal, unsightly growth. It might almost be called congenital, for it appeared in infancy and seems to have been inherited. It can hardly be thought malignant, for it produces no marked cachexia and for many years has not increased in size. Indeed, at present it seems to be undergoing auto-degeneration. It is, however, obnoxious to the greater portion of the body as well as to friendly onlookers, but when anything is said about its removal the members sustaining it all at once grow very sensitive, declaring that it is not an abnormal, but a vital part, and that to remove it would be fatal. I hardly need mention the name of this growth, for I

am sure you all recognize it as the untenable doctrine of dynamization. But what shall be done with it? It certainly disfigures our school and subjects it to ridicule. \* \* \* I would to heaven that some local anæsthetic might be applied to the sensitive filaments, and the whole thing, by a master stroke, removed. We would then preserve it in the museums of our college, and ask future students to behold this relic of stupendous credulity! Then would Homœopathy no longer feel abashed when science looks her in the face."

It would seem, from the last paragraph, that Homœopathy is not a science. The word "science" in these latter years has come to have an extension that equals that of the title "Professor," which includes every thing from the high chair held by Herr Teufelsdröckh down to the humble, but cocky, "Professor of the Tonsorial Art." Looking at the matter from this broad and liberal point of view we do not think that, even with dynamization fully in view, Homœopathy need feel abashed when the science, say of Koch, Pasteur, Brown Sequard, Animal-extract Hammond, Antitoxin Behring, *et alia*, looks it in the face; indeed, we are not so sure but that it would be wisdom to ignore their acquaintance. But that is a matter of taste.

This is a country of free speech (within bounds, and if a man has the nerve, which not all have), and Dr. Rand has the right to express his opinion of dynamization, but when the question passes from individual opinion to the great jury, then it comes down to a question of fact. As a matter of fact dynamization is simply trituration and dilution and is necessarily practiced by pharmacists of all medical schools, and it is difficult to see why it is an evidence of "stupendous credulity" in Homœopathy and "science" in other medical beliefs. Indeed, if we are to dispense with dynamization, or what is practically synonymous, trituration and dilution, the profession would be cut off from its most valuable remedies.

Again, on a question of fact, if our friend, Dr. Rand, could year after year be taken by Asmodeus over the roofs of the medical fraternity he would be surprised to note the steady increase in the "regular" doctor's stock of remedies dynamically prepared. So we must respectfully differ on the assertion that dynamization is undergoing auto-degeneration, and believe that on the contrary it is spreading fast in all directions, though, we regret to state, not always understood. We heard of a physician

the other day who, after using many pounds of the 12x of a certain remedy with "magnificent success," asked "what does that '12x' mean?"

#### THE BI-CHLORIDE OF GOLD CLASS.

The "*Bi chloride of Gold*" man, Dr. Lesli E. Keeley has been sending out some elaborate printed matter designed to further his widely known treatment and bring him more patients; inasmuch as there is no such thing in chemistry as "*Bi chloride of Gold*" the "scientific" phrase does not interest us, but his "Geographical Representations," by which is meant the localities from which he draws his patients is not without interest. Illinois heads the list, and Missouri comes second, third on the list and (this is startling) is Iowa, where prohibition is, the law of the land, unless it has been repealed lately; Iowa contributes 276 patients, while the colonels of Kentucky, the land of "bourbon," only contributes 32, a figure that even prohibition Kansas easily surpasses. Whether these figures are a true index of the relative numbers in those communities who need treatment is, of course, another question. Whatever may be thought of the treatment therapeutically, there can be no difference of opinion as to its financial success. The table is made up of 4,000 cases treated in one year for which the charge is \$100 each, with board and "incidental expenses" extra. Surely that is a medical bonanza, if there ever was one.

#### WAILING.

The announcement is made that "Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., have decided to withdraw all advertisements from homœopathic medical journals," and in consequence there is more or less wailing, open or smothered. Oh, P. D., why have you done this thing? Do not "homœopaths" prescribe "Taka," and "Chlor-ano.," and "Anti-diphtheritic s.," and "Mosquera," and "Schleich's," and "Diurnules," and "Diurnals," and "Uthymo," to say nothing of the families of *il*, and *al*, and *æl*, and *ol*, and *in*, and *ine*, and *oid*, and *ia*, and all the other countless hosts of dead-sure, never-fail, scientific cures? Have we not editorially fiddled that Homœopathy might dance with your scientific medicine, and now you refuse longer to pay the fiddler! O, ingratitude! ingratitude!

