

rectum. Dr. Dunham, in response to a note from me, advised Lachesis. A few pellets of the thirtieth potency of that remedy, therefore, were dissolved in half a tumbler of water and a teaspoonful given once in two hours. I quote from my note book:

October 2d. The parotid gland is intensely swollen, but much less painful.

4th. The swelling is subsiding without suppuration; had a natural passage from the bowels last evening, just thirty-three days from the date of the last one. His appetite is becoming absolutely voracious; the bed sores have commenced to heal; bile has disappeared from the urine. Sacch. lact.

12th. Gains strength daily. Dreams of rich viands and dainty dishes; talks of little else during waking moments. The parotid swelling has entirely disappeared; the urinary secretion is perfectly normal; the patient, however, is very weak; sits up but a few minutes, morning and evening; complains of numbness and prickings in the left leg; not removed by rubbing nor motion. Gave a few doses of Nux vom<sup>o</sup> in solution.

14th Improves steadily; walks from the bed to the chair. Sacch. lac.

21th. With slight and unimportant variations, the patient has steadily improved since last note; he now walks unaided down stairs; takes long drives; enjoys his dinner; sleeps soundly and long; has a clean mouth and a soft cool skin. Discharged.

#### ALOES.

BY P. P. WELLS, M. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

This drug has been found effectual repeatedly in removing a peculiar heavy, dull, pressing pain in the forehead, of no great severity, but which indisposes to, or even incapacitates for all exertion, especially for intellectual labor. This state

of the head has appeared in the person of the writer, every year for the last ten or twelve, on the blossoming of the *Ailanthus*. He found no remedy for it, till he received the proving of Aloes, in Hering's *Americanische Arzneipruefungen*. A single dose of this drug, in the 200th potency, has always been sufficient for its speedy removal. The symptoms which correspond to this troublesome visitor are, in the proving of Hering, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 81, 82, 85, 86, 87, 93, 99.

There is also a condition of the abdomen which is quite peculiar, of which most persons have been conscious who have passed through an epidemic of *Asiatic cholera*. A very similar group of sensations have annually afflicted most of us who are so unfortunate as to dwell in cities cursed by the presence of that most abominable of trees—the *Ailanthus*. It is oftener than otherwise described, by those who suffer it, as a feeling of “uncertainty”—meaning that they are not sure they shall not be attacked by diarrhœa any minute—and that they feel just as though they would be. It is one of the constant elements of the precursory stage of cholera. The *Ailanthus* sensations are strikingly like this. When produced by this cause, the symptoms are promptly and completely removed by a single dose of Aloes<sup>200</sup>. This has been several times repeated, in the experiment of the writer during the blossoming seasons of the *Ailanthus*. Whether it will be equally effectual in relieving the analogous group of symptoms produced by the cholera poison, he has had no opportunity to observe, there having been no epidemic of this disease, in this city, since the publication of the proving of Aloes. But the similarity of the groups of symptoms is so great as is also their resemblance to known symptoms of Aloes, that he has no doubt the drug will be found equally efficacious in both. There is in this condition of the abdomen not only this sense of *insecurity*, but a dull heaviness, and sense of moderate distention, general debility, and especially a weakness of the abdominal organs. The symptoms of Aloes which are representative of this condition are, in the proving referred to, 485, 486, 488, 494, 511, 576.

Symptoms 500, 501 and 502 may possibly mislead some in the clinical use of this drug, unless the symptoms are studied in their quality as well as in their verbal expression, a duty which we have endeavored elsewhere to urge on practitioners, as of high importance. The symptoms before us are a good illustration of the necessity, even, of this kind of study. Without this, Alocs may be supposed, by the above symptoms to be an appropriate remedy for peritoneal inflammation with plastic deposit, which it is not. Instead of this, the symptoms are rather allied to rheumatic or neuralgic tenderness of the abdomen, or to that sensitiveness to pressure which is sometimes acute, which is found in some cases of flatulent pains, i. e., this sensitiveness is like to that which accompanies rheumatism and spasmodic conditions, and not to that inflammatory state which produces plastic deposits.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON RHUS.

