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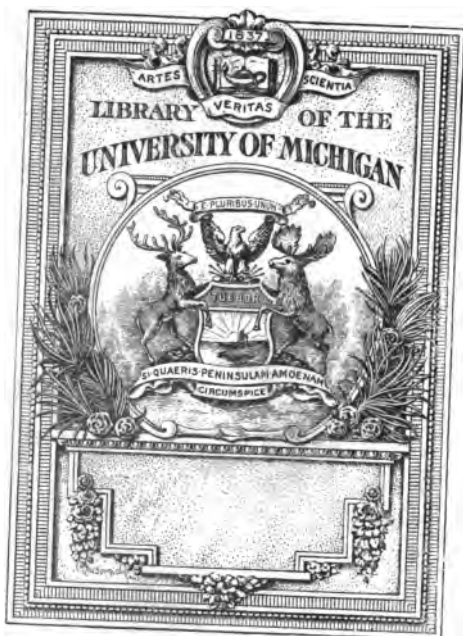
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Journal of Materia Medica,

Chemistry and Pharmacology.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS NUMBER:

PROF. E. M. HALE,
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Through necessity, we were obliged to hasten the composition, and also defer publishing, until another month, articles intended for the May number. We shall endeavor, however, gradually, to increase the size of our journal, making it interesting and of worth to the Profession, and those interested in the progression of medical science.

All communications intended for publication, please address to
WILLIAMS & DWIGHT,
240 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

MEETING OF SOCIETIES.

The Illinois State Society will meet in this city, May 21st. Delegates, members and visitors will report themselves to the Reception Committee at the Council Chamber, at the Court House.

The Western Institute will meet in Indianapolis, May 23d and 24th.

President, Dr. E. C. Franklin; *Vice President*, Drs. L. E. Ober, and D. H. Beckwith; *Recording Secretary*, Dr. T. P. Wilson; *Corresponding Secretary*, Dr. E. M. Hale; *Treasurer*, Dr. G. W. Barnes; *Censors*, Drs. G. W. Bowen, R. Ludlum, J. C. Sanders, G. W. Chittenden, S. Rogers, and S. B. Parsons.

Reports are expected from the following committees :

Drug Proving, Drs. Barnes and Burt; *Surgery*, Drs. Mitchell and Allen; *Anatomy*, Drs. Helmuth and Colton; *Physiology*, Drs. Hooper and Hinkley; *Obstetrics*, Drs. Walker and Sapp; *Chemistry*, Drs. Shipman and Hoffman; *Pharmaceutical Preparations*, Dr. E. M. Hale; *Clinical Medicine*, Drs. D. P. Hale and Blackburn; *Pathology*, Drs. Drake and Comstock; *Contingencies of Labor*, Dr. R. Ludlum; *Therapeutic Electricity*, Dr. D. W. Rogers; *Topical Applications*, Drs. Cooper, S. R. Beckwith and Franklin.

The American Institute meets in New York City, June 5th. Delegates and committees, remember this National Convention.

The Maine State Society meets at Portland, the 23d of May.

The Physicians of Cincinnati met April 20th, to form a medical society.

PRICE CURRENT.

Pure Sugar of Milk.....per lb. box, \$1 00	Prescription powder..... for 10 lbs. \$3 50
Pure Globules, very best.. " " 60	Pure Homoeopathic Alcohol, per qt, 2 00
Prescription Powder,..... " " 40	Pure distilled water, " " 35

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¼ ounce, round shouldered, per gross, ... 5 00	No. 9, per gross, 1 50
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HOMŒOPATHIC
JOURNAL OF MATERIA MEDICA,
Chemistry and Pharmacology.

Vol. 1.

MAY, 1867.

No. 1.

[For the Homœopathic Journal of Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacology.]

PROVING OF AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA.

BY CHAS. D. FAIRBANKS, M. D.

(Member of North-Western Provers' Association.)

[This beautiful woody vine, known as *Virginia Creeper*, *Woodbine*, *American Ivy*, etc., is common to all parts of the United States. For botanical description, medical history, etc., see Prof. Hale's "New Remedies," second edition.]

FIRST PROVING.

Temperament nervo-bilious; complexion fair; hair dark brown; Health good as usual, except a slight yellow coat on dorsum of tongue that is quite persistent.

Sept. 14.—8½ A. M. Took ten grains of the fresh bark. The first impression noticed on chewing it, was it mucilaginous properties. Immediately on swallowing it a peculiarly prickling sensation in the mouth, and fauces, soon spreading over the tongue and lips, followed by a desire to expectorate mucus and an obstructive sensation in the pharynx.