#### LIVE AND LEARN.

A correspondent of that excellent "regular" journal *The Medical Summary*, after relating the wonderful curative powers of *Thuja* in certain excrescences that afflict humanity, a remedy for which the medical world is indebted to *The Chronic Diseases* of Hahnemann, concludes as follows: "We long since learned that no one school of medicine contained *all* that was good or worth knowing, but we learned to take good things wherever found and add to them. We studied the three leading schools, and yet we found good things still outside of all these systems of medicine."

#### A NEW HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The *Populaere Zeitschrift* says that a German, Mr. Aug. Mueller, who for many years has been practicing Homœopathy in India, and who sometime ago founded an asylum for lepers, has now established a hospital for acute diseases on the coast of Malabar. The building is of two stories, 142 feet long and 44 feet broad, and has a chapel attached to it. On the ground floor are the large halls for patients, in the upper story there are separate rooms for patients.

#### HAHNEMANN'S GRAVE.

As readers of Bradford's *Life of Hahnemann* know—but very few others—Hahnemann's body is buried at Montmartre Cemetery, Paris. Now it so happened that the author of the *Life of Hahnemann*, Dr. T. L. Bradford, in this centennial year of Homœopathy was engaged in writing up a few *Hahnemanniana* when he, aided by Mr. Charles Platt, Professor of Chemistry at the Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, made the startling discovery that, 1st, Hahnemann was buried in a plot of ground held under the name of Lethière; 2nd, that this plot had not been paid for, and 3d, that the cemetery authorities were about to remove the remains on this account. When this was realized the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, authorized Prof. Platt to purchase the plot and thus insure a permanent resting place to Hahnemann's remains. This was done and the plot in Montmartre holding those remains is now

the property of that old college and will probably always remain so.

A good and commendable work.

The tomb has been thoroughly repaired and as the fact that Hahnemann is buried there becomes known it will doubtless attract many visitors every year.

#### NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

Among the recent removals are the following:

Dr. Lawrence Montgomery Stanton, from 155 West Forty-eight street to 132 West Fifty-eight street. Office hours; 9:15 to 12:30; Sundays from 10:30 to 11:30 A. M.

Dr. William Tod Helmuth, from 299 Madison avenue to 504 Fifth avenue, N. W. corner Forty-second street. Office hours: 10 to 2.

Dr. Roland DuJardin, from 825 Park avenue to 129 East Seventy-sixth street. Office hours; 8 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

Dr. Floyd P. Sheldon, from 237 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street to 223 West One Hundred and Twenty-second street. Office hours: 11 to 1.

Dr. E. M. Devol, from Goshen, N. Y., to 114 Nassau street, Brooklyn, E. D., where he has taken the practice of the late Dr. J. B. Walters.

Dr. C. H. Ohly, N. Y. H. M. C. '96, has located at 149 Belleville avenue, Newark, N. J., where he has taken the practice of Dr. T. H. Baldwin, which he recently purchased.

Among recent appointments are the following:

Dr. Howard S. Neilson, appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Dr. J. W. Allen assistant to the Chair of Physiology, in the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

Dr. Elizabeth Jarrett, appointed one of the School Inspectors of the city. This appointment was made by Mayor Strong.

Dr. J. I. Dowling, appointed resident physician at the Five Points House of Industry. Dr. Dowling was formerly house surgeon at the Flower Hospital.

Dr. Francis E. Brennan, appointed one of the Medical Commissioners of the Long Island City Board of Health. The Doctor has recently located at 78 East avenue, L. I. C.

Dr. Edwin G. Ogden was appointed Demonstrator of Internal Medicine of the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island by the Board of Directors at the meeting of September 30th. This is an important appointment and is the only one of its kind ever made here. Dr. Ogden recently returned from Berlin, Vienna and other of the chief cities of Europe where he was pursuing studies in examinations and diagnosis with the leading German authorities. He has a very valuable collection of specimens, chiefly microscopical, which he brought with him from abroad and which will greatly aid in his duties at the hospital.