BY CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D., NEW YORK.

The *Rhus toxicodendron* proved by Hahnemann and the *Rhus radicans* proved in this country by the late Dr. B. F. Joslin are now regarded by botanists as identical, differing only in their mode of growth. I can perceive no essential difference in the symptoms ascribed to them by provers. For ten years I have used them interchangeably in my practice, and have remarked no differences in their action. I shall therefore speak of them as identical. In the Appendix of *Jahr's New Manual or Symptomen Codex*, by Hempel, is a note on *Rhus radicans*, of which Dr. Joslin speaks as follows in his *Essay on Epidemic Cholera*, p. 132, note:

"I deem it due to the profession as to myself, to state that the note on this plant (*Rhus radicans*) inserted without my consent or knowledge in the Appendix to the American edition of *Jahr's Symptomen Codex*, is grossly incorrect, especially where it attempts to correct my botanical descrip-

tion of this plant in general, and of the particular plant from which I obtained the specimen for trial. This last part of the criticism is not only incorrect but absurd; inasmuch as the botanical character of those particular leaves could be known only to myself and my respected medical colleagues who engaged with me in the provings, and to whom the leaves were shown. I here reaffirm the correctness of my description as given in the body of the same *Symptomen Codex*, pp. 671, 672."

The *Rhus* is a native of North America. It was known to the Indians as a medicine. Dufresnoy, a French army surgeon, published, in 1788, "an account of its supposed virtues in the cure of cutaneous eruptions and of nervous paralysis." He also, as well as the traveler Kalm, described its property of causing inflammatory swelling of the skin, followed by vesicles, in persons who touch the leaves and even in susceptible persons who are exposed to its exhalations at night.

Indeed it is well known that contact with the leaves of the *Rhus radicans* or "poison-vine" produces, not merely in the parts touched, but also often in other parts of the body, as the neck and face, a swelling, with redness, œdema and vesicles, that bears a marvelous resemblance to vesicular erysipelas. This eruption is attended by constitutional symptoms which resemble those of erysipelas.

It is, likewise, well known that, in this form of erysipelas (the vesicular) homœopathic physicians long ago found good reason to look upon *Rhus* as their most valuable remedy. The striking confirmation of the homœopathic law of cure which these facts afford, has caused some bitter opponents of Homœopathy actually to thrust *Rhus* out from the *Materia Medica*. Thus we find Dr. Stille, after giving a very imperfect summary of the effects of *Rhus* and of the opinions held concerning it, coolly remarking: "It, however, does not really appear to deserve sufficient confidence as a medicine to entitle it to retain a place in the *Materia Medica*!"

Very different are the judgment and method of Trousseau, who, though no friend to Homœopathy, is yet too wise and

too honest a man to refuse to learn from his opponents. He relates an interesting proving of Rhus: "Dr. Lavini applied two drops of the tincture of Rhus radicans to the first phalanx of his fore-finger; he left it there only two minutes, and yet, at the end of an hour, it had produced two black spots. Twenty-five days afterwards, the following symptoms suddenly manifested themselves; great heat in the mouth and gullet; rapidly increasing swelling of the fore-arm, which has acquired twice its normal volume; the skin was rough, the itching intolerable, the heat very great, etc."

"This singular action of Rhus rad.," continues Trousseau, "upon the human economy has induced the Homœopaths to use it in skin diseases; but already before them, Dufresnoy, of Valenciennes, had published a pamphlet in which he extolled the virtues of this plant against cutaneous diseases and subsequently against paralysis."

"Since that time a number of essays on this subject have appeared in medical periodicals, and many respectable physicians have confirmed Dufresnoy's experiments."

"We have ourselves," proceeds Trousseau, "often used Rhus radicans for paralysis, but the experiments we have made in skin diseases are too few and too little conclusive to admit of our referring to them here."