9 A. M. The prickling sensation still continues, aggravated by motions of tongue. During mastication and deglutition, the sensation is of many fine points of needles piercing the lips and dorsum of tongue.

10 A. M. Symptoms much aggravated by eating a tart apple; also a decided constriction of fauces.

11 A. M. Symptoms alleviated after eating some ginseng, (*Panax quinque folium.*)

11:30 A. M. No symptoms except a slight prickling on the tip of the tongue. Took twenty grains same preparation, which was soon followed by a recurrence of nearly the same symptoms, with an increase of saliva, arising, perhaps, partly from the faucal mucous membrane, but mainly, I think, from its specific action on the glands. Saliva of a ropy, mucous consistence. Slight eructations of tasteless gas. The prickling, sensation, as of nettles, so aggravated by mastication that I prefer to lose my dinner, although appetite is good.

2 P. M. Faucal constriction still continues, with a sense of irritation in the œsophagus and weight in the stomach. Took forty grains. Tip and dorsum of tongue feel as if scalded and raw. Throat irritated almost to soreness; a feeling of tenderness and irritation in the whole length of the œsophagus. Copious expectoration of ropy mucus.

6 P. M. The irritation of tip and edges of tongue is such that it feels as if entirely denuded of its epithelium; similar to some of the effects of *Podophyllum*. Any attempt to eat is attended with pain.

EVENING. (Weather cloudy, with chilly wind.) Feel quite chilly; cannot recover warmth when beside the fire. Pulse quite slow. (This was some two hours after a brisk walk of a mile and a half.) Symptoms so aggravated by eating, that I took but little supper. Could feel the food traverse the entire length of the œsophagus. After swallowing there was much gastric irritation and pyrosis. No cerebral symptoms except feeling slightly ill-humored. The coat on the tongue seems darker and thicker, but the tip and edges are of a deep red, resembling raw beef.

9 P. M. Took some *Hydrastin* as a wash to alleviate soreness of tongue. Expectoration less. Sleep sound and refreshing.

15th.—6 A. M. Slight prickly itching of lips; gums not affected; tongue very sore. Took a little *Arnica* internally. Appetite good; less tenderness and pain in œsophagus. Discontinued the drug. Urine scanty and high colored; feces nearly normal, or slightly less than usual. A partial suppression of excretions generally.

16th.—Symptoms continue near the same; tongue quite raw, and denuded; slight pyrosis.

18th.—Have taken none of the drug in four days; can yet taste it in my mouth. The tip and right border of tongue yet sore; a very sore pimple on right edge of tongue. A severe attack of pyrosis, with unsuccessful attempts to eructate the superabundant gas. Much distress in stomach and epigastrium.

19th.—Symptoms have somewhat abated; urine more copious; tongue is nearly sound again.

Sequelæ.—The copious flow of watery urine, continued for two or three days. Formerly on awakening in the morning my mouth would be dry and parched. The first effort to expectorate would be followed by a flow of dark bloody, thick saliva or mucus, for a few minutes, until the normal flow was established. This has existed more or less for years, but disappeared during the proving and has not since returned, and my mouth feels healthier and the gums sounder than for a long time previous.

SECOND PROVING.

This proving was made with the dried bark, by chewing it and swallowing the juice. (No tincture having been prepared. Prover in usual health; tongue slightly coated.

Oct. 15th, 1866.—10 A. M. Took ten grains. This was soon followed by a prickling sensation on the tongue and fauces.

12 M. Symptoms continue with increase of salivary flow.

EVENING. An acute burning sensation in epigastrium, a sort of pyrosis peculiar to this drug, and which at times is quite severe.

Oct. 16th. No prominent symptoms present. During the day a prickling sensation is frequently felt on back of left hand and thumb, quite similar to that felt in the mouth. Excited by rubbing lightly over it, as if it were electric, also felt on pressure, so uncommon, that it is evidently a drug symptom.

Oct. 17th. Marked increase of most of the excretions; urine feces, and perspiration, which seems to be normal in consistence, color, etc. Much flatus both ways.

Oct. 18th. No remaining symptoms. 10½ A. M. Took about twenty grains of the dried bark of a large vine. Very soon felt a strong prickling sensation in all parts of the faucal cavity; aggravated as usual by mastication. Especially in corner of mouth. 11½ A. M. Buccal symptoms aggravated. Slight constriction of pharynx while eating, also slight nausea and weight in stomach. Sleep restless and disturbed by lascivious dreams.

