

nary Homœopathy in Its Application to the Horse,' a copy of which I have. He tells us in his preface that his object in preparing the book has been to furnish, in concise, and, so far as possible, unconventional language, information that will enable those who have the charge of horses to discover what ails the animal when signs of illness or incapacity for work are observed; and, further, how to treat a patient under such conditions."

"Dr. Hurndall is a homœopathist, and as might be expected, he bestows some hard knocks upon allopathists. These two schools of medicine have been fighting ever since they found themselves in opposition, and they fight as heartily in veterinary practice as in the treatment of human beings. Aside from this, however, the author of the book gives many useful hints in the care of horses. In large districts of the United States there is no qualified veterinary surgeon, and owners of horses are obliged to depend on their own judgment in emergencies."

"Until one reads this book he is not likely to realize the multitude of diseases to which horses are heir. But the author is equal to them all, and he never fails to suggest a remedy. One peculiar statement he makes is that in all his experience he has never come across a case of disease of the ear in the horse, and adds that, with the exception of occasional injuries, there would appear to be nothing calling for special treatment on the organs of hearing among the equine race."

"The work is complete, as the index shows. If a horse owner were to read it through carefully and studiously he would be so well informed on all ailments, as well as with regard to the best general treatment of his animals, that he would never require the services of a veterinary surgeon at any time."

"A more useful book for all who have anything to do with horses has never been issued."

DR. DOUGHTY'S book on "Genito-Urinary Diseases" is not out yet, but is approaching completion; slow work, but careful work, and the book is worth waiting for; it does not give the student the dry husks to be found in every text-book, that leave him as unsatisfied as though he had not "looked up" the subject, but clear, unconventional, practical instruction, that will probably make it a favorite with *all* students and a model of how to do it for future writers.

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CHELIDONIUM IN CANCER.

Dr. Burnett's favorite organopathic remedy for the liver, *Chelidonium majus*, has come to the fore as a remedy for cancer, and not in a homœopathic journal either, but in the *Deutsche Medizinal-Zeitung* (No. 30, 1896), where Dr. Denissenko relates his experience with *Chelidonium* in the treatment of carcinomatous growth in the municipal hospital at *Bojansk*. He gives the remedy internally in quite large doses, and into the tumor as close as possible to the boundary between it and the healthy tissue he injects from two to four drops of an equal mixture of *Chelidonium*, *glycerin* and distilled water. If the tumor is ulcerated he paints it with a mixture of *Chelidonium* and *Glycerin*. The summing up of the results of the treatment we take from the *New York Medical Journal*:

"The effects of this treatment were shown in the course of a very few days. They were the following: 1. The sallow hue of the skin disappeared. 2. Softening of the tumor set in. 3. After from three to five days, there formed at the points of injection fistulous tracts about which the softening process went on with special rapidity. 4. In from fifteen to twenty days a line of demarcation could be distinguished between the morbid and the healthy tissues: the one seemed to be forced away from the other. In general, the tumor diminished more than half in circumference, and the affected lymphatic glands of the neighborhood underwent involution."

The sallow hue of the skin disappearing is a confirmation of what Dr. Burnett says of this important remedy in that excellent work *Diseases of the Liver*, a work that every practitioner, regardless of school, should carefully study.

"THE TABLET FAD."

The tablet seems to be losing friends on all sides and articles headed as above taken from the *Western Druggist*, are multiplying. That tablets are used very frequently where the trituration or tincture would be preferable, there is no doubt, but for all that a properly made tablet has its place in the world. If manufacturers would have followed the directions of Dr. Robert N. Fuller, there is no doubt but that the tablet would not have fallen into disrepute, but instead of doing this—probably few of them have ever read what Dr. Fuller, the father of tablets, wrote—they set about seeing who could turn out the cheapest wares, assuming thereby that the majority of the medical profession care more for cheapness than skill, accuracy and purity. Perhaps in this they are right; but the inevitable reaction has followed and the day of the factory made tablet seems to be waning; but even though the machine product fall into total disuse there will always be a place for the tablet prepared according to the directions of Dr. Fuller.

CONSUMPTION.