"The only forms of paralysis which we have seen treated by M. Bretonneau, of Tours, and which we have ourselves treated, are those of the lower extremities which succeeded a concussion of the spinal marrow or a lesion of that organ which did not destroy its tissue. On this point we have collected facts enough to place beyond a doubt the therapeutic efficacy of Rhus radicans." *Trousseau et Pidoux. Traite de Therapeutique et Materia Medica*, 1, 787, 788.

We shall by and by see that the pathogenetic symptoms clearly point to the use of Rhus in paralysis of the lower extremities. This powerful testimony of Trousseau is an ENDORSEMENT OF OUR LAW FOR THE SELECTION OF REMEDIES.

Our knowledge of the positive effects of Rhus upon the human organism is derived from the proving of Hahnemann

and his pupils, published in the *Materia Medica Pura*, Vol. II, and from the proving of Rhus radicans conducted by the late Dr. Joslin and published by him in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy* and in *Jahr's New Manual*, also later in *THE AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW*.

Hahnemann, in the introduction to his proving, remarks that careful study of the symptoms will enable us to discover many characteristic peculiarities of this remarkable and very precious drug; one of which (possessed by very few other drugs and by *none in so high a degree*) he describes as follows: "It excites the strongest symptoms when the body, or the limb in question, is in *the greatest repose* and is kept as free as possible from all motion."

He further remarks that "whoever has studied the symptoms of Bryonia will observe a great similarity in them to the symptoms of Rhus and, at the same time, a great contrariety. Then, for example, how remarkable is the *aggravation*, under Bryonia, *by motion*, and the *amelioration during repose* of the very same symptoms, which, under Rhus, are *ameliorated by motion*, and *aggravated during repose*."

Taking first a general survey of the action of Rhus we find:

1. The SPHERE OF ACTION of Rhus is extensive. The entire vegetative system is affected, its functions being more or less modified both quantitatively and qualitatively. The secretion of the mucous membrane is altered and increased; this is shown by the diarrhœa, as well as by the sputa which altered the cough and the discharges from other mucous membranes.

The lymphatic glands are affected throughout the body, as for example, the cervical, the inguinal and the mesenteric, which are enlarged and inflamed.

Emaciation is produced.

Perspiration is abundant. It is sour.

From the character of the Rhus fever symptom, it would be reasonable to conclude that Rhus decidedly and primarily affects the composition of the blood.

But, its action upon the system of animal life is quite as marked. The sensorium is depressed; and the capability of the mind for continuous thought is absolutely destroyed. Thus, a patient wishing to write the number twelve, will write the figure one, but cannot recollect the figure two which should follow it (like the typhus patient, who begins his sentence coherently and intelligibly, but allows it to dwindle away into an inarticulate murmur.)

Listlessness and a horrible depression possess the mind. This marks a more profound depression than that produced by Bryonia, for the latter results in fretful peevishness and irritability. Rhus, on the other hand, produces listlessness, a feeling of helplessness and profound despondency.

A similar condition seems to obtain in the entire apparatus of voluntary motion, expressing itself in a sense of physical prostration, of inability to move, of powerlessness, approaching paralysis. So great is this prostration, that when the prover first attempts to move, after a repose of some length of time, the limbs tremble, the joints are stiff and there seems to be actual inability to move. This condition is more pronounced in the lower extremities than in the upper.

The special senses are *dulled*, but not *perverted*.

The skin, as we shall see, is the theatre on which are displayed some of the most powerful, characteristic and valuable properties of Rhus.

Rhus, then, acts prominently, on the mucous membrane, on the lymphatic glands, on the functions of animal life and on the skin. To this list must be added the tissues that compose the parts.

2. The action on the ORGANIC SUBSTANCE has been noticed in the preceding remarks.

3. The SENSATIONS that are characteristic of Rhus are: *soreness, as if beaten*, which is felt in the muscles and in the neighborhood of the joints; *heaviness* and *pressure*, which are felt in the head, eyes, eyelids and limbs; *lassitude*, *languor* and *weight*, which are felt in the extremities, especially the lower.