Dr. D. J. Carlough, recently resident physician of the Hahnemann Hospital is taking care of the practice of Dr. Witte in Trenton, N. J., during the doctor's absence in Europe.

#### A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Anything pertaining to Federal or State recognition of our school is always of interest to the homœopaths; hence the fact of the appointment by the Governor of Dr. W. E. Putnam, of Bennington, Vt., as Surgeon General of Vermont, with the rank of Brigadier General, will be interesting, as it shows a tendency more and more towards governmental recognition of homœopathic physicians. Dr. Putnam is a graduate of the old Cleveland Homœopathic College of the class of 1881.

#### A QUESTION THAT WILL NOT STAY "SETTLED."

The "fact" that alcohol is not a food, but a "poison," has been so definitely "settled" that in New York, we believe, the "fact" is taught in the public schools, yet here comes Dr. Ephraim Cutter in the *Medical Age*, of September 25, and tells of a case of chronic erysipelas, very much complicated, and that necessitated an amputation, yet which recovered. And here is the point that was "settled" again:

"One very interesting diet question was settled, as far as this case was concerned, viz: 'Is alcohol food?' This man's sole diet for ninety days, at one period of this serious illness, was a pint and a half of whiskey daily. This is a strict fact! Physicians have been blamed for making inebriates by prescribing alcohol; but this man was not made a drunkard, for when he was able to give up the whiskey he could not take a tablespoonful without

its 'going to his head,' and it was moreover very distasteful. When he was using it as above, it never disturbed his head; it fed him, and he was satisfied. Now, if alcohol was not a food in this case, what was? Healthy dogs and men without food rarely live forty days, but this man, all but dead with chronic erpsipelas, lived on alcohol for ninety days! It seems to me alcohol should be used as a medicine. I am very sure that he would have died but for the whiskey. It should be added that he rejected every other solid or liquid food, but the aforesaid whiskey."

Verily the settling of a question is more difficult than that of a continent.

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**"MEDICAL DEGENERATES."**

To judge from our exchanges the bargain-counter doctor is multiplying in the land and worrying some legitimate physicians not a little. "Another Cheap John medical shop," "medical degenerates," "they use what little knowledge they possess for the degradation of an honorable profession," are specimens of the way they are received by the profession that repudiates them. We have had the Cheap John pharmacist for some time, who, with little capital, credit or facilities, will undersell all responsible competitors—will sell "imported" goods at less than they cost—and little games of that sort; and now it seems that the companion Cheap John doctor has broken loose. But no legitimate physician need fear these fakirs in the long run. To be sure there always will be those who will "try" the "free," or "cheap" doctors just as many physicians are induced to risk their practice by at times "trying" the cheap and chromo pharmacies, but "you cannot fool all the people all the time," and skill and superior quality are always easy winners.

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**"THE BOOK-WRITING DISEASE."**

Dr. C. H. Stiles, in address to the medical graduates of the Georgetown University, made the following comments on book-writing:

"The book-writing disease is one you are subject to. It is, however, very amenable to treatment, and this is quite simple, although somewhat heroic. It consists in reading a few books

which have been written by other men suffering from the same disease. Select any subject, however small, go to the surgeon-general's library and read every article you can find upon that subject, and in most cases, I believe, you will come to the conclusion that you will not publish your monograph until you have made a few original observations in that particular line and have something to say. Do not disgrace yourself and your Alma Mater by becoming a bibliographic kleptomaniac.

"In your medical writings never use a scientific word unless you know its exact meaning and its application to the subject you are discussing. Scientific names are necessary evils. In the writings of one who knows their exact meaning, they are useful; but when used in a loose and inexact way they show poor taste reminding the reader of Browning's lines:

"And when in certain travel I have feigned  
To be an ignoramus in our art,  
According to some preconceived design,  
And happen to hear the land's practitioners,  
Steeped in conceit sublimed by ignorance,  
Prattle fantastically on disease,  
Its cause and cure—and I must hold my peace!

in the the letter of 'The Arab Physician.'

"Speaking for my own specialty, I regret to say that fully two-third of the articles on medical zoölogy which I have found in the medical journals are unintelligible to the specialists—whatever may be the ideas they convey to the practitioner—largely because of the reckless use of technical terms."