In a paper in *Medical Record* (Oct. 24) headed, "Tuberculosis and Bacteriophobia," Dr. Prettyman, of Milford, Del., maintains that the whole modern theory of tuberculosis is wrong. Tuberculosis, he says, is a disease of malnutrition either hereditary or acquired; the English name for the disease is fully descriptive of it—consumption: Consumption is a wasting away because of malnutrition. "The real seat of the disease is in the chylopoietic viscera and is organic—that is, it has its origin in defective digesting and assimilating organs. They fail to convert the food into healthy blood in sufficient quantity to maintain a normal physiological condition. This is the root of the disease, and what is called the tuberculous bacilli are the outgrowth of it after it becomes seated in the lungs, where the atmosphere has access to the deposit and comes in contact with it." * * *

"Fistula in ano and appendicitis are both indications of an organic predisposition to tuberculosis; so also is typhoid fever, but when it is successfully passed through, it seems, for a time at least, and perhaps forever in some cases, to immunize the organization against any further tendency to tuberculous deposition. The root of this fever we all know to be enteric. The same may, in some measure, also be true of appendicitis, fistula,

and tuberculous joint." This certainly seems to be more rational than the commonly taught idea that tuberculosis originates in a microbe, usually a dried microbe blown about in the street dust.

THAT VERMIFORM APPENDIX.

At the thirteenth annual meeting of the N. Y. State Medical Association, Dr. Nelson L. North took the bold position of practically affirming that God knew more than modern scientific medical men. The latter assert, for instance, that the vermiform appendix is "absolutely useless." "But," says Dr. North, "rather let us suppose that an almighty God—or the conservative all-powerful force of nature—would have improved at each turn of the evolution processes; and so we should discover that every part of the human organism, however apparent its insignificance, has a use, and should not be sacrificed without good and sufficient reason therefor."

Going a step further Dr. North examined the records of the health office relating to appendicitis, typhilitis, intussusception, etc., and found that there has been an increase in the number of deaths from those causes. Thus it is obvious, reasons the doctor, that since there are more deaths from these causes there must be more cases in the aggregate, or else the treatment was faulty. It was not likely surgical technique would much further diminish the death rate from operative interference, and he thought the difficulty lay in practitioners giving up as soon as a patient complained of pain in the right side, and calling in a surgeon, instead of resorting to early local antiphlogistic and internal remedies.

A CURIOUS CASE AND CONCLUSION.

The *Medical Record* tells of a curious suit recently brought against a Staten Island physician by an undertaker. This physician diagnosed several cases chicken pox that the undertaker took charge of after death; from these he claims he contracted small-pox and sues for \$5,000 damages. The *Record's* comment is peculiar; it says: "The unusual scene presented by a suit at law being brought by a member of one profession against that of another upon which it feeds, can be accounted for by the fact that the plaintiff combined the function of coroner

with that of other undertakings." From a lay journal this would be thought rather severe.

A BAD PRACTICE.

It is bad enough for proprietary medicine concerns to advertise "homœopathic specifics" or "homœopathic cures," for this, that and the other disease, but it is much worse for concerns that claim to be homœopathic pharmacies to advertise such essentially misleading preparations. What manner of things are "Homœopathic Cough and Croup Syrup," "Homœopathic Dyspepsia Powders," "Homœopathic Catarrh Powders," "Homœopathic Malarial Antidote," "Homœopathic Sore Throat Tablets and Gargle," "Homœopathic Teething Powders" and "Homœopathic Croup and Cough Drops?" Have these things ever been proved? Certainly not, yet they are said to be "homœopathic" to various and sundry ills. The proprietary preparation has too strong a hold on the public (and on the medical profession, too) to be fought any longer, but when any one prefixes the word "homœopathic" to one of these preparations he shows that he is ignorant of the very essentials of Homœopathy.

DO NOT BE IMPRACTICABLE.

Boards of Health are very useful and honorable bodies, but if they would learn to curb the impracticable they would be more honored and probably more useful, for a grin of derision from the public weakens a civic body no matter how august. The Board of Health of a certain western State, needless to particularize, has sent a circular to all railroads asking them to issue orders that men who spit on the floors of the cars or stations, shall be "ejected" therefrom. No one denies that spitting on the floor is not a commendable thing, but does the Board of Health realize what a literal obedience to their request would involve? For instance, what would be the result if the trainmen on, say, an Atlantic City or a Coney Island "excursion," would undertake to "eject" every man who spits on the floor! Or suppose a very nice man (or lady, why except them?) on a very nice train were suddenly to have a "coughing spell," coughing up something that they "expectorated" should the trainman jerk his signal rope and put the, perhaps sickly,

offender off the train in the wilds and leave him, or her, to tramp for their lives through mud or snow? Really, it seems to us, if these gentlemen were to adopt towards the public a tone in which request was more in evidence than dictation they would not decrease their influence or usefulness.

THE INSIDE WORKINGS.

"Persons conversant with the inside workings of the medicine business are often led to think things that would not sound well if spoken. This nation seems to be afflicted with a kind of rot, not dry rot, not wet rot, but the rot of cheapness. It has sapped the life of our people until from laborer to professional man the cry is cheap, *cheap*, CHEAP. The farmer cannot get cost for his produce, the artisan cannot sell his skilled labor week in and week out for the wages of common labor, the laborer cannot get employment half the year. Everything is on the cheap order, and this encourages substitution of cheap drugs for those expensive and makes a demand for cheap physicians who carry cheap medicines. From the department store with its tissue-paper tinware to the department store with its physician's advice free, and medicines at half the usual price. the cry of cheapness goes up, and if this thing continues Americans will become a nation of cheaps."