4. PERIODICITY is not very strongly marked.

5. PECULIARITIES. The great and characteristic peculiarity of the symptoms produced by Rhus is, that, with few exceptions, they *occur* and *are aggravated* during *repose*, and are *ameliorated* during *motion*.

But this statement requires modification or, at least, some explanation.

In addition to those symptoms of Rhus which resemble *paralysis*, there are also groups of symptoms which resemble *muscular* and *articular rheumatism*.

These *rheumatic* symptoms come on with severity *during repose* and they *increase* so long as the patient remains quiet, until, at length, their severity compels him to *move*.

Now, on first, attempting to move, he finds himself very *stiff* and the very *first* movement is exceedingly painful. But as he continues to move, however, the stiffness is relieved and the pains decidedly decrease, the patient feeling much better.

This improvement, however, does not go on indefinitely. After the patient has moved continuously for a length of time, finding comfort therein, the *paralytic* symptoms interpose their exhausting protest and the patient is compelled, from a sense of lassitude and powerlessness, to suspend his movements and come to a condition of repose.

Now, at first, this repose, after *long-continued motion*, is grateful, for it relieves, not the aching and severe pains (these were relieved by the motion), but the sense of prostration, the paralytic sensation.

Before a great while, the severe, aching pains come on again during this repose, and the patient is forced to move again as before.

This statement may serve to explain certain apparent contradictions in the symptoms of Rhus. The amount of it is: that the *pains* of Rhus are aggravated by repose and relieved by motion; but the *paralysis* and *languor* of Rhus, like all other symptoms, *always* (when genuine and not hysterical) are relieved, by repose and aggravated by long-continued motion.

(To be continued.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY AND THE RINDERPEST.—We invite the special attention of the public to the correspondence under this head, which appears in our impression of this morning. The paramount importance of the subject at the present moment will be admitted by all. And we are consequently sure that there is not a person in the country who will not concur with us, when we visit with our most severe condemnation that miserable red-tapeism in Government quarters which interposes insuperable obstacles to the carrying out of any mode of dealing with the cattle disease which is not of the stereotyped fashion. We, of course, do not conceive ourselves competent to pronounce any opinion as to the comparative merits of the allopathic or homœopathic system of treatment either in the diseases of mankind or of the brute creation; but it is deplorable, and may well evoke the indignation of the public, to see those in authority persistently and almost rudely refusing to allow a man of Dr. Wilson's standing in the profession, to test the merits of a system which he proves in the most conclusive manner to have been eminently successful in dealing with the rinderpest—merely because his mode of treatment does not happen to accord with certain traditions.

We speak from our individual knowledge—a knowledge not derived from himself—when we say that Dr. Wilson has devoted himself with a zeal and a closeness of attention of which no one can form an adequate conception, to the study of the cattle disease. Dr. Wilson has for thirty-five years given his special attention to the branch of diagnosis called auscultation, by means of which he feels assured he can detect the existence of the murrain in particular animals, two or three days before the disease can be diagnosed by ordinary means. We need not say how important it is in all classes of diseases to discover its existence at the earliest possible moment. And yet, though Dr. Wilson has placed all the facts to which we have referred, clearly and fully before those in authority, the country is deprived of the benefit of his inquiries and discoveries by the wretched red-tapeism which reigns supreme, and is held so sacred, in nearly all of the departments of the public service.—*London Morning Advertiser*, November 15th, 1865.

To the Editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, Sir,—At a moment when the rival systems of medical treatment are on their trial, in the efforts being made to cure cattle affected with the rinderpest, it may be helpful to science, as well as interesting to the public, to be in possession of facts emanating from one so thoroughly conversant with the subject as my friend General Taylor. I have therefore much pleasure in placing them at your disposition, as they have been most generously placed at my own, in the promulgation of scientific truth of the highest importance to humanity as well as to the brute creation.

