tom, followed by structural change, chiefly anæmia or inflammation of tissues.

The remedies indicated differ with the different states. The diet is a most important factor in the treatment; the rules are: First, acids, spices, stimulants, and activity interfere with the fattening process by stimulating an excessive flow of gastric juice, etc. Second. Fats, sweets, and starchy food, quiet and water, increase the activity of the liver, pancreas, salivary and lymphatic glands. (T. C. Duncan, M. I., v. 10, p. 461.)

An Hermaphrodite. Physiological description of. (B. B. Schenck, H. M., Feb., 1873, p. 343.)

Congenital Malformation of the Bowels. Child lived five days after birth. Symptoms were vomiting and absence of urine and stool. *Post mortem*—the stomach and duodenum were considerably distended with flatus, but there was no connection between the duodenum and the jejunum, to that of the left end of the duodénum, and at the upper end of the jejunum there was a cul de sac, and consequently the jejunum and ileum were loose in the cavity of the abdomen. The bladder was empty. (Croucher, M. H. R., v. 17, p. 237.)

Anomalous Colon. Case of autopsy. Jacob Siler, æt. 53, unmarried, a common laborer. On evening of August 3d, 1872, felt well but ravenously hungry. Eating nearly double the usual quantity for his supper. Following day felt indisposed; slight pain occasionally in abdomen; daily stool absent. August 5th. Increased discomfort in abdomen; frequent and futile efforts to stool; appetite indifferent; resorted to domestic remedies, but labored as usual.

August 6th. Symptoms much the same; labors part of the morning; resorts now to allopathy for medicine; takes a powerful purgative; no stool.

August 7th. Tries another allopathist; jalap heavy; result the same; symptoms all aggravated.

August 8th. Was called to see the case. Found pulse 85, moderate thirst for small quantities of drink; considerable meteoristic distension; slight tenderness over entire abdomen; no localized pain except a continual sacral backache. I suspected volvulus and gave *Nux*^{3}, and ordered enema.

August 9th. No change for the better; downward tendency prevails. During this and the succeeding day, employed all the means for relief at command, both mechanical and medical results negative.

Tympanitis excessive; diffuse pain in abdomen becomes more intense, directly above the pubes; sacral ache constant (has suffered during entire life from weak back and backache whenever indisposed). Enemas both simple and effervescing were without favorable result. Forcible inflation per anus was persevered in varying postures which was also abortive. In all these trials but a very meagre amount of liquid or air could be forced into the rectum. Gastrotomy was finally resorted to, but no emesis of any kind followed.

On the following morning (August 11th, Sunday,) found the patient dead. Death was preceded by constant desire to defecate; pubic pain intensified; considerable thirst; frequent micturition and much flatus, almost preventing respiration entirely; no emesis. Patient made one final effort to defecate while sitting on the edge of his bed, fell back and expired quietly.

Autopsy seven hours after death. Illeo-cœcal valve was found in left iliac fossa, and the course of the colon in a corresponding inverse order, ascending on left side, and descending with sigmoid flexure on the right side. The difficulty was found at the sigmoid flexure.

The colon at flexure was of unusual length, extending before the reflexion down to a point within an inch and a half of the com mencement of rectum, then in an extended length of at least twenty inches between this point and the rectum, it was doubled upon itself, forming thus a free floating duplicate ten inches in length. This duplicate extended up towards the umbilicus anterior to the smaller intestines, and had made one entire revolution from right to left (on its own axis), thus forming at the junction of colon and rectum (six to eight inches from the anus), a tight twisted rope. The strangulated portion was gangrenous; other portions normal. (O. S. Runnels, O. M. and S. R., v. 7, No. 2, 1873.)

Chemistry.

Ozone in the Atmosphere. A table carefully compounded from daily observations by Dr. Lender, proves: First, that its absence

(the *jod-kalium* starch paper did at least show no alteration in its color) was not attended with any noticeable change in the general state of health. Second, that during strong reaction of the paper continuing for weeks there prevailed no bronchial affections; and third, that during the severest cholera epidemic we have had (in Magdeburg on the Elbe), the ozone reaction was, and continued to be quite strong. (H. G. Schneider, J. Pr., 1873, p. 720.)

Ozone and Homœopathy. By Dr. H. Goullon, Jr. (A. H. Z., v. 87, p. 189.)

Medical Electricity; is it Homœopathic? How may it be applied?

Every electrical application should be made with the understanding that man, in himself is an electric battery, with the battery proper located in the brain, and various little batteries (nervous centres, ganglions, in different parts of the body. These are all under the control of the great battery, the brain. Man considered as to his surrounding, is negative at his feet, and positive at his head, or in other words his head is positive and his feet negative. To promote the proper currents therefore, the positive pole should be applied as near as possible to the medulla oblongata, say at nape of neck, and the negative pole to the feet. Moisture aids. For sthenic pneumonia, apply sponge moistened with indicative drug directly over apex of lung and the negative to the feet. When both lungs are involved, apply first to worst side, and then change to other, allowing a few minutes for breathing. In bilious fever I prefer electric bath, thus: negative pole in the water, and hand representing the positive pole, passed over scalp and down nape of neck.

In typhoid fever same treatment. When skin is hot or feverish and cadaveric, while pulse is slow, weak and compressible, or when skin is cold; goose pimpled, shriveled, while pulse is greatly accelerated, hard and tense, then use *electric sheet*, thus, I wrap the patient in a warm wet sheet, and apply the currents as before. In *meningitis* and *headache*, wet head thoroughly and envelope in wet cloth, apply negative to back of neck, positive by wet hand over head and forehead, etc. (O. P. Baer, A. J. H. M. M., v. 6, p.154.)