19th. Arose feeling very tired and unrefreshed. Excessive

soreness of abdominal, dorsal, and cervical muscles; soreness of diaphragm, with a cutting pain in that region at every inspiration and expiration; tenderness on pressure in epigastrium. Ill-humored and easily provoked; appetite poor; feel as if I had taken cold after severe exercise, causing lameness or soreness of muscles of trunk, but none of extremities. (Never had such a soreness of diaphragm before.) Urine scanty and highly colored; feces also scanty, thin and of a light yellow color.

Oct. 20th. No soreness of trunk or diaphragm, but weakness of both arms, especially of upper right arm and shoulder. Deltoid very lame, so that any lateral motion of arm is very painful. This continued for two days, accompanied with scanty urine of a deep transparent red appearance. Afterwards it became copious, and clear or watery. After two days the lameness suddenly shifted into left deltoid, which was affected in same manner, but in less degree, for a day or two, and finally it all disappeared.

RESUME—WITH CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS BY E. M. HALE, M. D.

The above proving evolved several very characteristic symptoms. Its relationship to the analogies given in New Remedies, is confirmed by this experiment, but probably the several species of *Rhus*, and, perhaps, *Pulsatilla* may be added to its congeners. LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.—According to some authorities, this system is affected specifically by this medicine.

Dr. Paine, (Eclectic,) says decidedly "*Ampelopsin* is a remedy which appear to manifest its influence principally upon the lymphatic vessels," and adds, "How, and in what way, does this remedy influence or control the lymphatic system? In answer to this important inquiry, I would remark, that so far as I have been able to observe its effects, its influence is of that character which gives tone and energy to these vessels. I have arrived at this conclusion after frequent and repeated trials of *ampelopsin* in nearly every condition of the lymphatics. We have a disease which has been very accurately described by Prof. Bennett as leucocythæmia. The nature of this disease is that of a peculiar blood affection, in which the white blood corpuscles are in great excess, and the nutritive functions are so feeble as to fail to render the essential supplies to the various organs and tissues of the body.

"From an extensive observation in this disease, I have concluded that it is dependent upon an unhealthy condition of the lymphatic system. Accordingly, in my treatment, I have directed my

remedies to this class of tissues, and have found the treatment most successful. The remedy I have depended on is *ampelopsin*. It appears to increase the tone of these vessels, and so augment the nutritious functions as to restore the blood to its normal condition. Another class of diseases, in which I have regarded the lymphatics as mainly at fault, includes those affections so common in children, in which there is a tendency to enteric and gastric irritation, characterized by frequent attacks of diarrhoea and ephemeral fever, soft muscles, weak and feeble habits, together with other symptoms indicating deficient nutrition. In these cases *ampelopsin* appears to exert almost an specific influence in producing those salutary changes which impart vigor and health to the entire organism. It has also proved most serviceable in cases where the lymphatic system has been contaminated by syphilis, gonorrhoea, cancer, and other malignant affections."

"I have frequently prevented that form of angio-leucitis, known as bubo, by the use of *ampelopsin*. I have also known inflammation and enlargement of the inguinal and auxiliary lymphatics, caused by other affections, to be prevented and cured by *ampelopsin*. From these very imperfect observations you will notice that I regard the action of *ampelopsin* as almost exclusively confined to the lymphatic system, and that its principal influence is to give tone and energy to the vessels, so as to prevent the accumulation of morbid or effete matters within them."

"In short, *ampelopsin* is a remedy of immense value in all those cases where the lymphatic system is in a feeble state, and requires a gentle stimulant and support; hence the range of its application is very great."

Dr. P. H. Hale of Chicago, Ill., reports the following Clinical case :

"A boy of 12 or 14 was affected with marasmus or disease of the mesenteric glands, which had progressed so far, they had become very much enlarged and indurated to such an extent as to be visible to the eye on the exposure of the abdomen. *Ampelopsin*, was now administered with a better effect than had been shown by any former remedy. The glands become softer to the feel and the patient's general health was much improved; but from the peculiar nature of the case and the extent of the organic change that had been progressing so long, the patient finally succumbed.

Ampelopsis—Ampelopsin.

GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

Ampelopsin has a specific influence on this class of tissues. It causes increase flow of saliva, primarily,—an increase of urine, secondarily, and also perspiration. Among its secondary effects we that notice the liver is also remotely affected, as shown by the light yellow stool.