I have long known that General Taylor has enjoyed rare experience in the homœopathic treatment of horses, but until our conversation a few days ago I was not aware that they had been of so striking a character as those he has so circumstantially related.

Hahnemann's grand law of healing must assert its true and scientific superiority in the treatment of every subject of whatever species, if correctly applied by trained intelligence and experience; and there never was a happier moment than the present, while the stock of England is yet being decimated by an insidious epizootic, for the demonstration of truth, if those in possession of facts will only make them known.

Let us have from observers details of the symptoms they have witnessed amongst cattle in the present destructive murrain, and then the public may be provided with instructions such as will guide them upon every emergency when disease may attack their stock.

While I write a bailiff has traveled twenty miles to ask my advice, having in the course of the morning, on observing that one of his cows had an unnatural and agitated look, detected, by applying his ear to the left side, crackling respiration—a sound well imitated by sprinkling salt on red-hot coals—and breathing between thirty and forty inspirations in the minute. He immediately administered Phosphorus, according to my direction, and when he left there were signs of amelioration. This is a relapse of a cow that has been convalescent and at pasturage during the last three weeks. The bailiff is one of those I have instructed how to auscultate; and, but for his newly-acquired knowledge, he says he would not have been able to discover that there was anything wrong in the animal's breathing.

Let me urge upon observers to communicate the most minute particulars of what they have observed, as it will be found that no two cases are exactly alike. And let me again impress upon your readers the all-important fact that it is only in the premonitory stage of incubation of rinderpest that the disease can be successfully and speedily checked.

But for General Taylor's minute description of the disease destroying Her Majesty's horses, Mr. Haycock could not have sent him efficient directions for the selection of the curative remedies.

During the prevalence of the cattle plague two cases have come under my notice where the disease was first ushered in by vomiting—a premonitory symptom of which I have not hitherto seen any account. The first cow was cold, her udder and horns never got warm, she was dosed with Salts and Castor oil for some days before the owner heard of the Phosphorus treatment, and although the animal had improved visibly after she had taken three doses, the inspector thought it necessary to have her shot, declaring that it was a most hopeless case of rinderpest.

The second and only remaining cow of the poor woman's stock was next attacked, and with vomiting also, but she was hot. Phosphorus was administered to this cow at once, and repeated as I have advised, and the cow was saved. It was not thought prudent to call in the veterinary inspector on this occasion.

I have saved many others without seeing them by the administration of Phosphorus, which seems to correspond perfectly in the great majority of cases with the premonitory symptoms which I have pointed out as the earliest noticeable in incubation of rinderpest.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,  
 Brook-st., Grosvenor-square, Nov. 11, 1865. D. WILSON, M.D.

*Letter from General Taylor.*

*My dear Wilson,*—Referring to our conversation of to-day, I think it will be better and more conducive to our common object that I should address myself directly to you, in placing at your disposal the details of my own experiences of Veterinary Homœopathy, instead of making over to you the draft of the letter I had proposed to send to one of our leading journals.

I will make my statement as brief as I can consistently with clearness, and, in doing so, I shall add to the draft I gave you to-day a few details of the *modus operandi* I pursued at the time of the Canterbury epidemic of 1852-3.

I was then in command of the A or Chesnut Troop of Royal Horse Artillery, and shared the barracks with the carabineers, their quarters and stables being separated from mine by a party wall.

A very formidable epidemic made its appearance in their stables at the most remote point, and moved steadily onward in the direction of mine. The veterinary surgeon of the regiment, and the civil practitioner of Canterbury, who came to his assistance, united in pronouncing the malady one of the most obstinate and peculiar they ever encountered, presenting many symptoms wholly dissimilar to the ordinary diseases of the influenza kind. It was very fatal, and the veterinary surgeon declared it was one baffling him to an extent he had never before experienced; and in this the civilian fully concurred. I have no note of the number of horses that succumbed to it, but I know it was very large; and those that recovered remained for a long time miserable objects, bearing witness to the severity of the treatment which had been found unavoidable.

