lished a brief account in the American Homeopathic Review, Vol. 3., pp. 28, et seq. Dr. Lippe says, "This very valuable medicine was first introduced as a remedy in scarlet fever by Dr. C. Hering, and the attention of the profession was first called to it in number nine of The Homeopathic News. Since then many cases of malignant scarlet fever have been successfully treated by this new remedy, and some indications for the administration of this medicine can now be given.

* The most

indicative symptoms for Arum are the great sore feeling of the mouth, the redness of the tongue, the elevated papillæ, the cracked corners of the mouth and lips and the stoppage of the nose without much coryza. Urine very abundant and pale, the submaxillary glands swollen. The eruption all over the body, much itching and restlessness. Arum very often caused a great hoarseness and while other symptoms will improve, the hoarseness will become much worse if the medicine is continued too long."

Dr. Hering, who is quite Hahnemannian in his views and practice, has been regarded as altogether an "old fogy" by some of our "progressive" colleagues, especially those in the West, who, little knowing the wide range of his observations and his untiring labors, represent him as quite ignorant of, and indisposed to employ the more recently discovered remedies and which they suppose him to contemptuously designate "new fangled remedies."

In view of this fact it gives us pleasure to point out that Dr. Hering, the "old fogy," was the first to introduce to the homocopathic school, fourteen years ago, a remedy now again introduced as a "new" one, by a Homocopathician who seems to have overlooked the fact that this very new fangled remedy, has to the "old fogy" been an "old story" for many a day.

We should have expected also to see in this work the proving of Lachnanthes tinctoria by Dr. Lippe, recently published in this REVIEW.

In typographical execution the book bears evidence that, in Detroit no less than in New York, the pressure of the war is severely felt, deranging every form of industrial labor. Errors of the compositor and lapses of the proof-reader are very numerous, though not very often likely to lead the reader astray. We could have wished, however, that the proof-reader had not perverted Walter Scott's famous line,

"Oh! woman in our hours of ease,"-Scott's Marmion.

nto "Oh! woman in our bowers of ease."—ascribing it to Millon!

D.

MEETING OF THE HOMEOPATHIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—A Meeting of the Homeopathic Publication Society will be held in Philadelphia, October 10th, 1864. At this meeting a permanent organization of the society will be effected. Members of the society and the profession generally are invited to attend. By order of the Executive Committee,

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., Secretary for the East

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HAHNEMANN'S THREE PRECAUTIONS.*

BY DR. C. VON BŒNNINGHAUSEN, MUNSTER.

The now deceased author of Homeopathy in his works the Chronic Diseases (Vol. 1, page 146, and also on the following pages of the second edition) has especially laid down "Three Precautions," and recommended them in the most urgent manner to his followers and disciples, designating the neglect of them (page 149) as the greatest error that the homeopathic physician could be guilty of. These cautions are as follows:

1. To suppose that the doses which after many experiments and compelled by experience I have moderated even up to this present time, and which I have pointed out under each antipsoric remedy, are too small.

2. The improper selection of a remedy.

3. Hastiness in not allowing each dose sufficient time to develop and exhaust its action.

Whether it is superfluous and out of season to remind Homœopathicians again of these teachings and warnings of the great acknowledged observer, I will certainly leave to the judgment of all true Homœopathicians, for it is an acknowledged fact that these three precautions, especially

^{*} From the Neues Archives.