Dr. Paine also noticed a slight increase of alviæ evacuations and concluded that it contributed to transformations in the liver. We may also infer that the Pancreas and Spleen are more or less subject to its influence.

MUCOUS AND SEROUS TISSUES.

Ampelopsin causes increased expectoration of thick ropy mucus.

CLINICAL.

Dr. P. H. Hale, reports the following case of ascites of long standing, treated with *ampelopsis* and *apis*. Had previously been under old school treatment for some time, and had been tapped a number of times. After having tried many of the old remedies, with little or no improvement, *apis* and *ampelopsis* in alternation, were found to be of decided benefit. The fluid decreased materially, so that the operation of tapping was postponed and the general health and complexion were much improved, and had it not been for the severity of the case and the extreme want of tonicity in the long distended membranes a permanent recovery might have been effected. (*Apis* alone was not as useful.)

MUSCULAR TISSUES.

On these tissues it seems to produce a sort of myalgia; first in the diaphragm and muscles of the trunk, and shifting from thence into those of the upper extremities. There was also a peculiar tendency to spasmodic constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus, and probably this tendency existed in a greater or less degree in all the circular muscles.

The vascular system is but slightly effected by this drug. The pulse was quite slow, and chilliness was felt in the evening, which was not easily dispelled by sitting near the fire.

Cerebral symptoms were: Ill-humer generally in the evening. Sleep restless and disturbed by lascivious dreams.

DIGESTIVE TRACT.

This drug causes irritation of the *tip* and *edges* of the tongue, while the mesial line and posterior portion remaining covered with a coat, differing but little from the usual appearance during health.

The throat is also affected in a similar manner, as if it was scraped or denuded of its epithelium ; this irritation extending to the stomach, causing a sense of weight and oppression, attended with flatulence and eructations, or vain attempts to eructate the super-abundant gas, from the spasmodic stricture of the cardiac orifice ; partial loss of appetite.

EXCRETORY GROUP.

Ampelopsis causes, primarily, a diminution ; and, secondarily, an increase of all the excretions ; the urine being at first scanty and high colored, then copious and watery ; feces light yellow and thin, and perspiration somewhat increased.

SKIN.

No proving has shown any marked cutaneous symptoms, but we notice a prickling as of points of needles on the hand ; also on the lips and in the mouth.

Some idea of the toxical effects, externally may be gathered from the following case : A gentlemen while engaged in peeling a quantity of the bark, became alarmed unless it might be poisonous, saying that he could discover no thorns on it, but his hands and fingers felt as if full of fine thorn or prickles.

CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Dr. Paine recommends it in squama or scale disease, and says, "*ampelopsin* manifests a most favorable influence in this disease, and numbers of cases have yielded to this remedy, after frequent unsuccessful efforts with other agents."

[For the Homeopathic Journal of Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacology.]

TOXICAL SYMPTOMS CAUSED BY GELSEMIUM.

Dr. R. P. Davis reports two cases of poisoning by Tilden's Fluid Extract of Gelsemium. Each person took a table-spoonful. One died two hours and a half after taking the drug. The other recovered.

Case 1.—Symptoms when first seen : Face congested, pupils dilated, but responding to the different degrees of light, with apparent inability to move them. Lower jaw drooping, tongue partially paralyzed, "so thick he could hardly speak." Skin warm and moist. Pulse small and feeble, respiration somewhat diminished in number. No purging or vomiting. An emetic which was

given, did not act. One hour afterwards in a dying condition, pupils widely dilated, spasmodic breathing, surface cold and congested, pulse almost imperceptible and totally unconscious. No *post mortem*.

Case 2.—Staggering and blindness (in a few minutes,) inclination to sleep, with deep respiration, and *numbness of whole body*.

Treatment, emetics, quinine, and brandy.

REMARKS.—These cases are notable in two respects. They confirm the powerful action of this drug on the organism, and case 2, gives a symptom not heretofore mentioned, viz. the "*numbness of the whole body*," showing that it *may* paralyse the nerves of sensation.

H.

[For the Homœopathic Journal of Materia Medica.]

CAMPHOR VS. CHOLERA.

BY DR. JOHN DAVIES.

