becomes the perpetual study, *in the living subject*, of the homœopathician,—and this all the more as he renders himself liable to be called a "symptom-coverer." This pathology does not exclude *post-mortem* examinations; it may sometimes end with them, but it never begins with them. It embraces alike all the purely *subjective* or *sensational* symptoms, all *physiological* or *functional* deviations; and all *objective* or *external* morbid changes in form or color, in structure and in tissue. And if the practitioner of the "symptom-method" overlook any of these causes, indications, or consequences of disease; if he fail to "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's;" and neglect to give to *each class and particular evidence* of pathological deviation *its just value*, in making his prescription, his diagnosis and his prognosis, he will come to grief, and his patient with him. Indeed we think it cannot but be obvious to every intelligent and candid mind, that no class of physicians more anxiously study and weigh the *just value and due relative importance* of pathological conditions, and consequently that none are more thorough students of pathology properly so called, than are those of the "symptom-method" persuasion.

CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BY ADOLPH LIPPE, M. D.

Mr. Wm. E., *aet.* 21; a robust man, with dark complexion and black hair, was taken ill on the 9th day of August last. Born in Philadelphia, he had lived there until within eight months, during which latter period he had been engaged in the lumber business, and lived near a saw-mill, in South Carolina. In that country, Fever and Ague was prevailing, and he had been persuaded, in order to keep off the effects of miasm, to take a dose of Quinine in whiskey every morning. He had no attack of the prevailing malady while in South Carolina, but on his return home, was seized with

a severe chill, early in the morning of August 9th, after having spent a sleepless night. During the chill, and still more during the heat which followed, he complained of a violent headache, fullness, throbbing; the eyes were blood-shot and very sensitive to the light; pulse 120, hard and full; thirst for cold water; the tongue was slightly furred and red on the edges; face very red, purple color. At noon of this day, he received a single dose of *Belladonna*, 2^{c}; when he soon broke out in profuse perspiration, and improved in every respect until August 11th, when he had a discharge from his bowels in the afternoon, followed, during the evening, by very frequent, painless, watery, black, very offensive, and involuntary stools; abdomen tender to the touch; pulse very small and hard; mouth dry; complained of very great debility. There was ordered to be dissolved six pellets of *Sulphuric acid* 2^{c} in half a glass of water, and a spoonful to be given every two hours until the diarrhœa should cease. He received but a single spoonful before the desired effect was produced. He commenced to improve, until the 13th, when he had a return of a similar discharge from the bowels, which was at once checked by a repetition of the solution of Sulphuric acid, when he again began to improve. He slept considerably, drank very little, and occasionally asked for a small quantity of very light food. On the 18th he had a very restless night; slight headache and more thirst; the pulse again became small and hard; he was more uncomfortable after midnight, and would have tossed about had his weakness not prevented it. He received one dose of *Arsenicum*, 40^{m}, after which he continued steadily to improve.

On the 25th he sat up; his appetite returned and he was fully convalescent.

Sept. 6th. He was perfectly well, with the exception of profuse perspiration at night, which was speedily checked by a single dose of *Psorinum*.

*Saccharum Officinalis.**

Dog "Tip," belonging to my youngest son; probably in his sixth year; very fond of sugar, of which delicacy he received quite an abundance. He became blind in the right eye; the cornea being entirely opaque. As sugar had caused dimness of the cornea (*vide Symptom* 22, *Hahnemannian Monthly*, *Vol. III.*, *page* 142), I gave Tip one dose

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* On page 140, of the January number (1868) of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, an attempt has been made to criticise my publication of the fragmentary provings of, and clinical observations on *Saccharum officinalis*, as found in the October number, (Vol. III) of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*. Inasmuch as the critic has therein asked to be furnished with some more precise details, we take great pleasure in attempting to fulfill, in a measure, his requirements.

We feel obliged for the references made to the experiments of Magendie, Tiedmann and Gmelin, as well as for the recounting of the effects of sugar as an article of exclusive diet. These experiments do not appear to help the case of the reviewer, as all the animals fed on a single article of diet, such as sugar, gum, olive oil, butter, starch, etc., died of *inanition*, but in the case of animals fed exclusively with *sugar*, starvation was accompanied by *ulceration of the cornea*. This ulceration of the cornea took place after repeated experiments with sugar.

The reviewer assumes that sugar must be inert, because it can be taken in the form of "*lollipops*," without causing any discernible derangement of the system. Cannot my homœopathic friend comprehend the difference between a potentized and a non-potentized substance? Let him submit to the oxy-hydrogen microscope, a drop of sugar-water prepared in distilled water as the 30th potency, and a drop of unpotentized sugar-water (eau sucrée) and learn the difference between the two states of the same form of matter. And what becomes of the argument of the learned critic in the case of salt? This compound is used as an article of diet, but repeated experiments have proved that this does not interfere with the curative or sick-making action of the potentized *Natrum muriaticum*. The 30th potency of Nat. mur. and of Sacchar. offi. causes symptoms in the healthy and cures similar symptoms in the sick. *Carbo. veg.*, *Silicea*, *Lycopod.*, and others may also be mentioned in this connection. The attempt at witticism, on the part of the reviewer, is, however, a failure.

"*Uebergrosse Schamhaftigkeit*" has been rendered "great modesty" (chastity) and it means an excess of "prudery" shown by a prover, which was so remarkable as to be note-worthy. As this is one of the most admirable of qualities in woman, why should it not be mentioned; and wherefore the absurd line of argument taken by the reviewer?

of *Sacchar. offi.*, 30m. Improvement began and gradually continued, and now and for the last four months his right eye is as clear as the left.

A very valuable horse had been affected with ophthalmia, and an amateur practitioner had administered repeated daily doses of a very low potency of Euphrasia. The cornea became opaque and blue. A month after the administration of one dose of *Saccharum*, the previous ophthalmia returned; hot excoriating tears were discharged profusely. This ophthalmia yielded to one dose of Euphrasia, 2c, but the cornea still remained opaque. A second dose of Saccharum, 100m, effected an entire cure.

Prof. Geo. Foote had complained for years of indigestion. He could partake of but very few articles of food; milk, eggs, and bread, constituting his principal diet. Every thing else caused pain in the stomach, and he often suffered from the most violent retching, even unto vomiting; throwing up only tenacious mucus; *he had a great longing for sugar, which relieved him temporarily.* His general health was much impaired, so much so that he was obliged to relinquish the chair of surgery he so ably filled in our school. A letter received from him, of date November 2d, 1867, is herewith given, without further comment.

Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 2d, 1867.

Doctor Lippe:—

My Dear Sir,—I want to testify unto you as well as thank you. The last remedy, Sacch. 44m, has done wonders for me. I waited until I was moved, settled, and rested from the journey before taking it. Since leaving New York my retching had terminated in throwing up of bile, and usually came on in the night, say about one o'clock. After taking one dose of the sugar, on the 12th, I had an irritating cough on lying down, lasting a couple of days, with tickling in the fauces and a great desire for exercise, which I indulged.

The cough disappeared, and with it all my stomach difficulties. I have a great appetite and can eat anything. I digest anything I take, and indeed I feel quite ashamed at the quantity of food I take while at the table.

The fact is, I am *well again*, and feel like putting on the harness. With kind regards to the family, I am, as ever,

Truly yours,

GEO. F. FOOTE.

(To be continued.)