I gathered all the evidence I could on the subject, and wrote to Mr. Haycock—then, if I remember correctly, residing at Huddersfield—as complete a synopsis of the disease as I could, detailing the prominent symptoms and their order.

In reply, I received his directions for their general treatment, as far as my description put it in his power to give them, and I obtained the medicines he recommended, all of the third dilution, from Headland, of Princes street, Hanover square.

Thus armed, I waited the arrival of the disease in my camp; nor had I long to wait.

The first case that was reported to me I visited at once, and felt satisfied that it was a real one; but hesitating at first to assume the responsibility of treating Her Majesty's horses at my own risk, I allowed the farrier to proceed with the old formula pending the arrival of the veterinary surgeon, for whom I sent. He was so fully occupied in his own stables that he could not at once come and sent his farrier-major in his place. He arrived to find that my farrier had opened a vein, and, I remember, found fault with him for doing so. Only a quart and a half of blood had been taken when the vein was stopped, but the horse drooped, fell and died at my feet within an hour from his being reported sick. I at once determined on having no more blood-letting in my stables, and on the next horse being reported I proceeded to treat him according to Mr. Haycock's directions. The doses I administered were four drops each of the tincture (third) on a spoonful of flour, the latter doubled over it so as to enclose it,

and placed well back on the tongue. This horse's pulse, to the best of my recollection, was 89, and three or four doses, at intervals of from one to two hours, brought it down to 42. For the violent and hurried respirations I gave Phosphorus, and when the animal drooped and seemed ready to die, Arsenicum. I had the satisfaction of finding this case decidedly convalescent in the morning.

The veterinary surgeon, hearing I was treating my horses myself, came, I am bound to say, in a spirit of frankness and candor I could wish to see more often displayed, and said that hearing I had undertaken and cured a case or cases—for I cannot recall at this moment whether he came after the first or some short time subsequently)—homœopathically, he wished to satisfy himself of the reality of the disease. This, I said was not easy to do with animals actually convalescent, but that a fresh case had just been reported, and he could come down at once and satisfy himself.

He accepted my proposal, and we at once visited the box to which the patient had been removed. He examined the animal long and carefully, and then said nearly as follows: "I pronounce that mare affected with the present prevailing malady in its fully developed shape. I consider her in great danger. I should not be sanguine of curing her myself, and I do not imagine you are likely to be more successful. I am prepared to treat the case, *secundum artem*, of course, as it is my duty to attend your horses if called on; and under these circumstances you must remember you will treat the horse at your own risk; but I admit I should like to see Homœopathy at work in such a case."

I cannot of course give his precise words, but such was their substance most correctly. I said I could stand the shot, and proceeded to administer in his presence the medicines indicated in accordance with Haycock's instructions.—The same results as above described followed, and the following morning my candid friend admitted the undoubted convalescence of the patient. "But," said he, "I should like to see more before I allow myself to be convinced."

Emboldened by my success I continued, and applied officially for authority to do so, mentioning the success which had attended my early attempts.

I received for reply, that, although authority was very glad to hear of my success, it must decline endorsing my lay practice, and I therefore in my further operations did so at my own risk.

I had a sufficient number of men always on the watch, and instructed enough to detect the first outward symptoms discernible to unprofessional intelligence and instantly report them. I was zealously aided by my officers and non-commissioned officers, and passed much of my time in my stables, going round every horse the last thing at night with my own policeman's lantern, which I found a capital test of a horse's frame of mind, as it always roused the attention of those not absolutely ailing. I never allowed a moment to be lost, and in almost every case found the stitch in time saving worse consequences with little trouble. I had twenty-three horses attacked almost identically, and did not lose one.

The results of the veterinary surgeon's observations were, his stating to me that, although of course he could not consistently with his duty, treat Government horses thus, or even try experiments on them, he would be glad of an

opportunity of doing so if a horse of his own were attacked, or if an officer would sanction the experiment with a private horse.