Dr. Rubini in his "*Statistica Omiopatica dei Colerici curati colla sola Canfora, Negli anni 1854-55*," "impresses on the mind of every one the assurance that Cholera is readily curable by one single-remedy, provided that it is administered in the earliest stage of the invasion of the disease. This most simple remedy is the *saturated alcoholic spirits of Camphor*. If a man will only provide himself with this remedy, and carry it about with him when he leaves his house, he may thus quietly and securely go about his affairs and fear nothing. The rapid cure, in a few hours wrought by me in 377 cases, without a single death, has firmly convinced me that *camphor* is the specific against Cholera, and that it will, with certainty, cure the disease. This experience gives me the right to affirm that this malady is little to be feared."

These are bold assertions, and it remains for the profession to appreciate their value, for, not only are his statistics to be relied upon, but the testimony of all those who have witnessed a trial of this remedy in Cholera. Hahnemann was the first to propose camphor, and from the clinical experience we have had during several epidemics of this disease there is every reason to recognize its homœopathicity to Asiatic cholera. After going on to say that he does not believe from his observations of cholera,

that it is not absolutely contagious, he presents us with his mode of treatment, in three divisions, as follows :

a The process of preparing the camphor.

b His manner of prescribing it as a preventative agent.

c His administration of it as a curative agent.

To the first division we can readily assent for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has any more exact method of preparing camphor than is laid down in the U. S. Pharmacopœia, or in the Pharmacopœia of Jahr & Gruner. He says "that the spirits of wine of commerce is very seldom sufficiently pure for the preparation of homœopathic medicines, advises that it should be redistilled until it is of sufficient strength and purity to dissolve and hold in solution its own weight of camphor. This becomes the *saturated* spirits of camphor. A Mr. Capper, pharmacist, of England, has made the experiment and finds that a spirit of wine, 60° over proof will dissolve and hold in solution its own weight of camphor, or in other formula, a pound of alcohol should be distilled till it is so much over proof as to dissolve a pound of camphor."

We have long been convinced that our present mode of preparing camphor is exceedingly doubtful, owing to its speedy evaporation and volatile character when in solution or exposed to atmospheric air. This, dissolving camphor in alcohol of the highest proof, will undoubtedly commend itself to every chemist, and, immediately do away with preparing one part of camphor in five parts of spirits of wine.

b His second idea is how to prevent cholera. Here, we have not time to enter into a discussion upon hygiene, sanitary conditions, and personal regime, but must confine ourselves to this one specific, the saturated spirits of camphor, which he directs to be used by dropping five drops upon a small lump of sugar, and to be repeated three or four times a day, and comply with a strict diet of wholesome food, from which must be excluded spices, herbs, coffee, tea, spirituous liquors, &c.

c His curative method, is two or three doses of saturated spirits of camphor, of five drops each, to be administered every fifteen minutes, until a cure is effected. In more severe cases the dose should be increased from five to twenty drops every five minutes, or in those accustomed to dissipation a tea-spoonful to be given every five minutes. He tells us that in a short time a reaction will take place with abundant perspiration and convalescence follow.

Dr. Rubini has conferred a lasting benefit upon humanity and the profession, by thus publishing his method of treatment of cholera by camphor, and relating his triumphant results of the trial of this remedy in 600 cases, without a failure.

Our own experience amply corroborates the therapeutic value of camphor as a specific, if there is such a thing as a specific in therapeutics, and though we would not entirely discard other well tried remedies, we must say that camphor is the sheet anchor in cholera, and this fact is being already recognized by our Allopathic brethren, though it would be undignified to acknowledge their indebtedness to Hahnemann, Rubini, or any other *irregular* practitioner.

[For the Homœopathic Journal of Materia Medica.]

PHARMACOLOGICAL NOTES.

BY T. D. WILLIAMS.

We think it advisable as a matter of consideration and import to the profession, to mention the hitherto non-existence of standard strength in Homœopathic remedies, and would respectfully suggest the importance of a reliable basis in all Pharmaceutical preparations, especially those derived from vegetables crudes. We have no established Pharmacopia, with the exception of Jahr & Gruners, which affords rather indefinite formulas, issuing products, when followed, not always altogether desirable, and as far as we can obtain information of, furnishes the only basis on which in unison with the American and United States Dispensatories, pharmacutists base their strength *desideratum*.