"Persons who are in touch with the medicine business know how physicians are meeting the problem of the substitution of cheap li-ces of goods for those standard, the giving of little for more than its value. Cheapness tends to uncertainty in medicine and prices below those offered by standard manufacturers as a rule, means an expensive purchase to the man who buys the cheap drugs."—*Eclectic Medical Journal*.

EPILEPSY in young persons with the key-note of *melancholy* has been benefited by *Indigo*.

Dyspepsia with afflux of blood to the head and somnolence, after eating, *Gratiola*.

Try *Geranium* 1, in habitual sick-headache when all indicated remedies fail.

PERSONAL.

Dr. W. H. Phillips has removed from Cape May, N. J., to 56 W. Cheltenham avenue, Germantown, Pa.

Dr. Geo. A. Pridham has removed from 3743 Brown street to 724 North Fortieth street, Philadelphia.

Dr. A. L. Butler has removed from Challis, Idaho, to Butte City, Mont. The tailor can at least always suit himself.

Dr. Chas. W. Stiles will remove, on Dec. 1st, from Newberryport, Mass., to New Britain, Conn.

The Editor of the *American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology* has an imagination that beats sentimental Tommy's.

"It is not what code do you follow? But what kind of man you are?"
—*Medical Record*.

The *Australian Homœopathic Gazette* has suspended publication for lack of sufficient support.

FOR SALE An established practice of \$4,000 per year in a growing village of one thousand inhabitants within fifty miles of New York. Office furniture, medicines, instruments, books and road outfit included. An unusual opportunity for a good man. For particulars address M. M., CARE OF BOERICKE & TAFEL, 15 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Turkeys should begin taking Phytolacca Berry Tablets.

Dr. Charles M. Benham has removed from Spring City to Phoenixville, Pa.

Dr. Chas. H. Hubbard has opened an office at 1618 Arch street, Philadelphia. Eye, ear, nose and throat only.

Not long ago a contributor to a medical journal wrote of the "epileptic habit."

WANTED A good live homœopathic physician in Norfolk, Litchfield county, Conn., vacancy caused by the death of Dr. B. C. Gidman. A good country practice for the right man. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. Gidman, Norfolk, Conn., or Plumb Brown, Jr., M. D., 503 State street, Springfield, Mass.

Piper methysticum is being advertised as "A Wonderful Discovery," a "blood purifier."

Nutrico Food still continues to be a great favorite with all who use it.

There is one forward man who is always popular—he who is forward in paying his bills.

Dr. C. Sigmund Raue's paper in this number of the *RECORDER*, shows that his father's mantle has descended on worthy shoulders.

A live wire doesn't look it.

The cyclone now gives the blizzard the right of way.

Put away that little button, it's all settled.

Keep your eyes open for Quay's book on nose and throat. It is a good one.

For dyspeptic troubles brought on by eating something cold try *Bellis perrenis*.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

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REMINISCENCES OF DR. CHARLES G. RAUE.

By Joseph C. Guernsey, A. M., M. D.*

It is with feelings of genuine, though necessarily sad, satisfaction that I add my tribute of affection and reminiscence to what has already been said of him in honor of whose memory we are met here to-night.

Affectionate in disposition and lovable by nature; gentle in manner but unswerving in his conviction of the truth; wholly unselfish and ever ready to oblige; hearty and whole-souled in his greetings; sincere in all his words and deeds; strong in character and firm of purpose; true to his friends; loyal to Homœopathy; a willing and able teacher and assistant to his younger and less skilled bretheren was DR. CHARLES G. RAUE.

Who cannot look back and recall the glow of pleasure occasioned by receiving that hearty nod of recognition when driving by him; or his genial and cheery "Well! how goes it?" when meeting him in person, accompanied by that clasp of the hand that sent the life blood bounding with quickened impulse through the arteries and warmed the heart.

In beginning my reminiscences of Dr. Raue I vainly look back and search for the time in my life when I did not know him. If there was such a period I cannot recall it. But when it comes to the time of my direct association with him—ah, yes! then I *can* answer, for I was one of those whom he called "my boys." Twenty-six years ago this autumn, over a quarter of a century ago, I matriculated as a student in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia—and at that time a most important member of the Faculty was Prof. Chas. G. Raue. How well I remember his entrance to the lecture room! Most of

* Read at Dr. Raue's Memorial Meeting, October 17, 1896.