A few days after he came to me, and said his own charger, a recent purchase, was attacked in the most serious way, and now he would give my remedies a fair trial. This mare's pulse was 108. Four doses of four drops of Aconite, third dilution, brought her pulse, as stated to me by himself, to 29, and I went down to see her with him in the following morning. The other symptoms were met as they presented themselves, and without one defective measure of any kind whatever. The mare was convalescent in a few hours, and I saw him ride her out of the barrack-yard in pink—I hope only as a hack—three weeks after the first attack.

The medicines found by me sufficient in all these cases were Aconite, Belladonna, Arsenicum, Phosphorus (which in the violent respirations acted like a charm), Bryonia, and one or two others, Sulphur being, I remember, a famous "top up" in convalescence.

I used also at Canterbury, at the time of the augmentation, when I had to put the fresh-caught British rustic in his cordings on my seasoned horses, and my old soldiers on the raw unbroken animals sent down to me, to be driven half crazy by the overreaches and treads resulting from each day's instruction of drill. These, if allowed, the farrier would have removed with the knife, and each case would have been one of a fortnight or a month's duration. I never allowed a knife near a horse's foot the whole time; but cleansing the wounds at once, bathing them with a solution of Calendula tincture, and binding them up around the coronet with bandages always kept prepared, I never had a case last over the eighth day, or a heel disfigured by operating on it.

I have treated with equal success, and by the use of the same precious tincture, a hideous wound caused by a fighting horse tearing down a fragment of his antagonist's neck from the ear to the shoulder, the piece thoroughly cleansed and replaced, both surfaces carefully washed with Calendula 3, one drop to twelve, and a few stitches put in preparatory to swathing the whole neck in Calendula bandage, caused it to heal at once with such completeness as to astonish the veterinary experience of Canterbury.

I have seen a frightful case of tetanus, caused by a chill, in a very valuable hunter belonging to my brother-in-law, Sir Walter Carew, Bart., which was pronounced past cure, and ordered to be shot by the veterinary from Melton, wholly and completely cured by the late Dr. Sidney Hanson, of Melton, with homœopathic remedies sent down from London too late for a case which had occurred a short time previous in the neighborhood. This horse I saw myself in a hideous state, and afterwards carrying sixteen stone for several seasons.

I have seen a fearful case of nephritis in a horse of my own, whose belly nearly touched the ground in his paroxysm of pain, yield within twenty-four hours to Cantharis, and have seen much more worthy of note in connexion with homœopathic treatment, both of man and beast, myself included; but one thing I have not yet seen, and that is anything to equal the "Credulity of Unbelief."

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,  
A. J. TAYLOR,  
Major-General, Inspector-General of Artillery.

NOTICE.—Owing to the absence from the City of Drs. Dunham and Smith, the Publishers of the REVIEW have been obliged to issue this (single) number for the months of January and February,

THE  
AMERICAN  
HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW.

Vol. VI.]

MARCH, 1866.

[No. 8.

## HOOPING COUGH.\*

BY DR. C. VON BÖNNINGHAUSEN, MUNSTER.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.—In the letter in which Dr. von Bœnninghausen authorized the present English translation of his treatise on Hooping Cough, he says: "Although this professes to be a work on the homœopathic treatment of *Hooping Cough*, it would be a great mistake to suppose that its usefulness is restricted to cases of cough called by that name. Inasmuch as we, Homœopaths, treat *concrete diseases* and not *abstract names*, so it follows that a work on Hooping Cough may be equally available and useful as a guide in the treatment of any and every cough of a spasmodic nature, whether it receive the name of Hooping Cough or not." And, in fact, scarcely a case of cough of any kind whatsoever has come under the care of the translator during the last three years, in prescribing for which he has not found it profitable to consult this valuable little treatise.

In the hope of making it still more complete and valuable, as an aid in the treatment of coughs in general, the translator has added to the original work of Dr. Bœnninghausen, what he considers to be the characteristic cough-symptoms of *Allium*

\* Translated by CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D.