In as much as vegetation differs equally the same as man in constructive organism and vitality, and requires as much discretion, definite knowledge and acute perception in their dissection, as the human organism; does it not, to a reasonable mind, appear an essential want, a *modus operandi*, fixed and reliable, by which can be obtained uniformity of strength and preparation? We think it does. Not a practitioner of *materia medica* will sanction the visionary conglomeration of medicine followed as theory by some of our Pharmacutists. Practice is requisite, not alone theory, and experience teaches of things actual, not ideal. The desire to do, more in the manipulation of medicine, without change in the originality of product, as proven by Hahnemann and others, and bring-

ing it out before the eyes of those interested therein, ought to be the aim of every true lover of Homœopathy.

The mere breaking, or coarsely powdering of root or bark, placing in a bottle and agitating a moment or two with its menstruum, perhaps, suitable, or added often *ad libitum*, an amount sufficient to extract the virtues of the solid, then to be set aside again unmoved until ready for dispensation, (may or may not, be the same or following day) and even if a proper time of maceration intervene it is not an accurate representative of its crude medicinal power. Produced under such treatment a tincture does not contain full properties of root or bark, nor would any accuracy of strength exist, because of the impossibility of complete dissolution with any menstruum in the manner described in manipulation of medicine. No, nor is it right for pharmacutists, as well as physicians, to meet public demands with such preparations.

Each component part in the general organism of vegetable contain particles or atoms of properties required, and though minute, their power is proportionally greater and more efficacious in the product than the abundance furnished in exposed parts. The present use by Pharmacutists of the inherited formulas, which originated in ages past, and are not in keeping with modern improvements, and which do not produce the medicinal potency desired, and believing the time at hand, when reliability and accuracy of strength should be essential points, if ever, in Homœopathic Pharmacology, we propose, with the support and assistance of those, true to the Hahnemannian system of practice, establishing a method of preparation of remedies, representing definite strength and purity. Our tinctures contain per minim $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of crude medicine, edy, and are prepared with an exactness derived from experimental knowledge, together with theory requisite for their preparation. Our Pharmacy propose no indulgence in any unwarrantable goods, be they of our own or of other manufacture.

Efficacy of medicine with our profession^e is based directly on exquisite fineness of a first principle—for instance the proper selection of crudes used. Jahr & Gruners' Pharmacopœia, under class 3d, article 13 and 14, page 16 and 17, refer very interestingly and well, to selections of fresh and dry crudes, as suggested by them. Having gained the leaf, flower, shrub, root or bark, it is truly necessary that each should be finely ground, (not so purchased,) or if fresh, bruised to a pulpy consistency, if possible, in order that each

particular particle may be reached by the menstruum. With but few exceptions vegetable agents yield their properties entirely to alcohol, specific gravity 0.835, a limited number require dilute alcohol, specific gravity 0.941. To encourage a thorough taking up or solution, the solid require to be covered with a sufficiency of its menstruum or solvent, and after strong agitation permitted to remain six or eight hours undisturbed, (unless of resinous nature, if such, it requires an occasional agitation. Then after time specified add balance of solvent, and continue by maceration, percolation, or some other method optional with Pharmacentists. If properly compounded, there will be no necessity for a second addition to an already wasted material in order to save atoms confined in the partially broken fragments, which cannot be removed or liberated, as present formulas assert. Properly attended to the residue given is as tasteless as water. This is as it should be, and to fail in the accomplishment is to fail in the purpose intended, viz., the extraction of medicinal properties. Tinctures as usually prepared for dispensing, should after maceration or expressing, filtering, &c., remain in perfect quietude for a few days, in order that precipitation may occur, as it does in almost all vegetable tinctures. This precipitation oftentimes contains great medicinal power, though occasionally totally inert. Chemical tests will discriminate its virtues, which when existing, should not become lost to the tincture.

These are notes worth trial, and I trust some of our Pharmaceutical brethren will improve them, another idea, and I will resume practice while others study theory. Nativity of properties does not exist in all cultivated plants only in limited proportion, and unless original provings are from such, they should not be used, because of degeneration in cultivation.

No Tinctures prepared from Fluid Extracts.

LOTIONS AND GLYCERINE.

In the preparation of Lotions, the addition of an ounce of pure Glycerine to per pint of Lotion is highly beneficial, as it retains its virtues and sweetness more permanently and prevents precipitation. Precipitation is not owing entirely to the impurities of the distilled water, but to excess of water over the alcohol contained in the tincture or the drug.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESTERN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

THIS Association, which comprises all the States west of the Alleghanies, holds its annual meeting at Indianapolis, on the 23d of May. The members and others will receive a cordial greeting from Drs. Eggert, Burnham, and others of that city. The Senate Chamber of the State House has been obtained as a place of meeting.

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