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**ANTITOXIN ACCIDENTS.**

The *British Medical Journal* summarizes an article from the *Therap. Monatshefte* on the seamy side of antitoxin, from which summary the following figures are taken. Out of 2,228 cases treated with antitoxin, 1,805 recovered; of these, 420, or 23 per cent. showed bad effects from the antitoxin. It appeared that 14 diphtheritic children died from the effects of the antitoxin, and 4 others from same drug who were not affected with diphtheria. This is a condensed summary of the cases studied by Gottstein, who, not without cause, considers antitoxin to be a more or less dangerous remedy.

## PERSONAL.

Dr. C. Eurich has removed from 209 E. 87th street to 1263 Washington ave., New York city.

Dr. J. C. Duncan has removed from La Moille to De Kalb, Ill.

The University of Pennsylvania could not make rabbits voluntarily take alcoholic drinks. Why not try it on men?

"Antivac" is a late term for one who flouts Jenner's discovery.

Five and six year-old's among homœopathic books are masquerading as "Just Issued."

The mortality of the plague in China was 80 per cent.

Several people were sent to a hospital in New York, the other day, the result of a "bargain-counter" rush.

Says Montaigne: "They who fight custom with grammar are fools," much to the comfort of most of us who disturb the bones of Lindley Murray.

When doctor told young mother that baby must have one cow's milk every day, she said she did not see how baby could hold it all.

They say that it is not so much boiling down as roasting that some papers need.

When a man has learnt to look to the quality of the goods and not to promised chromo or "premium" offered, he begins to be a wise buyer.

The father always wants it to be a boy, yet the boy as he grows prefers a girl.

Dr. Sarah T. Rogers Eavenson has removed from 1711 Race street to 1943 Vine street, Philadelphia.

The "Greater Flower Hospital" precedes the "Greater New York." The splendid new addition was opened on October 6, under auspices of New York's leading citizens.

Our "regular" friends are gradually coming round to rational Homœopathy; they have discovered "a remedy for stage-fright" and a medicinal treatment for "irritable temper."

Dr. Roland du Jardin has removed to 127 East 76th street, near Lexington avenue, New York.

The drummers who contribute to the *Medical Century* do not improve its tone, which is a pity, for otherwise the *Century* is not half-bad.

Another "new cure" for tuberculosis has been tried in Europe, and as the patients are not all dead yet, why, "sufficient time has not elapsed to," etc., etc.

Quarantine has been totally abolished in Great Britain.

Dr. Chislet objects to the "wholesale manufacture of cheap doctors."

Specific gravity has been defined as an Englishman trying to see the point of an American joke.

When it comes to the "test at the bedside" old Homœopathy distances all other therapeutics.

It looks as if Europe would soon have to carve its Turkey.

"It is a long lane that has no turning," to be sure, but a long lane is rather a good thing for the property owner.

In books only can you learn the wisdom or folly of the past. Get thee a library.

A doctor without reliable medicines is like a trolley car without a brake.

## THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

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### LILIUM TIGRINUM IN UTERINE FIBROIDS.

C. Sigmund Raue, M. D.

The pathological changes induced in the uterus and its adnexa, and often in the surrounding structures, by the presence of a fibro-myoma, vary greatly in character and degree. Sub-mucous myomas are usually characterized by profuse and troublesome bleeding, and as v. Campe has shown, the pathological changes in the endometrium in these cases are identical with those noted in fungoid endometritis (Schroeder). The hæmorrhage, however, is not always proportionate to the extent of the involvement of the uterus by the fibroid.

In the interstitial and sub-peritoneal variety, hæmorrhage is less characteristic, and it may be entirely absent, but there is usually more pain and distress than in the sub-mucous variety (unless the latter induce expulsive pains), especially *ovarian pains*, probably from pressure or peritonitis. In some cases of interstitial fibroids this pain may be purely neuralgic, and I have found it quite a common accompaniment of these tumors. Pressure symptoms are often severe; also those of peritoneal origin.

Labor-like pains are quite common, especially in the sub-mucous variety when nature makes an attempt to expel the new growth, but they are usually present in all varieties, particularly during menstruation. These pains are easily explained, springing, as they do, from increased uterine contractions and the menstrual congestion. The reflex symptoms are numerous and varying, and must not be ignored, for they are of great importance to the prescriber.

It is evident that the course of treatment to be adopted must vary with each case, and that it also varies much from the likes