Neutral Media for the Preparation of our Remedies. By neutral medicines we mean non-medicinal materials that can be medicated and made convenient for administration. The number of these mediums employed in homœopathic practice is necessarily limited.

Sacc. lact. for the most part has been employed in making triturations of solid medicinal substances obtained from the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms. In some instances a mixture of this medium with starch, arrow-root, finely pulverized liquorice root, and common salt has been employed for the same purpose. The neutral liquids that have been employed for the preparation of tinctures, extracts and dilutions, are water, deodorized alcohol and syrups, and sometimes, though rarely the pure sulphuric ether.

The best medium for metallic triturations is sugar of milk.

The saline minerals should have the same medium.

The salts of iron, copper, zinc, mercury and lead carried up to the 6th dec. or 3d cent., vary much in color and appearance; that of iron has a greenish hue; that of copper, a bluish; that of zinc, white; that of mercury, grayish; that of the proto-iodide, yellowish; that of the bin-iodide, pinkish; that of cinnabar, reddish. Those of the yellow sub-sulphate, black oxide, hydro-chlorate and sub-muriate, preserve to a greater or less extent their characteristic colors, and no neutral medium of preparing these triturations has been found to answer the purpose as well as pure sugar of milk, and although salep, clarified sugar, liquorice, arrow-root and starch serve an important purpose, and particularly when sugar of milk cannot be had, they are, nevertheless, liable to many objections. Starch as a medium for diluting medicines by trituration, becomes moist, glossy and sticky. Clarified sugar will only answer for such as are put to immediate use, and for the reason that it attracts moisture, and besides, when some salts are triturated with this material, chemical changes are to be feared that might cause a substitution of a new material for the one intended by the process. Similar objections can be urged against the employment of salep and arrow-root, while that of pure radix glycyrrhizæ may have some advantages that commend its use. The tinctures and dilutions employed in medical practice are for the most part prepared in deodorized alcohol, which, according to modern authority, is far from being non-medicinal. Common table salt, which is a tolerably pure preparation of chloride of sodium, some argue, is not more objectionable in preparing triturations than the alcohol in preparing tinctures and dilutions. So far as medicinal interference is concerned, this may be true. But alcohol is indispensable on acconut of its power to preserve against chemical changes. Tinctures made from fresh plants, or even dilutions made with

water, would soon exhibit the presence of acetic acid, were it not for the presence of a certain proportion of alcohol. On this account, this medium has been employed in making dilutions on the decimal and centesimal scale, as high as the 100,000th. If alcohol is medicinal, the query may arise, if all traces of medicine are not neutralized, in the highest dilutions, except what the alcohol contains.

Dilutions of the mineral and vegetable acids cannot be made with alcohol, in as much as water appears to be the only diluent that preserves their quality. Alcohol is objectionable on account of the production of ether when acids are diluted in it.

Vegetable and animal carbon can be prepared for use in no better medium than sugar of milk. The lower triturations can be made and preserved for an indefinite length of time in well-corked bottles. After the 3d or 4th dec. trituration the attenuations are continued in alcohol.

For immediate use the dried foliage of plants may be triturated with sugar of milk, but their medicinal integrity becomes impaired by time. The 5th attenuation of any of the triturations, it is maintained can be made by adding 1–20 by weight of the 4th trituration to alcohol, and shaking many times a day for several days, and from this the higher dilutions can be made. Two parts of fine pulverized sugar, and one part of starch, forms the prescribing powder sold by some of our pharmacies, and for extemporaneous medication with dilutions or globules, it may serve as good a purpose as the more expensive sugar of milk.

Another neutral in the form of simple syrup, made by adding eighteen ounces of clarified sugar to a pint of pure water, has been found a convenient vehicle for medication by dissolving in it the 3d trit. of the remedy required.

The crude hypo-phosphites may be prepared for administration in the same way.

Wafers made of sugar and gum arabic for medication have been employed as a favorite neutral, to be medicated when used. Globules of various sizes are used for the same purpose.

A tincture of liquorice root, made with dilute alcohol and believed to be neutral, has been employed as a vehicle for medications with dilutions suitable for affections of the respiratory organs, and with this and simple syrup, wafers and globules, sugar of milk and alcohol, water and other neutrals the practitioner may consider

himself well equipped for varying the forms of his prescriptions to suit the preference of his patients.

Formerly, in preparing the metals, etc., differently colored powder papers were used. A pinkish tinge was oftentimes imparted to a medicine by using coccus cacti five drops to an ounce of the medicine. The same quantity of the watery extract of *annatto* would give a yellow tinge. Grayish powders were made by using equal quantities of sugar or starch and powdered liquorice in making triturations. Common table salt has even been used.

But all this twisting and turning, without getting off the track, is simply impossible. The only road that can take the practitioner safely through by daylight, is to use the pure metals with pure, white, deodorized powder papers, or by solution in pure aqua fontana. (A. E. Small, U. S. M. and S. J., v. 8, p. 383.)

Chemistry of Cobra Poison and Beer. One of the most remarkable illustrations of the mysterious line that separates the deadly and the wholesome in nature, is given in the English medical press, which states that the poison of the cobra, the most venomous of the East India serpents, has been chemically analyzed, giving the following results: Carbon, 45; nitrogen, 13; oxygen, 6; sulphur, 26, and hydrogen, 10. This is exactly the composition of beer yeast. The latter is used for manufacturing the staff of life, bread; the former is so deadly in its nature, that when taken from the snake and preserved, and afterwards injected under the skin of animals, it produces fatal results quickly. The laboratory of nature is far more wonderful than that of the human chemist. (O. M. and S. R., v. 7, No. 5.)

Disinfection. (J. F. Cooper, H. M., Oct., 1873, p. 114; also, in H. M. S., of Penna.)