

LYCOPUS.

By Brose S. Horne, M.D.

When we have increased the frequency of the pulse with want of power, and the patient seems to be in an exalted condition. I know of no drug that equals it, but it should be kept in mind that it is slow in action and lasting in effect. It has action upon the functions of nutrition, increases the appetite and thus causes the patient to take on flesh. For that class of dependants called "old people" it is the ideal sedative. Often we have a complication of symptoms in these aged individuals. Where there is a general irritation of the respiratory tract, some pyrexia, cough and general feebleness, no other agent reaches these cases so well as bugleweed. It is, indeed, the old people's sedative.

For phthisis—that name which often covers a multitude of sins—this drug can often be advantageously used when indicated. In the incipient stage is where it seems to be of most worth. To our surprise the night sweats and cough disappear, the pulse becomes normal, the sick one begins to take on flesh and shows marked improvement, so if we have failed to make an examination of the sputum with the microscope we may decide that our diagnosis was not correct, for the patient recovered without us using the latest "fad" for phthisis. Understand me, I do not claim it a cure for a name, a thing so frequently misunderstood in these days of prescribing for a name instead of for the patient, but do positively claim it a drug of merit when indicated.

The individual who is fast losing flesh, has a frequent and feeble pulse, with a high temperature, complains of a burning and soreness in chest, breathes fast, we notice on inspection; in such cases, five to twenty drops of this drug, frequently repeated, will always give relief.

This remedy has other value, but in this limited paper I trust I have pointed out the most prominent. It seems to act upon the sympathetic system of the nerves. This, however, is of little concern if we can tell when to administer, and we obtain results.

When we sift things down some of our best and most reliable knowledge is empirical, no matter how earnestly we strive to be ultra-scientific.—Medical Summary.

A CULTURED PHYSICIAN.

Dr. F. Park Lewis, of Buffalo, N. Y., ex-president of the State Homœopathic Society, being asked his opinion of the definition of a Homœopathic physician as adopted recently by the American Institute of Homœopathy, replied in part as follows:

"I should substitute for the word 'Homœopathy,' the word 'Cultured,' and then you would have described the educated, scientific and progressive physician of to-day. Although very generally homœopathic physicians are broadly educated men, unfortunately all do not complement their knowledge of homœopathic therapeutics by a familiarity with modern medical methods, and if they did, that in itself would be full and sufficient reason why they should not be limited by a special designation.

"The Homœopathic application of drugs is but one phase, important as that may be, of a scientific therapia.

"Homœopathic physicians, with very few exceptions, everywhere throughout the world in their treatment of their patients use whatsoever, in their judgment, seem good.

"In my judgment the time has arrived when all sectarian designations should be dropped.

"An educated physician, to be such, must supplement his knowledge of general medicine with a knowledge of the secondary, the homœopathic action of drugs, and a physician, even though he be a homœopathist, who lacks a knowledge of the physiological action of drugs, is wanting in one of the essentials of broad medical culture."—The Medical Times, New York.

CYCLAMEN—PULSATILLA.

Dr. Aug. Koerndoerfer's (Philadelphia), paper on the remedies mentioned in this heading, which he read before the recent meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Association of Pennsylvania, shows the absolute importance that the physician should treat the symptoms in each individual case rather than the diagnosed disease as such. The doctor says:

"Another interesting thought to which I must call your attention is, that these two remedies afford a most noteworthy exemplification of the importance of Hahnemann's teachings in regard to the